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Monoclonal
Anti-human LRH-1/NR5A2 Antibody

Description
Liver Receptor Homologous protein (LRH-1, FTF, CPF, hB1F, FTZ-F1β; NR5A2) is a member of the orphan nuclear receptor family. LRH-1 is a mammalian homolog of the Drosophila fushi tarazu F1 gene product. It is expressed in the liver and intestine. LRH-1 is involved in the regulation of genes that participate in steroid, bile acid and cholesterol homeostasis.

Preparation
Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites inoculated with a hybridoma of spleen cells of a BALB/c mouse immunized with recombinant human LRH-1 (amino acids 161 - 280) and mouse myeloma cells (NS-1). The IgG fraction of the ascites fluid was purified by ammonium sulfate fractionation.

Formulation
Lyophilized in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) with 5% Trehalose.

Reconstitution
Reconstitute with the desired volume of distilled or deionized water. Reconstitution in 0.1 mL of distilled or deionized water yields an antibody concentration of 1 mg/mL.

Storage
Lyophilized samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt when stored at 2° - 8° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for up to 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C **in a manual defrost freezer** for up to six months without detectable loss of activity. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Specificity
This antibody specifically recognizes human LRH-1α and LRH-1β and cross-reacts with mouse and rat LRH-1. Not yet tested in other species.

Applications
Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 1 μg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human LRH-1.

Direct ELISA - This antibody can be used at 2 ng/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human LRH-1.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

Reference
1. Annicotte, J.S. *et al.* (2003) Mol. Cell Biol. **23**(19):6713.

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