bs-12867R **[Primary Antibody]**

NR1H4 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 9971 **SWISS:** Q96RI1

Target: NR1H4

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FXR/Bile Acid Receptor NR1H4: 175-280/486.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

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.

Background: The steroid receptor superfamily acts through direct association with DNA sequences known as hormone response elements (HREs) and binds DNA as either homo- or heterodimers. The promiscuous mediator of heterodimerization, RXR, is the receptor for 9-cis retinoic acid, and dimerizes with VDR, TR, PPAR, and several novel receptors including LXR (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. FXR has been shown to bind a class of lipid molecules called farnesoids. LXR/RXR heterodimers have highest affinity for DR-4 DNA elements while FXR/RXR heterodimers bind IR-1 elements. Both LXR/RXR and FXR/RXR heterodimers retain their responsiveness to 9-cis retinoic acid.

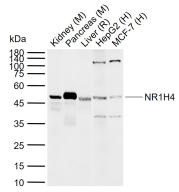
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
Flow-Cyt (2ug/test)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

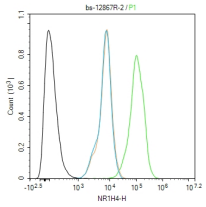
Predicted MW.: 56 kDa

Subcellular Location: Nucleus

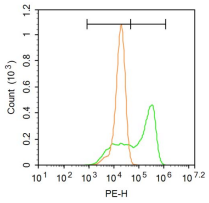
VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Kidney tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Pancreas tissue lysates Lane 3: Rat Liver tissue lysates Lane 4: Human HepG2 cell lysates Lane 5: Human MCF-7 cell lysates Primary: Anti- NR1H4 (bs-12867R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 56 kDa Observed band size: 50 kDa



Blank control（black line）:HepG2. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-NR1H4 antibody (bs-12867R) Dilution:2ug/Test; Secondary Antibody（white blue line）: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 0.5ug/Test. Isotype control（orange line）: Normal Rabbit IgG 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.



Blank control:A549. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-NR1H4 antibody (bs-12867R) Dilution: 1µg /10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE Dilution: 3µg /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.

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=12.2]** Dafu Tang. et al. Gut microbiota-mediated C-sulfonate metabolism impairs the bioavailability and anti-cholestatic efficacy of andrographolide. GUT MICROBES. 2024 九月 12 WB ;Mouse. 39264803
- **[IF=11.4]** Chen Liang. et al. Fluoride induces hepatointestinal damage and vitamin B2 mitigation by regulating IL-17A and Bifidobacterium in ileum. J ADV RES. 2024 Aug;: WB ;Mouse. 39097090
- **[IF=8.4]** Zhang, Qiankun, et al. "Effects of the fibrous topography-mediated macrophage phenotype transition on the recruitment of mesenchymal stem cells: An in vivo study." Biomaterials (2017) WB ;="Mouse". 29017079
- **[IF=7.9]** Mei-Qi Wang. et al. Wedelolactone alleviates cholestatic liver injury by regulating FXR-bile acid-NF-κB/NRF2 axis to reduce bile acid accumulation and its subsequent inflammation and oxidative stress. PHYTOMEDICINE. 2023 Sep;:155124 IF,WB ;Mouse. 10.1016/j.phymed.2023.155124
- **[IF=7]** Zhang, Yaxin. et al. Stigmasterol attenuates hepatic steatosis in rats by strengthening the intestinal barrier and improving bile acid metabolism. npj Science of Food. 2022 Aug;6(1):1-14 WB,IF ;Rat. 10.1038/s41538-022-00156-0