bs-10311R

[Primary Antibody]

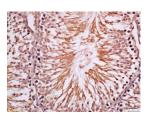
LXR alpha Rabbit pAb



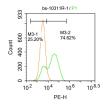
www.bioss.com.cn sales@bioss.com.cn techsupport@bioss.com.cn 400-901-9800

– DATASHEET –		400-901-9800	
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-50 IHC-F (1:100-50	
Clonality: Polyclonal GenelD: 10062	SWISS: Q13133	IF (1:100-500) Flow-Cyt (1ug/	test
Target: LXR alpha Immunogen: KLH conjugated sy 361-447/447. Purification: affinity purified by	ynthetic peptide derived from human LXR alpha	Reactivity: Human, Rat a: (predicted: Mou Chicken, Dog, H	
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Predicted MW.: ^{46 kDa}	
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		Subcellular Location:	
Background: Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles found in plants and animals that contain enzymes for respiration and for cholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisome proliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors, called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune and inflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha, beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. This gene encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene, although the full-length nature of only two has been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].		h t e h	

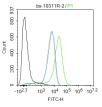
— VALIDATION IMAGES



Tissue/cell: Rat testis tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffinembedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-LXR alpha Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-10311R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control: Hela. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LXR alpha antibody (bs-10311R) Dilution: 1µg/10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control:THP-1. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LXR alpha antibody (bs-10311R) Dilution: $2\mu g / 10^{6}$ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG. Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) Flow-Cyt (lug/test)

ity: Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)

- SELECTED CITATIONS -

- [IF=4.7] Ziyi Wang. et al. Macrophages Atp6v0d2 regulates XBP1-mediated cholesterol metabolism to suppress metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis progression. INT IMMUNOPHARMACOL. 2025 Aug;161:115088 FC,WB ;MOUSE. 40526981
- [IF=2.4] Jian Sun. et al.Dendrobium nobileLindl. alkaloids improve lipid metabolism by increasing LDL uptake through regulation of the LXRα/IDOL/LDLR pathway and inhibition of PCSK9 expression in HepG2 cells.EXPERIMENTAL AND THERAPEUTIC MEDICINE.2025 Jan 9;29(3):46. Western blot ;Human. 39885913