

NR2C2
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8731b

Specification

NR2C2 - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P49116 |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG2b,κ |
| Calculated MW | 65414 |

NR2C2 - Additional Information

Gene ID 7182

Other Names

Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2, Orphan nuclear receptor TAK1, Orphan nuclear receptor TR4, Testicular receptor 4, NR2C2, TAK1, TR4

Target/Specificity

This antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

NR2C2 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NR2C2 - Protein Information

Name NR2C2

Synonyms TAK1, TR4

Function Orphan nuclear receptor that can act as a repressor or activator of transcription. An important repressor of nuclear receptor signaling pathways such as retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X, vitamin D3 receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and estrogen receptor pathways. May regulate

gene expression during the late phase of spermatogenesis. Together with NR2C1, forms the core of the DRED (direct repeat erythroid-definitive) complex that represses embryonic and fetal globin transcription including that of GATA1. Binds to hormone response elements (HREs) consisting of two 5'-AGGTCA-3' half site direct repeat consensus sequences. Plays a fundamental role in early embryonic development and embryonic stem cells. Required for normal spermatogenesis and cerebellum development. Appears to be important for neurodevelopmentally regulated behavior (By similarity). Activates transcriptional activity of LHCG. Antagonist of PPARA-mediated transactivation.

Cellular Location

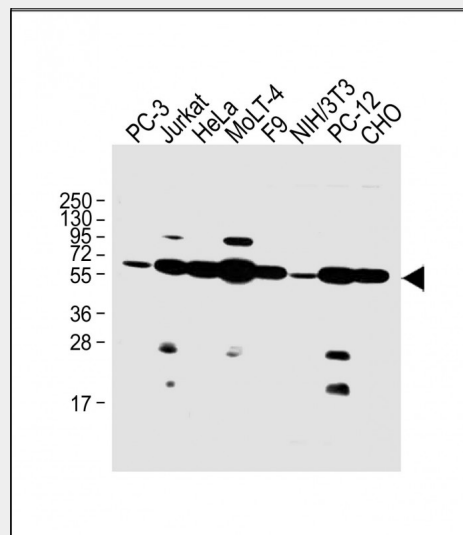
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10644740, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15302918}

NR2C2 - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

NR2C2 - Images



All lanes : Anti-NR2C2 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: PC-3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 3: MoLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 4: F9 whole cell lysate Lane 5: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 6: PC-12 whole cell lysate Lane 7: CHO whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 70 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

NR2C2 - Background

Orphan nuclear receptor that can act as a repressor or activator of transcription. An important

repressor of nuclear receptor signaling pathways such as retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X, vitamin D3 receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and estrogen receptor pathways. May regulate gene expression during the late phase of spermatogenesis. Together with NR2C1, forms the core of the DRED (direct repeat erythroid-definitive) complex that represses embryonic and fetal globin transcription including that of GATA1. Binds to hormone response elements (HREs) consisting of two 5'-AGGTCA-3' half site direct repeat consensus sequences. Plays a fundamental role in early embryonic development and embryonic stem cells. Required for normal spermatogenesis and cerebellum development. Appears to be important for neurodevelopmentally regulated behavior (By similarity). Activates transcriptional activity of LHCG. Antagonist of PPARA-mediated transactivation.

NR2C2 - References

- Hirose T.,et al.Mol. Endocrinol. 8:1667-1680(1994).
Chang C.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:6040-6044(1994).
Kobayashi T.,et al.FEBS Lett. 582:2737-2744(2008).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Muzny D.M.,et al.Nature 440:1194-1198(2006).