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# Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain)

**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
**Catalog # ALS10544**

## Specification

### Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **IHC** |
| Primary Accession | Q92570 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Monkey** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Calculated MW | **68kDa KDa** |

### Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 8013

**Other Names**
Nuclear receptor subfamily 4 group A member 3, Mitogen-induced nuclear orphan receptor, Neuron-derived orphan receptor 1, Nuclear hormone receptor NOR-1, NR4A3, CHN, CSMF, MINOR, NOR1, TEC

**Target/Specificity**
Human NR4A3. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

**Reconstitution & Storage**
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

**Precautions**
Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - Protein Information

**Name** NR4A3

**Synonyms** CHN, CSMF, MINOR, NOR1, TEC

**Function**
Transcriptional activator that binds to regulatory elements in promoter regions in a cell- and response element (target)-specific manner. Induces gene expression by binding as monomers to the NR4A1 response element (NBRE) 5'-AAAAGGTCA-3' site and as homodimers to the Nur response element (NurRE) site in the promoter of their regulated target genes (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of proliferation, survival and differentiation of many different cell types and also in metabolism and inflammation. Mediates proliferation of vascular smooth muscle, myeloid progenitor cell and type B pancreatic cells; promotes mitogen-induced vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation through transactivation of SKP2 promoter by binding a NBRE site (By similarity).

Upon PDGF stimulation, stimulates vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation by regulating CCND1 and CCND2 expression. In islets, induces type B pancreatic cell proliferation through up-regulation of genes that activate cell cycle, as well as genes that cause degradation of the CDKN1A (By similarity). Negatively regulates myeloid progenitor cell proliferation by repressing RUNX1 in a NBRE site-independent manner. During inner ear, plays a role as a key mediator of the proliferative growth phase of semicircular canal development (By similarity). Mediates also survival of neuron and smooth muscle cells; mediates CREB-induced neuronal survival, and during hippocampus development, plays a critical role in pyramidal cell survival and axonal guidance. Is required for S phase entry of the cell cycle and survival of smooth muscle cells by inducing CCND1, resulting in RB1 phosphorylation. Binds to NBRE motif in CCND1 promoter, resulting in the activation of the promoter and CCND1 transcription (By similarity). Also plays a role in inflammation; upon TNF stimulation, mediates monocyte adhesion by inducing the expression of VCAM1 and ICAM1 by binding to the NBRE consensus site (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20558821" target="_blank">20558821</a>). In mast cells activated by Fc-epsilon receptor cross-linking, promotes the synthesis and release of cytokines but impairs events leading to degranulation (By similarity). Also plays a role in metabolism; by modulating feeding behavior; and by playing a role in energy balance by inhibiting the glucocorticoid-induced orexigenic neuropeptides AGRP expression, at least in part by forming a complex with activated NR3C1 on the AGRP- glucocorticoid response element (GRE), and thus weakening the DNA binding activity of NR3C1. Upon catecholamines stimulation, regulates gene expression that controls oxidative metabolism in skeletal muscle (By similarity). Plays a role in glucose transport by regulating translocation of the SLC2A4 glucose transporter to the cell surface (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24022864" target="_blank">24022864</a>). Finally, during gastrulation plays a crucial role in the formation of anterior mesoderm by controlling cell migration. Inhibits adipogenesis (By similarity). Also participates in cardiac hypertrophy by activating PARP1 (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407}.

**Tissue Location**
Isoform alpha is highly expressed in skeletal muscle. Isoform beta is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and low expressed in fetal brain and placenta

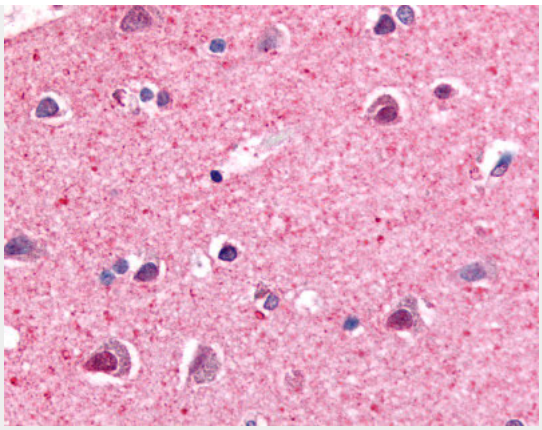
**Volume**
50 µl

## Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - Protocols

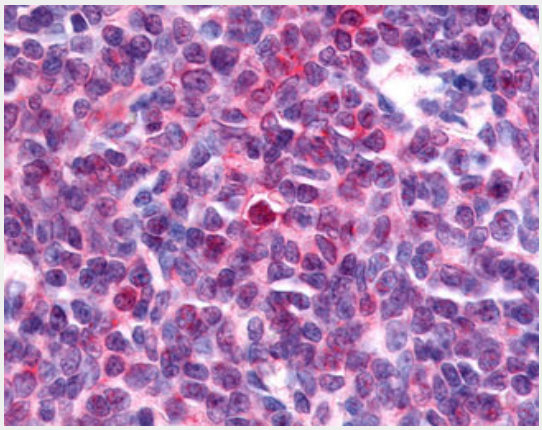
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

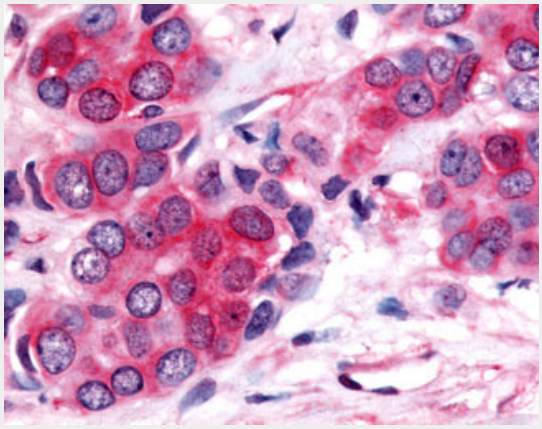
## Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - Images



Anti-NR4A3 antibody ALS10544 IHC of human brain, neurons and glia.



Anti-Nor-1 / NR4A3 antibody IHC of human Lymph Node, Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma.



Anti-Nor-1 / NR4A3 antibody IHC of human Breast, Carcinoma.

**Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - Background**

Binds to the B1A response-element.

**Nor-1 / NR4A3 Antibody (Modulating Domain) - References**

Ohkura N.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1308:205-214(1996).
Hedvat C.V.,et al.Mol. Endocrinol. 9:1692-1700(1995).
Clark J.,et al.Oncogene 12:229-235(1996).
Labelle Y.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 4:2219-2226(1995).

Humphray S.J.,et al.Nature 429:369-374(2004).