

Anti human FXR mouse monoclonal antibody

FXR: Farnesoid X Receptor

Code No PP-A9033A-00

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% NaN₃ 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

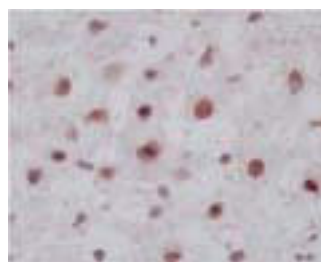
ELISA 0.2 ug/mL

Immunoprecipitation Decide by use

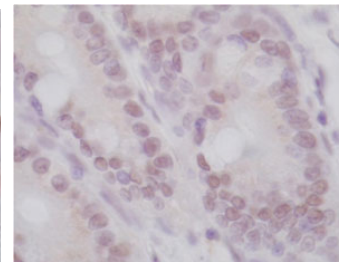
Supershift Assay Not yet tested

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, *et al.* Mol Endocrinol. 2006; 20(12): 3412-20
Qin J, *et al.* Dev Dyn. 2007; 236(3): 810-20
Higashiyama H, *et al.* Acta Histochem. 2008; 110(1): 86-93
Gineste R, *et al.* 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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