

LXR α (m): 293T Lysate: sc-127110

BACKGROUND

Retinoids are metabolites of vitamin A (retinol) and are believed to represent important signaling molecules during vertebrate development and tissue differentiation. The cooperation of liver X receptors (LXRs) α and β , and retinoic X receptor (RXR) modulate the expression of several genes involved in lipid metabolism in hepatocyte and macrophages. RXR is the receptor for 9-*cis* retinoic acid and dimerizes with VDR, TR, PPAR and several novel receptors including liver X receptors (LXRs), also referred to as RLD-1, and FXR. FXR and LXR fall into a category of proteins termed "orphan receptors" because of their lack of a defined function, and in the case of LXR, the lack of a defined ligand. Both LXR/RXR and FXR/RXR heterodimers retain their responsiveness to 9-*cis* retinoic acid. LXR α and LXR β share considerable sequence homology and several functions, respond to the same endogenous and synthetic ligands and play critical roles in maintaining lipid homeostasis. LXR β is ubiquitously expressed and enriched in tissues of neuronal and endocrine origin.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Nr1h3 (mouse) mapping to 2 E1.

PRODUCT

LXR α (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse LXR α transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

LXR α (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive LXR α antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.