

## Anti-NR0B2 antibody

|                 |                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cat. No.</b> | ml121214                                                |
| <b>Package</b>  | 25 µl/100 µl/200 µl                                     |
| <b>Storage</b>  | -20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol |

### Product overview

|                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b>  | Anti-NR0B2 rabbit polyclonal antibody |
| <b>Applications</b> | ELISA, IHC                            |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human NR0B2         |
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                     |
| <b>Content</b>      | 0.6 mg/ml                             |
| <b>Host species</b> | Rabbit                                |
| <b>Ig class</b>     | Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG         |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification         |

### Target information

|                  |                                               |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Symbol</b>    | NR0B2                                         |
| <b>Full name</b> | nuclear receptor subfamily 0 group B member 2 |
| <b>Synonyms</b>  | SHP; SHP1                                     |
| <b>Swissprot</b> | Q15466                                        |

### Target Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an unusual orphan receptor that contains a putative ligand-binding domain but lacks a conventional DNA-binding domain. The gene product is a member of the nuclear hormone receptor family, a group of transcription factors regulated by small hydrophobic hormones, a subset of which do not have known ligands and are referred to as orphan nuclear receptors. The protein has been shown to interact with retinoid and thyroid hormone receptors, inhibiting their ligand-dependent transcriptional activation. In addition, interaction with estrogen receptors has been demonstrated, leading to inhibition of function. Studies suggest that the protein represses nuclear hormone receptor-mediated transactivation via two separate steps: competition with coactivators and the direct effects of its transcriptional repressor function.

订购热线: 4008-898-798

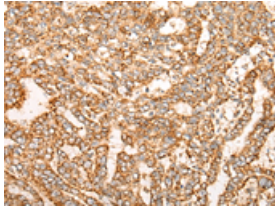
## Applications

### Immunohistochemistry

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm or Nucleus

Positive control: Human liver cancer

Recommended dilution: 30-150

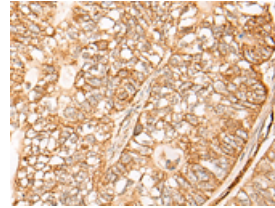


The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using ml121214(NR0B2 Antibody) at dilution 1/35. (Original magnification: ×200)

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### ELISA

Recommended dilution: 1000-2000

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