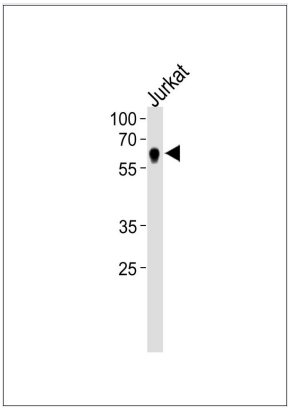
NR2C2 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

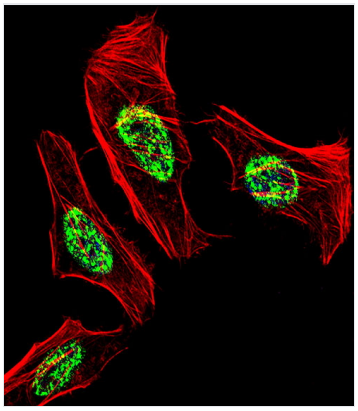
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	NR2C2, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	NR2C2, CT (NR2C2, TAK1, TR4, Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2, Orphan nuclear receptor TAK1, Orphan nuclear receptor TR4, Testicular receptor 4) (APC)
Product Gene Name	anti-NR2C2 antibody
Product Synonym Names	NR2C2; TAK1; TR4; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2; Orphan nuclear receptor TAK1; Orphan nuclear receptor TR4; Testicular receptor 4
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Allophycocyanin (APC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: APC conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	67,345 Da
OMIM	601426
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P49116
Immunogen	NR2C2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 438-466 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NR2C2.
Conjugate	APC
Note	Preservative Free
Special Handling	Light sensitive
Product Categories/Family for anti-NR2C2 antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-NR2C2 antibody	Western Blot (WB), FLISA
Application Notes for anti-NR2C2 antibody	WB: 1:100-500 FLISA: 1:1,000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-NR2C2 antibody	Members of the nuclear hormone receptor family, such as NR2C2, act as ligand-activated transcription factors. The proteins have an N-terminal transactivation domain, a central DNA-binding domain with 2 zinc fingers, and a ligand-binding domain at the C terminus. The activated receptor/ligand complex is translocated to the nucleus where it binds to hormone response elements of target genes (Yoshikawa et al., 1996 [PubMed 8661150]).
Product References and Citations for anti-NR2C2 antibody	Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010): Srivastava, R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(15):11100-11105(2010). Ear, T., et al. J. Immunol. 184(7):3897-3906(2010). Suzuki, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(7):4441-4446(2010). Huang, Y.H., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 222(2):347-356(2010).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-NR2C2 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for NR2C2 purchase	MBS6326546 is an antibody targeting NR2C2. Also known as NR2C2, CT (NR2C2, TAK1, TR4, Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2, Orphan nuclear receptor TAK1, Orphan nuclear receptor TR4, Testicular receptor 4) (APC). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-NR2C2 antibody
NR2C2 Antibody (C-term) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the NR2C2 antibody detected the NR2C2 protein (arrow).



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-NR2C2 antibody
Fluorescent confocal image of Hela cell stained with NR2C2 Antibody (C-term).Hela cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with NR2C2 primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at 37 degree C). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:400, 50 min at 37 degree C).Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (7units/ml, 1 h at 37 degree C). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue) (10 ug/ml, 10 min). NR2C2 immunoreactivity is localized to Nucleus significantly.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for NR2C2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	36950991
NCBI GeneID	7182
NCBI Accession #	NP_003289.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P49116
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P55092; A8K3H5; B6ZGT8
UniProt Related Accession #	P49116
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003298.4
NCBI Official Full Name	nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	nuclear receptor subfamily 2, group C, member 2
NCBI Official Symbol	NR2C2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TR4; TAK1
UniProt Protein Name	Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Orphan nuclear receptor TAK1; Orphan nuclear receptor TR4; Testicular receptor 4
Protein Family	Nuclear receptor subfamily
UniProt Gene Name	NR2C2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TAK1; TR4
UniProt Entry Name	NR2C2_HUMAN

NCBI Protein Information	nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group C member 2; orphan nuclear receptor TR4; Nuclear hormone receptor TR4; orphan nuclear receptor TAK1; testicular nuclear receptor 4
NCBI Summary for NR2C2	This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. Members of this family act as ligand-activated transcription factors and function in many biological processes such as development, cellular differentiation and homeostasis. The activated receptor/ligand complex is translocated to the nucleus where it binds to hormone response elements of target genes. The protein encoded by this gene plays a role in protecting cells from oxidative stress and damage induced by ionizing radiation. The lack of a similar gene in mouse results in growth retardation, severe spinal curvature, subfertility, premature aging, and prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]
UniProt Comments for NR2C2	NR2C2: Orphan nuclear receptor that can act as a repressor or activator of transcription. An important repressor of nuclear recptor signaling pathways such as retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X, vitamin D3 receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and estrogen receptor pathways. May regulate gene expression during the late phase of spermatogenesis. Together with NR2C1, forms the core of the DRED (direct repeat erythroid-definitive) complex that represses embryonic and fetal globin transcription including that of GATA1. Binds to hormone response elements (HREs) consisting of two 5'-AGGTCA-3' half site direct repeat consensus sequences. Plays a fundamental role in early embryonic development and embryonic stem cells. Required for normal spermatogenesis and cerebellum development. Appears to be important for neurodevelopmentally regulated behavior. Activates transcriptional activity of LHCG. Antagonist of PPARA-mediated transactivation. Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: DNA-binding; Transcription factor; Nuclear receptor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 3p25 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm Molecular Function: protein binding; zinc ion binding; protein heterodimerization activity; sequence-specific DNA binding; transcription coactivator activity; steroid hormone receptor activity; receptor activity; transcription factor activity Biological Process: nervous system development; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; positive regulation of embryonic development; regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; meiotic cell cycle; positive regulation of behavior; cerebellum development; steroid hormone mediated signaling; gene expression; spermatogenesis; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; cell differentiation
Research Articles on NR2C2	**1.** Authors demonstrate that enterovirus 71 3C interacts with TAB2 and TAK1 and suppresses cytokine expression via cleavage of the TAK1 complex proteins.
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