

孤儿核受体 TAK1 抗体

产品货号： mlR4636

英文名称： NR2C2

中文名称： 孤儿核受体 TAK1 抗体

别名： 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.

研究领域： 细胞生物 信号转导 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量：65-67kDa

细胞定位：细胞核

性状：Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度：1mg/ml

免疫原：KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NR2C2/TAK1:501-596/596

亚型：IgG

纯化方法：affinity purified by Protein A

储存液：0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件：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

产品介绍：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

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片

