

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-NR4A1 Antibody (Clone#ABGF-14)
Gene Name	NR4A1
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat
Tested Application	WB
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human NUR77
Concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Observed MW	67 kDa
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB):1:500-2000

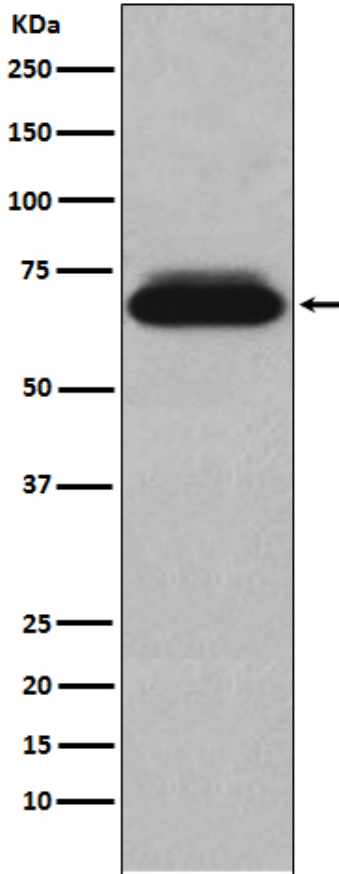
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

NR4A1(NUCLEAR RECEPTOR SUBFAMILY 4, GROUP A, MEMBER 1), also called NAK1, GFRP1, TR3, NUR77 or NGFIB, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NR4A1 gene, which is also a member of the Nur nuclear receptor family of intracellular transcription factors. The NR4A1 gene is mapped on 12q13.13. NR4A1 is involved in cell cycle mediation, inflammation and apoptosis. It plays a key role in mediating inflammatory responses in macrophages. In addition, subcellular localization of the NR4A1 protein appears to play a key role in the survival and death of cells. Nr4a1 was overexpressed in Wnt1 -transformed mouse mammary cells. Nr4a1 was also induced by lithium, a Wnt1 mimic, and the Nr4a1 promoter was activated by lithium and beta-catenin, a Wnt1 downstream effector. In contrast, human NR4A1 was not upregulated by beta-catenin, indicating that this gene is regulated differently in human and mouse cells. Adenoviral expression of Nr4a1 induced genes involved in gluconeogenesis, stimulated glucose production both in vitro and in vivo, and raised blood glucose levels.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of NUR77 expression in HepG2 cell lysate.