10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63266

Specification

RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P48552
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8204

Other Names
NRIP1; Nuclear receptor-interacting protein 1; Nuclear factor RIP140; Receptor-interacting protein 140

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name NRIP1

Function
Modulates transcriptional activation by steroid receptors such as NR3C1, NR3C2 and ESR1. Also modulates transcriptional repression by nuclear hormone receptors. Positive regulator of the circadian clock gene expression: stimulates transcription of BMAL1, CLOCK and CRY1 by acting as a coactivator for RORA and RORC. Involved in the regulation of ovarian function (By similarity). Plays a role in renal development (PubMed:28381549).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Note=Localized to discrete foci and redistributes to larger nuclear domains upon binding to ligand-bound NR3C1

RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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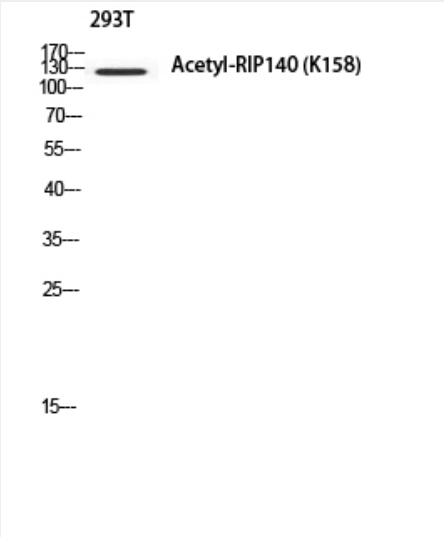
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Modulates transcriptional activation by steroid receptors such as NR3C1, NR3C2 and ESR1. Also modulates transcriptional repression by nuclear hormone receptors. Positive regulator of the circadian clock gene expression: stimulates transcription of ARNTL/BMAL1, CLOCK and CRY1 by acting as a coactivator for RORA and RORC.