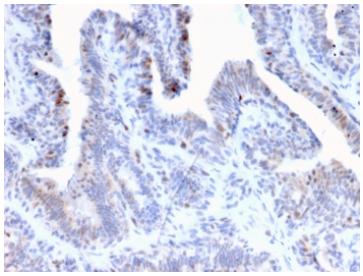
LRH1 Antibody / Nuclear Receptor Transcription Factor Antibody [clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8] (V4787)

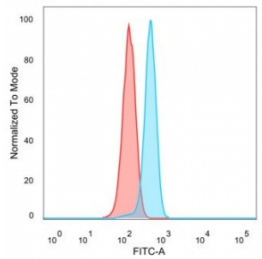
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4787-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4787-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4787SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

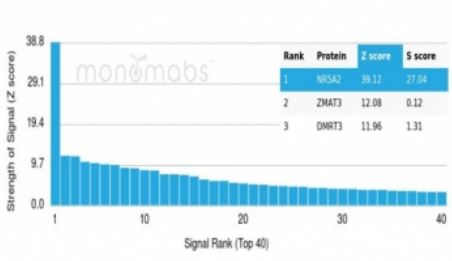
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clone Name	PCRP-NR5A2-1B8
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	O00482
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Flow cytometry: 1-2ug/million cells Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This LRH1 Antibody / Nuclear Receptor Transcription Factor Antibody is available for research use only.



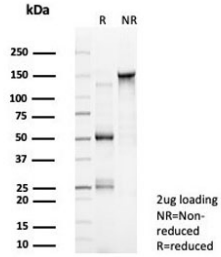
LRH1 Antibody Prostate Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human prostate carcinoma tissue using monoclonal clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8 demonstrates predominantly nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining within malignant glandular epithelial cells, consistent with localization of Liver receptor homolog 1 / NR5A2 as a nuclear receptor transcription factor involved in metabolic and epithelial regulatory signaling pathways. The staining pattern highlights transcription factor-associated nuclear enrichment within prostate tumor epithelium. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



LRH1 Antibody HeLa FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells using monoclonal clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8 followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 demonstrates a clear rightward fluorescence shift relative to unstained control cells, supporting intracellular expression of Liver receptor homolog 1 / NR5A2 in cervical carcinoma-derived cells. The observed staining profile is consistent with detection of this metabolic nuclear receptor transcription factor within fixed cellular compartments. Blue=NR5A2 antibody, Red=unstained cells.



LRH1 Antibody HuProt Specificity Validation. Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using monoclonal clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8 identified NR5A2 / LRH1 as the highest-ranked target with a Z-score of 39.12 and an S-score of 27.04, supporting strong preferential recognition of this nuclear receptor transcription factor relative to unrelated proteins present on the array. The elevated S-score exceeds the accepted specificity threshold and demonstrates selective target binding by the monoclonal antibody. The Z-score reflects relative signal intensity generated by antibody binding across the proteomic array, while the S-score represents the difference in signal strength between adjacent ranked proteins and serves as a measure of relative target specificity.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free NR5A2 antibody (clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Liver receptor homolog 1 (LRH1), also known as nuclear receptor subfamily 5 group A member 2 (NR5A2), is an orphan nuclear receptor transcription factor involved in cholesterol metabolism, bile acid homeostasis, endocrine signaling, pancreatic biology, and developmental regulatory pathways. LRH1 Antibody / Nuclear Receptor Transcription Factor Antibody recognizes a ligand-regulated transcription factor that contributes to gene expression programs associated with metabolism, differentiation, stemness, and cellular proliferation.

LRH1 antibody, also referred to as NR5A2 antibody and Liver receptor homolog 1 antibody in the literature, is widely used in metabolic signaling, developmental biology, nuclear receptor research, and cancer-associated transcriptional regulation studies. Monoclonal clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8 supports investigation of nuclear receptor-mediated gene expression pathways and transcriptional regulatory networks linked to hepatocyte, pancreatic, and epithelial cellular systems.

LRH1 is predominantly localized within the nucleus where it regulates transcription of genes involved in steroidogenesis, lipid metabolism, glucose homeostasis, bile acid synthesis, and mitochondrial-associated metabolic signaling. The protein functions through binding to promoter regulatory elements and recruitment of transcriptional coactivators involved in nuclear receptor-associated gene expression pathways.

Expression of LRH1 is particularly prominent in liver, pancreas, intestine, and steroidogenic tissues where it contributes to maintenance of metabolic homeostasis and epithelial differentiation-associated signaling. In pancreatic biology, LRH1 participates in endocrine and exocrine regulatory pathways linked to cellular maintenance and metabolic adaptation. In hepatic tissue, LRH1 contributes to bile acid regulatory signaling and cholesterol-associated metabolic control mechanisms.

In cancer biology research, NR5A2/LRH1 has attracted growing interest because dysregulated nuclear receptor signaling

may contribute to tumor-associated proliferation, stemness-associated transcriptional programs, epithelial plasticity, and metabolic adaptation pathways. Elevated LRH1-associated signaling has been investigated in pancreatic carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, colorectal cancer, and additional epithelial malignancies.

Immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry analysis with LRH1 antibodies commonly demonstrate nuclear-associated staining patterns consistent with transcription factor localization. Because LRH1 regulates transcriptional signaling networks linked to metabolic and developmental pathways, its expression profile may vary according to tissue differentiation state and cellular metabolic activity.

Analysis of HuProt(TM) protein microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins demonstrated selective recognition of NR5A2 by monoclonal clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8, supporting strong target specificity relative to unrelated proteins present on the array. The observed Z-score and elevated S-score support highly preferential binding to LRH1/NR5A2 within a large-scale proteomic specificity platform.

Together, the available immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry, and HuProt microarray specificity data support the use of LRH1 antibody clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8 for investigating nuclear receptor transcriptional regulation, metabolic signaling pathways, and NR5A2-associated developmental biology.

Explore additional Metabolism Antibodies targeting nuclear receptor transcription factors, cholesterol signaling regulators, and metabolic pathway-associated gene expression proteins.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the LRH1 Antibody / Nuclear Receptor Transcription Factor Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human NR5A2 protein was used as the immunogen for the NR5A2 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the NR5A2 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

LRH1 antibody, NR5A2 antibody, Liver receptor homolog 1 antibody, nuclear receptor subfamily 5 group A member 2 antibody, orphan nuclear receptor antibody

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