

LXR β (h5): 293 Lysate: sc-158701

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 LXR α (also referred to as RLD-1), LXR β 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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2. Bhat, M.K., et al. 1994. Phosphorylation enhances the target gene sequence-dependent dimerization of thyroid hormone receptor with retinoid X receptor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 7927-7931.
3. Song, C., et al. 1994. Ubiquitous receptor: a receptor that modulates gene activation by retinoic acid and thyroid hormone receptors. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 10809-10813.
4. Zechel, C., et al. 1994. The dimerization interfaces formed between the DNA binding domains of RXR, RAR and TR determine the binding specificity and polarity of the full-length receptors to direct repeats. *EMBO J.* 13: 1425-1433.
5. Mangelsdorf, D.J., et al. 1995. The nuclear receptor superfamily: the second decade. *Cell* 83: 835-839.
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7. Willy, P.J., et al. 1995. LXR, a nuclear receptor that defines a distinct retinoid response pathway. *Genes Dev.* 9: 1033-1045.
8. Leblanc, B.P., et al. 1995. 9-*cis* retinoic acid signaling: changing partners causes some excitement. *Genes Dev.* 9: 1811-1816.
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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.

PROTOCOLS

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

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NR1H2 (human) mapping to 19q13.33.

PRODUCT

LXR β (h5): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human LXR β transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

LXR β (h5): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive LXR β antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

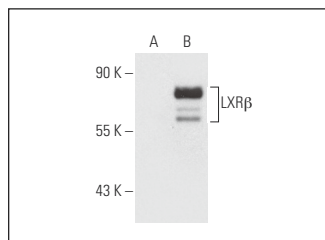
Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293 cells.

LXR β (H-8): sc-133221 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human LXR β expression in LXR β transfected 293 cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



LXR β (H-8): sc-133221. Western blot analysis of LXR β expression in non-transfected: sc-110760 (A) and human LXR β transfected: sc-158701 (B) 293 whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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