

Product Information

Anti-Nurr1

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **N4663**

Product Description

Anti-Nurr1 is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to internal residues of the human Nurr1 (GenelD 4929). The antibody is affinity-purified.

Anti-Nurr1 recognizes human Nurr1. Applications include the detection of Nurr1 by immunoblotting and immunohistochemistry.

The Nurr1 gene encodes a member of the steroid-thyroid hormone- retinoid receptor superfamily. The encoded protein may act as a transcription factor. Mutations in this gene have been associated with disorders related to dopaminergic dysfunction, including Parkinson's. Nurr1 is a stem cell marker and cooperates with PITX3 to promote terminal maturation of murine and human embryonic stem cell cultures to a midbrain dopamine neuron phenotype. In addition, Nurr1 is involved in the regulation of corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), which may be linked to and associated with rheumatoid arthritis.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Antibody concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:1,000 to 1:2,000 is recommended.

Immunohistochemistry: a working dilution of 1:100 to 1:200 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Martinat, C., et al., Cooperative transcription activation by Nurr1 and Pitx3 induces embryonic stem cell maturation to the midbrain dopamine neuron phenotype. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* **103**: 2874-2879 (2006).
2. Hering, R., et al., Extended mutation analysis and association studies of Nurr1 (NR4A2) in Parkinson disease. *Neurology* **62**: 1231-1232 (2004).
3. Law, S. W., et al., Identification of a new brain-specific transcription factor, NURR1. *Molec. Endocr.* **6**: 2129-2135 (1992).
4. Mages, H. W., NOT, a human immediate-early response gene closely related to the steroid/thyroid hormone receptor NAK1/TR3. *Molec. Endocr.* **8**: 1583-1591 (1994).

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