

NR5A1 Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 18658-1-AP

13 Publications

Basic Information

Catalog Number:

18658-1-AP

Size:

500 µg/ml

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Immunogen Catalog Number:

AG13252

GenBank Accession Number:

BC032501

GeneID (NCBI):

2516

UNIPROT ID:

Q13285

Full Name:

nuclear receptor subfamily 5, group A, member 1

Calculated MW:

52 kDa

Observed MW:

52 kDa

Purification Method:

Antigen affinity purification

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:500-1:1000

IP 0.5-4.0 µg for 1.0-3.0 mg of total

protein lysate

IHC 1:50-1:500

Applications

Tested Applications:

FC, IHC, IP, WB, ELISA

Cited Applications:

IF, IHC, WB

Species Specificity:

human, mouse, rat

Cited Species:

camel, human, goat, mouse, Ondatra zibethicus

Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0

Positive Controls:

WB : mouse ovary tissue, rat ovary tissue

IP : A2780 cells,

IHC : human ovary tissue, human liver tissue, rat testis tissue

Background Information

Steroidogenic factor-1 (SF-1, STF-1), also known as NR5A1, regulates multiple genes involved in the adrenal and gonadal development and in the biosynthesis of a variety of hormones, including adrenal and gonadal steroids, anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH), and gonadotropins. SF-1 belongs to the fushi tarazu factor-1 (FTZ-F1) subfamily of orphan nuclear receptors. Initially identified as a tissue-specific transcriptional regulator of cytochrome P450 steroid hydroxylases, research studies of both global and tissue-specific knockout mice have demonstrated that SF-1 is required for the development of adrenal glands, gonads, ventromedial hypothalamus, and for the proper functioning of pituitary gonadotropes. Indeed, humans with mutations that render SF-1 transcriptionally inactive can present with testicular failure, ovarian failure, and adrenal insufficiency. Furthermore, dysregulation of SF-1 has been linked to diseases such as endometriosis and adrenocortical carcinoma. Like other nuclear hormone receptors, SF-1 has a modular domain structure composed of an N-terminal zinc finger DNA-binding domain, a ligand-binding domain, a C-terminal AF-2 activation domain, and a hinge region with AF-1-like activation activity. SF-1 also contains a fushi tarazu factor 1 box, which functions as an accessory DNA binding domain. SF-1 is primarily phosphorylated at Ser203, which is thought to enhance its transcriptional activity by promoting complex formation with transcriptional cofactors. In addition to phosphorylation at Ser203, SF-1 is subject to SUMO conjugation and acetylation at ε-amino groups of target lysine residues. Whereas SUMOylation represses SF-1 function, acetylation enhances its transcriptional activity. In the adult ovary, SF-1 localizes to theca/interstitial cells.

Notable Publications

Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Wenqian Xie	32991988	J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol	IHC
Haibo Zhang	34671938	Reprod Sci	IHC
Jianlin Liang	31710289	Elife	IF

Storage

Storage:

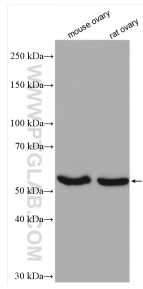
Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.

Storage Buffer:

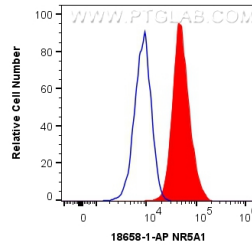
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3.

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

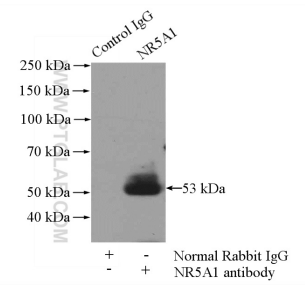
Selected Validation Data



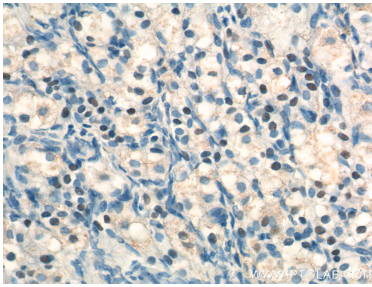
Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 18658-1-AP (NR5A1 antibody) at dilution of 1:600 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



1×10^6 HepG2 cells were intracellularly stained with 0.4 ug Anti-Human NR5A1 (18658-1-AP) and CoraLite®488-Conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) at dilution 1:1000 (red), or 0.4 ug Isotype Control. Cells were fixed and permeabilized with Transcription Factor Staining Buffer Kit (PF00011).



IP result of anti-NR5A1 (IP:18658-1-AP, 4ug; Detection:18658-1-AP 1:300) with A2780 cells lysate 960ug.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human ovary tissue slide using 18658-1-AP (NR5A1 Antibody) at dilution of 1:100 (under 40x lens).