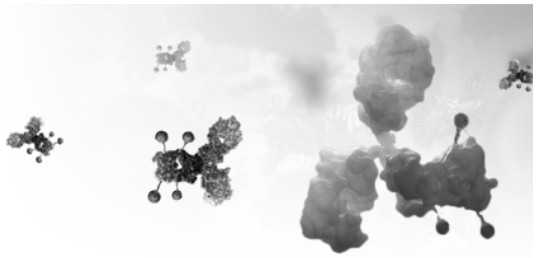

Mouse anti-Mouse Nur77 monoclonal antibody, clone 23.25 (CABT-B9246)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Full-length mouse Nur77 fusion protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	23.25
Purification	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Format	Liquid
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Size	100 µg
Buffer	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store undiluted at 4°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Nur77 (also known as NGF1-B, N10, TISI) is a growth factor-inducible orphan member of the

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steroid/thyroid hormone receptor superfamily. This superfamily encodes ligand-dependent transcription factors with a centrally located, highly conserved DNA-binding domain containing two zinc-fingers. Although Nur77 binds no known ligand, it is constitutively active when synthesized. Nur77 was originally identified as an immediate-early gene rapidly activated by serum stimulation of quiescent fibroblasts. It has since been shown to be activated by diverse signals including membrane depolarization, nerve growth factor, chemically induced seizures, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), pentylene tetrazole, forskolin and cAMP. Nur77, like other immediate-early genes such as c-myc, has also been shown to have a role in apoptosis. Apoptosis is an internal, programmed cell death which takes place during normal development. Nur77 has been demonstrated to be required for in vitro T-cell-receptor (TCR) mediated negative selection. Negative selection, or the clonal deletion of thymocytes, normally occurs by apoptosis following engagement of the TCR. Nur77 is present in high levels in T-cell hybrids and thymocytes undergoing apoptosis, but not in growing T cells or stimulated splenocytes. T-cell hybrids are protected from activation-induced apoptosis by a Nur77 dominant negative mutation. Induction of Nur77 mRNA and cell death by apoptosis following treatment of T-cell hybrids with antibody directed against the TCR has also been shown. Additionally, transfection of the T-cell hybrids with antisense Nur77 protects cells from apoptosis when signaled to die by TCR engagement. Nur77 is a phosphoprotein which migrates on SDS/PAGE gels as diffuse bands between 67 and 88 kDa depending on post-translational modifications. Clone 12.14 recognizes mouse Nur77. A full-length mouse Nur77 fusion protein was used as immunogen.

Keywords	NR4A1; nuclear receptor subfamily 4, group A, member 1; HMR; N10; TR3; NP10; GFRP1; NAK-1; NGFIB; NUR77

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID	3164
UniProt ID	P22736

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