

# Rabbit Anti-NR2C2 antibody

## SL4636R

<b>Product Name:</b>	NR2C2
Chinese Name:	孤儿核受体TAK1抗体
Alias:	hTAK1; NR2C2; NR2C2_HUMAN; Nuclear hormone receptor TR4; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2; Orphan nuclear receptor TAK1; Orphan nuclear receptor TR4; TAK1; Testicular nuclear receptor 4; Testicular receptor 4; TR2R1; TR4; TR4 nuclear hormone receptor.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	65-67kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NR2C2/TAK1:501-596/596
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Orphan nuclear receptor that can act as a repressor or activator of transcription. An important repressor of nuclear receptor signaling pathways such as retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X, vitamin D3 receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and estrogen receptor pathways. May regulate gene expression during the late phase of spermatogenesis.

Together with NR2C1, forms the core of the DRED (direct repeat erythroid-definitive) complex that represses embryonic and fetal globin transcription including that of GATA1. Binds to hormone response elements (HREs) consisting of two 5'-AGGTCA-3' half site direct repeat consensus sequences. Plays a fundamental role in early embryonic development and embryonic stem cells. Required for normal spermatogenesis and cerebellum development. Appears to be important for neurodevelopmentally regulated behavior. Activates transcriptional activity of LHCG. Antagonist of PPARA-mediated transactivation.

#### Function:

Orphan nuclear receptor that can act as a repressor or activator of transcription. An important repressor of nuclear receptor signaling pathways such as retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X, vitamin D3 receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and estrogen receptor pathways. May regulate gene expression during the late phase of spermatogenesis. Together with NR2C1, forms the core of the DRED (direct repeat erythroid-definitive) complex that represses embryonic and fetal globin transcription including that of GATA1. Binds to hormone response elements (HREs) consisting of two 5'-AGGTCA-3' half site direct repeat consensus sequences. Plays a fundamental role in early embryonic development and embryonic stem cells. Required for normal spermatogenesis and cerebellum development. Appears to be important for neurodevelopmentally regulated behavior (By similarity). Activates transcriptional activity of LHCG. Antagonist of PPARA-mediated transactivation.

#### **Subunit:**

Homodimer; can bind DNA as homodimer. Heterodimer; binds DNA as a heterodimer with NR2C1 required for chromatin remodeling and for binding to promoter regions such as globin DR1 repeats. Interacts with PCAF; the interaction preferentially occurs on the non-phosphorylated form and induces NR2C2-mediated transactivation activity and does not require the ligand-binding domain. Interacts (MAPK-mediated phosphorylated form) with NRIP1; the interaction promotes repression of NR2C2-mediated activity. Interacts with NR2C2AP; the interaction represses selective NR2C2-mediated transcriptional activity. Interacts with NLRP10.

#### **Subcellular Location:**

Nucleus.

#### Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation on Ser-19 and Ser-68 is an important regulator of NR2C2-mediated transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation on these residues recruits the corepressor, NRIP1, leading to transcriptional repression, whereas the non-phosphorylated form preferentially recruits the coactivator, PCAF.

#### Similarity:

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:

P49116

Gene ID:

7182

#### Database links:

Entrez Gene: 395253Chicken

Entrez Gene: 7182Human

Entrez Gene: 22026Mouse

Entrez Gene: 50659Rat

Omim: 601426Human

SwissProt: P49116Human

SwissProt: P49117Mouse

SwissProt: P55094Rat

Unigene: 555973Human

Unigene: 442385Mouse

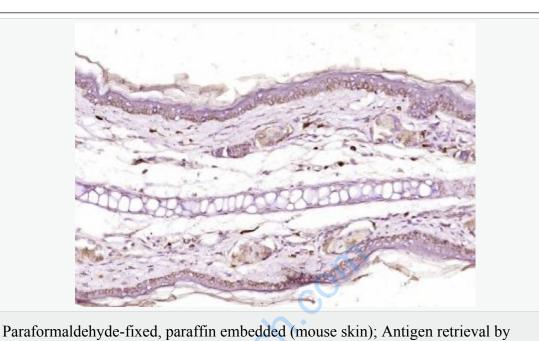
Unigene: 476867Mouse

Unigene: 87062Mouse

Unigene: 10485Rat

### **Important Note:**

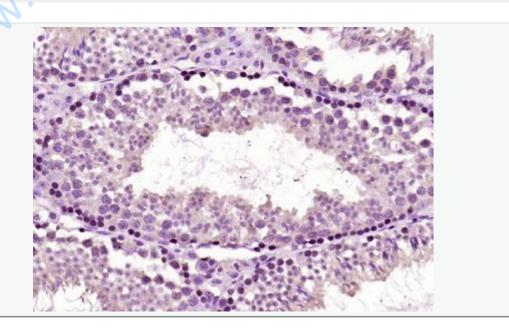
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boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (NR2C2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL4636R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP

Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (NR2C2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL4636R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining. www.sunlonobiotech.ck