

NR5A2 (H-75): sc-25389

BACKGROUND

NR5A2 (nuclear receptor subfamily 5, group A, member 2, also designated β 1-binding factor (B1F or B1F2), CYP7A promoter-binding factor (CPF), fetoprotein- α 1 (AFP) transcription factor (FTF, FTZ-F1 or FTZ-F1 β , and liver receptor homolog 1 (LRH-1) is a pre-adipocyte-specific nuclear receptor that regulates expression of aromatase in adipose tissue. NR5A2 belongs to the fushi tarazu factor-1 subfamily of orphan nuclear receptors. NR5A2 transcripts are abundant in the human ovary and testis and are predominantly expressed in tissues of endodermal origin. NR5A2 is a positive transcription factor for ABCG5 and ABCG8 and regulates genes involved in sterol and bile acid secretion from liver and intestine. It induces cell proliferation through the concomitant induction of cyclin D1 and E1, an effect that is potentiated by its interaction with β -catenin.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NR5A2 (human) mapping to 1q32.1; Nr5a2 (mouse) mapping to 1 E4.

SOURCE

NR5A2 (H-75) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-75 of NR5A2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-25389 X, 200 μ g/0.1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

NR5A2 (H-75) is recommended for detection of NR5A2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

NR5A2 (H-75) is also recommended for detection of NR5A2 in additional species, including bovine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for NR5A2 siRNA (h): sc-37897, NR5A2 siRNA (m): sc-37898, NR5A2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37897-SH, NR5A2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37898-SH, NR5A2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37897-V and NR5A2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37898-V.

NR5A2 (H-75) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of NR5A2 isoforms: 61/56/42 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

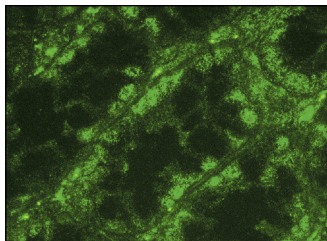
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



NR5A2 (H-50): sc-25389. Immunofluorescence staining of normal mouse intestine frozen section showing nuclear staining.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Annicotte, J.S., et al. 2005. The nuclear receptor liver receptor homolog-1 is an estrogen receptor target gene. *Oncogene* 24: 8167-8175.
2. Martin, L.J., et al. 2005. GATA factors and the nuclear receptors, steroidogenic factor 1/liver receptor homolog 1, are key mutual partners in the regulation of the human 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2 promoter. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 19: 2358-2370.
3. Datta, S., et al. 2006. Regulation of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase promoter by nuclear receptors liver receptor homologue-1 and small heterodimer partner: a mechanism for differential regulation of cholesterol synthesis and uptake. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 807-812.
4. Matsukuma, K., et al. 2007. A key role for orphan nuclear receptor liver receptor homologue-1 in activation of fatty acid synthase promoter by liver X receptor. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 20164-20171.
5. Song, X., et al. 2008. Liver receptor homolog 1 transcriptionally regulates human bile salt export pump expression. *J. Lipid Res.* 49: 973-984.
6. Taniguchi, H., et al. 2009. The expression of the nuclear receptors NR5A1 and NR5A2 and transcription factor GATA6 correlates with steroidogenic gene expression in the bovine corpus luteum. *Mol. Reprod. Dev.* 76: 873-880.
7. Lu, Y., et al. 2011. BRCA1/BARD1 complex interacts with steroidogenic factor 1—A potential mechanism for regulation of aromatase expression by BRCA1. *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 123: 71-78.
8. Peters, S., et al. 2012. Chronic psychosocial stress increases the risk for inflammation-related colon carcinogenesis in male mice. *Stress* 15: 403-415.

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Try **NR5A2 (B-8): sc-393369** or **NR5A2 (E-9): sc-398349**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to NR5A2 (H-75).