

Anti human FXR mouse monoclonal antibody

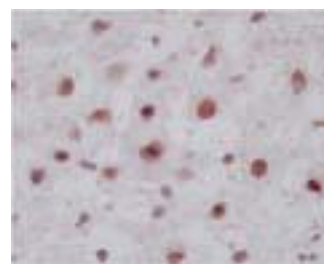
FXR: Farnesoid X Receptor

Code No	PP-A9033A-00 old No. ZZA9033AH
Clone No.	A9033A
Lot.	A-2
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Volume	100 uL
Ig Class	G2a
Description	Farnesoid X-activated receptor (FXR, HRR-1, BAR, RIP14; NR1H4) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. FXR is expressed in liver, intestinal villi, renal tubes and adrenal cortex. FXR is a global regulator of bile acid metabolism. Two genes, cholesterol 7 α -hydroxylase (CYP7A1) and IBABP (ileal bile acid binding protein), which are implicated in bile acid biosynthesis and recycling, respectively, are target genes of FXR. FXR was shown to be transcriptionally activated by farnesol metabolites such as farnesol itself, juvenile hormone III. FXR binds to DNA only as a heterodimer with RXR.
Nomenclature	NR1H4
Genbank	U68233
Origin	Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites after inoculation with hybridoma of mouse myeloma cells (NS-1) and spleen cells derived from a BALB/c mouse immunized with Baculovirus-expressed recombinant human FXR (2-126 aa) .
Specificity	This antibody specifically recognizes human FXR and cross reacts with mouse and rat FXR.
Purification	Ammonium sulfate fractionation
Formulation	Physiological saline with 0.1% NaN ₃ as a preservative.

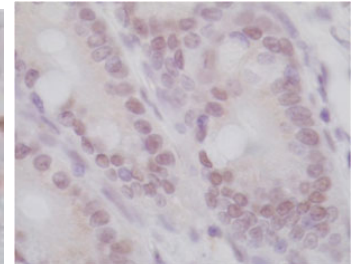
Application / Recommended Concentration

In order to obtain the best results, optimal working dilutions should be determined by each individual user.

Western Blot	1 ug/mL
Non reducing Western Blot	Not yet tested
ELISA	0.2 ug/mL
Immunoprecipitation	Decide by use
Supershift Assay	Not yet tested
Chromatin immunoprecipitation	Not yet tested
Immunohistochemistry	20-40 ug/mL



Rat Liver
Hepatocyte
frozen section



Rat Small intestine
Epithelial cell
paraffin section

Storage	Store at 2 - 8 °C up to one month. For long-term storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in a frost-free freezer is not recommended.
Reference	Suh JM, <i>et al.</i> Mol Endocrinol. 2006; 20(12): 3412-20 Qin J, <i>et al.</i> Dev Dyn. 2007; 236(3): 810-20 Higashiyama H, <i>et al.</i> Acta Histochem. 2008; 110(1): 86-93 Gineste R, <i>et al.</i> Mol Endocrinol. 2008; 22(11):2433-47

Notes	Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.
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