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LXR-B Antibody
Catalog # ASC11054

Specification

LXR-B Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P55055
Other Accession	P55055, 1709254
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**LXR-B antibody can be used for detection of LXR-B by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.**

LXR-B Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**7376**

Target/Specificity
NR1H2;

Reconstitution & Storage
LXR-B antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
LXR-B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LXR-B Antibody - Protein Information

Name NR1H2

Synonyms LXRB, NER, UNR

Function
Nuclear receptor that exhibits a ligand-dependent transcriptional activation activity (PubMed:25661920). Binds preferentially to double-stranded oligonucleotide direct repeats having the consensus half-site sequence 5'-AGGTCA-3' and 4-nt spacing (DR-4). Regulates cholesterol uptake through MYLIP-dependent ubiquitination of LDLR, VLDLR and LRP8; DLDLR and LRP8. Interplays functionally with RORA for the regulation of genes involved in liver metabolism (By similarity). Induces LPCAT3-dependent phospholipid remodeling in endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membranes of hepatocytes, driving SREBF1 processing and lipogenesis (By similarity). Via LPCAT3, triggers the incorporation of arachidonate into phosphatidylcholines of ER membranes, increasing membrane dynamics and enabling triacylglycerols transfer to nascent very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) particles (By similarity). Via LPCAT3 also counteracts lipid-induced ER stress response and inflammation, likely by modulating SRC kinase membrane compartmentalization and limiting the

synthesis of lipid inflammatory mediators (By similarity). Plays an anti-inflammatory role during the hepatic acute phase response by acting as a corepressor: inhibits the hepatic acute phase response by preventing dissociation of the N-Cor corepressor complex (PubMed:20159957).

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

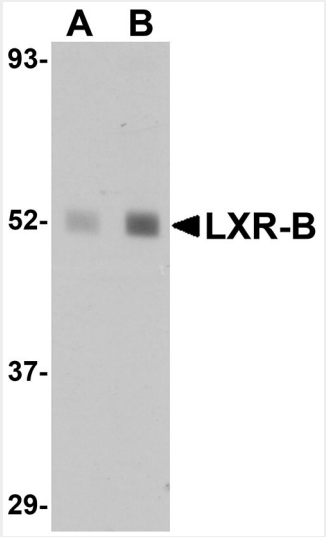
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

LXR-B Antibody - 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

LXR-B Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of LXR-B in human lung tissue lysate with LXR-B antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

LXR-B Antibody - Background

LXR-B Antibody: LXR-B belongs to the Liver X Receptor family that encodes highly homologous transcription factors. Like the highly homologous LXR-A, LXR-B forms heterodimers with the retinoic acid receptor RXRalpha, which function as sensors for cellular oxysterols which when activated, increase the expression of genes that control sterol and fatty acid metabolism and homeostasis. Recent experiments have indicated that the LXRs can also modulate both innate and adaptive immune responses. Other studies suggest that genetic variability at the LXR-B gene locus may be a

risk factor for Alzheimer's disease. One hypothesis postulates that LXR may be upstream of ApoE and potentiates the risk associated effects of the epsilon3 allele.

LXR-B Antibody - References

Willy PJ, Umesono K, Ong ES, et al. LXR, a nuclear receptor that defines a distinct retinoid response pathway. Genes Dev.1995; 9:1033-45.
Edwards PA, Kennedy MA, and Mak PA. LXRs; Oxysterol-activated nuclear receptors that regulate genes controlling lipid homeostasis. Vasc. Pharmacol.2002; 38:249-56.
Bensinger SJ and Tontonoz P. Integration of metabolism and inflammation by lipid-activated nuclear receptors. Nature2008; 454:470-7.
Adighibe O, Arepalli S, Duckworth J, et al. Genetic variability at the LXR gene (NR1H2) may contribute to the risk of Alzheimer’s disease. Nerobiol. Aging2006; 27:1431-4.