Monoclonal Anti-human SF-1 Antibody (Protein A Purified)

**Description**
Steroidogenic Factor 1 (SF-1, AD4BP, FTZ-F1; NR5A1) is considered an Orphan Nuclear Receptor that belongs to subfamily 5. It was found to be a regulator of steroidogenic enzyme gene expression. Oxysterols are suggested as its ligands. It is expressed in all steroidogenic tissues, including the adrenal cortex, testicular Sertoli cells, and Leydig cells, ovarian theca, hypothalamus, and anterior pituitary. SF-1 plays an important role in adrenal and gonadal development, including the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis and sex determination.

**Preparation**
Produced in serum-free medium with hybridoma of mouse myeloma cells (NS-1) and spleen cells derived from a BALB/c mouse immunized with *E.coli*-expressed recombinant human SF-1 (218-461 aa).

**Formulation**
A liquid formulation in physiologic saline with 0.1% NaN₃.

**Storage**
This antibody is stable for greater than six months when held at -20 °C in a manual defrost freezer or at -70 °C. Upon thawing, the antibody can be stored at 2-8 °C for at least 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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

**Applications**
- **Western Blot** - This antibody can be used at 3 µg/mL under reducing and non-reducing conditions with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human SF-1.
- **Direct ELISA** - This antibody can be used at 0.1 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human SF-1.
- **Immunohistochemistry** - This antibody can be used at 10 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human and rat SF-1.
- **Immunoprecipitation** - Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory.

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

**Caution:** Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.