

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO11699**Specification**

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P10588
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group F member 6(NR2F6) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2063

Other Names

Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group F member 6, V-erbA-related protein 2, EAR-2, NR2F6, EAR2, ERBAL2

Calculated MW

42979 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus .

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in heart, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. .

Protein Name

Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group F member 6

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human NR2F6 recombinant protein (Position: M270-Q404). Human NR2F6 shares 99.3% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat NR2F6.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name NR2F6

Synonyms EAR2, ERBAL2

Function

Transcription factor predominantly involved in transcriptional repression. Binds to promoter/enhancer response elements that contain the imperfect 5'-AGGTCA-3' direct or inverted repeats with various spacings which are also recognized by other nuclear hormone receptors. Involved in modulation of hormonal responses. Represses transcriptional activity of the lutropin-choriogonadotropic hormone receptor/LHCGR gene, the renin/REN gene and the oxytocin-neurophysin/OXT gene. Represses the triiodothyronine- dependent and -independent transcriptional activity of the thyroid hormone receptor gene in a cell type-specific manner. The corepressing function towards thyroid hormone receptor beta/THRB involves at least in part the inhibition of THRB binding to triiodothyronine response elements (TREs) by NR2F6. Inhibits NFATC transcription factor DNA binding and subsequently its transcriptional activity. Acts as transcriptional repressor of IL-17 expression in Th-17 differentiated CD4(+) T cells and may be involved in induction and/or maintenance of peripheral immunological tolerance and autoimmunity. Involved in development of forebrain circadian clock; is required early in the development of the locus coeruleus (LC).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10644740, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18701084}

Tissue Location

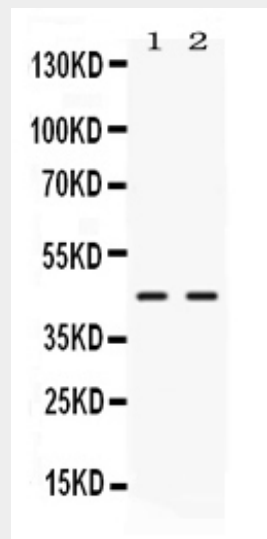
Expressed in heart, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of NR2F6 expression in rat liver extract (lane 1) and HELA whole cell lysates (lane 2). NR2F6 at 43KD was detected using rabbit anti- NR2F6 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO11699) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-NR2F6 Picoband Antibody - Background

Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group F member 6 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NR2F6 gene. It is a member of the nuclear receptor family of intracellular transcription factors. It has been shown to function as a coregulator of other nuclear receptors. NR2F6 impairs the formation of mature red blood cells in animals that over-express NR2F6 in their bone marrow. Mice that over expression of NR2F6 in their bone marrow cells have a block at the pro-erythroblast stage of blood cell development both in the bone marrow and in the spleen of animals that have excessive expression of NR2F6. So, when inhibition of differentiation of stem cell is desired, inhibition of differentiation is achieved through induction of increased NR2F6 activity. In situations where differentiation of stem cells into a cell of increased maturity is desired, inhibition of NR2F6 activity must be performed.