

NR1H2 Human

Description: LXRB Human Recombinant produced in plants is a single polypeptide chain containing 293 amino acids and having a total molecular mass of 31.9kDa. The LXRB is fused to 6xHis Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-876

For research use only.

Synonyms: Liver X receptor beta, LXRB, NER, NER-I.

Source: Nicotiana benthamiana.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:

HHHHHHSSGIEGRGLIKHMTPTGGSEAGSQSGEGEGVQLTAAQELMIQQLVAAQLQCNRKRSF
SDQPKVTPWPLGADPQSRDARQQRFAHFTELAIISVQEIVDFAKQVPGFLQLGREDQIALLKASTI
EIMLLETARRYNHETECITFLKDFITYSKDDFHRAQLQVEFINPIFEFSRAMRRLGLDDAEYALLIAINI
FSADRPNVQEPGRVEALQQPYVEALLSYTRIKRPQDQLRFPRMLMKLVSLRTLSSVH

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution containing 20mM Tris Hcl pH-8 & 0.1% SDS.

Stability:

Lyophilized LXRB although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution LXRB Human should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized NR1H2 in sterile water & 50µg/ml BSA at a concentration of 1mg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

NR1H2 regulates the metabolism of cholesterol and bile acids. There are 2 subtypes of LXR, LXR-alpha & LXR-beta. NR1H2 is a ligand-dependent transcription factor that forms heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor. LXR- member of Nuclear Receptor Family is triggered by specific oxysterol derivatives of cholesterol. LXRB takes part in cholesterol, lipid, and carbohydrate metabolism. LXRB responds to increasing cholesterol levels via transactivation of genes involved in sterol transport (ABCA1, ABCG1, ABCG5, and ABCG8), cholesterol efflux and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) metabolism, and sterol catabolism (CYP7A1). NR1H2 is involved in regulating cellular lipid content through activation of SREBP-1c, which is the principal regulator of de novo lipogenesis. LXRB upregulates angiopoietin like protein 3 (Angp13), part of the family of VEGFs that is also a main regulator of lipid metabolism.

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