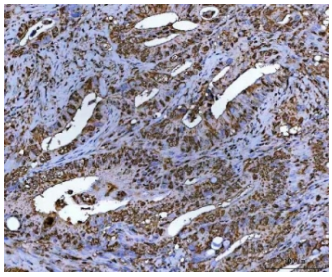
NR5A2 Antibody / Metabolic Signaling Transcription Factor Antibody (RQ8271)

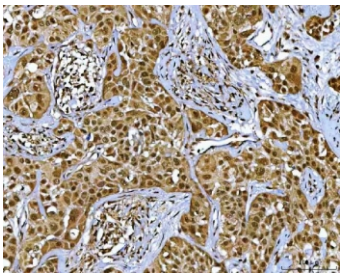
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8271	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

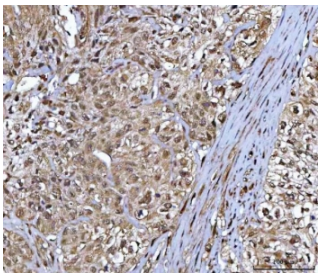
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	O00482
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This NR5A2 Antibody / Metabolic Signaling Transcription Factor Antibody is available for research use only.



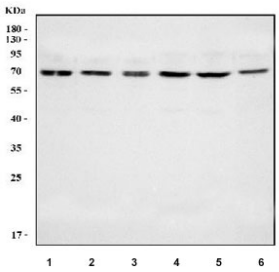
NR5A2 Antibody Colorectal Cancer IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human colorectal adenocarcinoma tissue using NR5A2 antibody demonstrates prominent nuclear and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within malignant gland-forming epithelial cells and infiltrative tumor-associated structures. The observed staining profile is consistent with expression of NR5A2 / Liver receptor homolog 1, a nuclear receptor transcription factor involved in epithelial metabolic signaling and developmental regulatory pathways. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



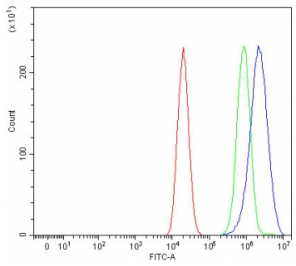
NR5A2 Antibody Parotid Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human parotid acinar cell carcinoma tissue using NR5A2 antibody demonstrates diffuse nuclear-associated and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining throughout malignant epithelial nests and acinar-like tumor compartments. The staining pattern supports localization of NR5A2 / Liver receptor homolog 1 within metabolically active epithelial-derived carcinoma cells linked to transcriptional regulation and endocrine-associated signaling pathways. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



NR5A2 Antibody Urothelial Tumor IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human bladder urothelial carcinoma tissue using NR5A2 antibody reveals heterogeneous nuclear and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in invasive malignant urothelial cell populations separated by fibrous stromal bands. The observed staining distribution is consistent with expression of NR5A2 / Liver receptor homolog 1 in tumor-associated epithelial signaling compartments involved in metabolic and proliferative transcriptional regulation. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



NR5A2 Antibody Multi-Cell Line WB. Western blot analysis of human HepG2, A549, Caco-2, 293T, MCF7, and K562 cell lysates using NR5A2 antibody demonstrates consistent bands near 60-65 kDa across multiple epithelial and hematopoietic-derived cell lines, corresponding to the predicted molecular weight of NR5A2 / Liver receptor homolog 1. The broad expression profile supports the established role of this orphan nuclear receptor in metabolic signaling, epithelial differentiation, and transcriptional regulatory pathways.



NR5A2 Antibody Caco-2 FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of fixed and permeabilized human Caco-2 cells using NR5A2 antibody demonstrates a pronounced rightward fluorescence shift relative to isotype control, supporting intracellular expression of NR5A2 / Liver receptor homolog 1 in intestinal epithelial-derived cells. The observed staining profile is consistent with detection of this metabolic nuclear receptor transcription factor within permeabilized cellular compartments associated with gene regulatory signaling pathways. Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue=NR5A2 antibody.

Description

Nuclear receptor subfamily 5 group A member 2 (NR5A2), commonly known as Liver receptor homolog 1 (LRH1), is a ligand-regulated nuclear receptor involved in transcriptional control of cholesterol metabolism, bile acid signaling, glucose homeostasis, and epithelial developmental pathways. NR5A2 Antibody / Metabolic Signaling Transcription Factor Antibody recognizes a nuclear transcriptional regulator associated with metabolic adaptation and endocrine-associated gene expression networks.

NR5A2 antibody, also referred to as LRH1 antibody and Liver receptor homolog 1 antibody in the literature, is useful for investigation of nuclear receptor signaling pathways, epithelial differentiation programs, and metabolic transcriptional regulation. Polyclonal NR5A2 antibodies support studies examining endogenous nuclear receptor expression across multiple assay platforms including western blot, immunohistochemistry, and flow cytometry applications.

LRH1/NR5A2 is primarily localized to the nucleus where it regulates transcription of genes associated with steroidogenesis, lipid metabolism, bile acid synthesis, pancreatic function, and mitochondrial-associated metabolic pathways. Through interaction with transcriptional coactivators and promoter regulatory elements, NR5A2 contributes to maintenance of tissue-specific metabolic signaling states and epithelial cellular identity.

Expression of NR5A2 is enriched in liver, pancreas, intestine, and reproductive-associated tissues where metabolic signaling and endocrine-associated transcriptional regulation are highly active. In pancreatic and hepatic systems, LRH1-associated signaling contributes to cellular maintenance pathways and metabolic adaptation responses linked to nutrient regulation and biosynthetic activity.

In cancer biology research, dysregulated NR5A2 signaling has been associated with epithelial tumor progression, stemness-associated transcriptional regulation, and proliferative metabolic adaptation. Altered LRH1 expression has been investigated in pancreatic carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, colorectal cancer, and additional epithelial malignancies characterized by metabolic signaling reprogramming.

Western blot analysis with NR5A2 antibodies commonly demonstrates nuclear receptor-associated bands near the expected molecular weight range of approximately 60-65 kDa, while immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry may demonstrate predominantly nuclear staining patterns consistent with transcription factor localization. Because NR5A2 participates in dynamic metabolic regulatory pathways, expression patterns may vary according to tissue type and physiologic state.

The broad biologic role of LRH1/NR5A2 in transcriptional regulation, metabolic signaling, and epithelial differentiation supports the utility of NR5A2 antibodies for investigating nuclear receptor-associated cellular pathways and metabolism-linked transcriptional networks.

Together, the available validation data support the use of NR5A2 antibody for investigating metabolic nuclear receptor signaling, epithelial transcriptional regulation, and LRH1-associated developmental biology.

For additional LRH1/NR5A2 research antibodies validated by HuProt specificity analysis, flow cytometry, and immunohistochemistry, explore the broader LRH1 Antibody page featuring clone PCRP-NR5A2-1B8.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the NR5A2 Antibody / Metabolic Signaling Transcription Factor Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (K192-A508) was used as the immunogen for the NR5A2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the NR5A2 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

NR5A2 antibody, LRH1 antibody, Liver receptor homolog 1 antibody, orphan nuclear receptor antibody, metabolic nuclear receptor antibody

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