

Rabbit anti-Human NR1D1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NR1D1 antibody

NR1D1 Antibody

CATALOG # AAA231814	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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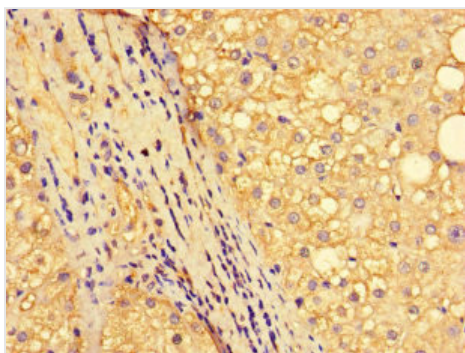
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

NR1D1; Polyclonal Antibody; NR1D1 Antibody; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 1; Rev-erbA-alpha; V-erbA-related protein 1; EAR-1; EAR1; HREV; THRAL; anti-NR1D1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

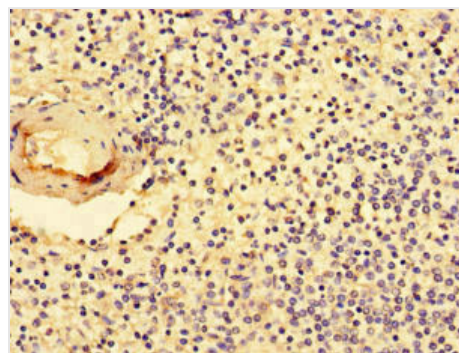
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	614
Applicable Applications for anti-NR1D1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 1 protein
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Santa Cruz Alternative	Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-47624 / sc-47625 / sc-47626 / sc-135241
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer using AAA231814 at dilution of 1:100



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using AAA231814 at dilution of 1:100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NR1D1 antibody	Transcriptional repressor which coordinates circadian rhythm and metabolic pathways in a heme-dependent manner. Integral component of the complex transcription machinery that governs circadian rhythmicity and forms a critical negative limb of the circadian clock by directly repressing the expression of core clock components ARTNL/BMAL1, CLOCK and CRY1. Also regulates genes involved in metabolic functions, including lipid and bile acid metabolism, adipogenesis, gluconeogenesis and the macrophage inflammatory response. Acts as a receptor for heme which stimulates its interaction with the NCOR1/HDAC3 corepressor complex, enhancing transcriptional repression. Recognizes two classes of DNA response elements within the promoter of its target genes and can bind to DNA as either monomers or homodimers, depending on the nature of the response element. Binds as a monomer to a response element composed of the consensus half-site motif 5'-[A/G]GGTCA-3' preceded by an A/T-rich 5' sequence (RevRE), or as a homodimer to a direct repeat of the core motif spaced by two nucleotides (RevDR-2). Acts as a potent competitive repressor of ROR alpha (RORA) function and regulates the levels of its ligand heme by repressing the expression of PPARGC1A, a potent inducer of heme synthesis. Regulates lipid metabolism by repressing the expression of APOC3 and by influencing the activity of sterol response element binding proteins (SREBPs); represses INSIG2 which interferes with the proteolytic activation of SREBPs which in turn govern the rhythmic expression of enzymes with key functions in sterol and fatty acid synthesis. Regulates gluconeogenesis via repression of G6PC and PEPCK and adipocyte differentiation via repression of PPARG. Regulates glucagon release in pancreatic alpha-cells via the AMPK-NAMPT-SIRT1 pathway and the proliferation, glucose-induced insulin secretion and expression of key lipogenic genes in pancreatic-beta cells. Positively regulates bile acid synthesis by increasing hepatic expression of CYP7A1 via repression of NR0B2 and NFIL3 which are negative regulators of CYP7A1. Modulates skeletal muscle oxidative capacity by regulating mitochondrial biogenesis and autophagy; controls mitochondrial biogenesis and respiration by interfering with the STK11-PRKAA1/2-SIRT1-PPARGC1A signaling pathway. Represses the expression of SERPINE1/PAI1, an important modulator of cardiovascular disease and the expression of inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in macrophages. Represses gene expression at a distance in macrophages by inhibiting the transcription of enhancer-derived RNAs (eRNAs). Plays a role in the circadian regulation of body temperature and negatively regulates thermogenic transcriptional programs in brown adipose tissue (BAT); imposes a circadian oscillation in BAT activity, increasing body temperature when awake and depressing thermogenesis during sleep. In concert with NR2E3, regulates transcriptional networks critical for photoreceptor development and function. In addition to its activity as a repressor, can also act as a transcriptional activator. In the ovarian granulosa cells acts as a transcriptional activator of STAR which plays a role in steroid biosynthesis. In collaboration with SP1, activates GJA1 transcription in a heme-independent manner.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	13430848
NCBI GeneID	9572
NCBI Accession #	NP_068370.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_021724.4
UniProt Accession #	P20393; Q0P5Z4; Q15304
Molecular Weight	66,805 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 1
NCBI Official Symbol	NR1D1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	EAR1; hRev; THRA1; THRAL; ear-1
NCBI Protein Information	nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 1
UniProt Protein Name	Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 1
UniProt Gene Name	NR1D1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	EAR1; HREV; THRAL; EAR-1
UniProt Entry Name	NR1D1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/nr1d1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/231814>