



Human NR1H4 peptide (DAG-P0249)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	This gene encodes a ligand-activated transcription factor, which shares structural features in common with nuclear hormone receptor family, such as a DNA-binding domain that targets the receptor to specific DNA sequences, and a ligand-binding domain, which interacts directly with the ligand and contains a ligand-dependent transcriptional activation domain. This protein functions as a receptor for bile acids, and when bound to bile acids, regulates the expression of genes involved in bile acid synthesis and transport. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	NR1H4 nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group H, member 4 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	NR1H4
Synonyms	NR1H4; nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group H, member 4; BAR; FXR; HRR1; HRR-1; RIP14; bile acid receptor; farnesol receptor HRR-1; RXR-interacting protein 14; farnesoid X nuclear receptor; farnesoid X-activated receptor; retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14;

Entrez Gene ID	9971
mRNA Refseq	NM_001206977.1
Protein Refseq	NP_001193906.1
UniProt ID	F1DAL1
Chromosome Location	12q23.1
Pathway	Bile secretion, organism-specific biosystem; Bile secretion, conserved biosystem; Drug Induction of Bile Acid Pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Gene Expression, organism-specific biosystem; Generic Transcription Pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Nuclear Receptor transcription pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Nuclear receptors in lipid metabolism and toxicity, organism-specific biosystem; RXR and RAR heterodimerization with other nuclear receptor, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	RNA polymerase II distal enhancer sequence-specific DNA binding; RNA polymerase II distal enhancer sequence-specific DNA binding transcription factor activity; RNA polymerase II transcription factor binding transcription factor activity involved in posi