

## Product datasheet

# LXR alpha peptide ab191835

### Overview

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**Product name** LXR alpha peptide

### Description

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**Nature** Synthetic

**Amino Acid Sequence**

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab191835** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-LXR alpha antibody [EPR6508(N)] ([ab176323](#))

**Form** Liquid

**Additional notes** This is the blocking peptide for [ab176323](#)

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.

### General Info

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**Function** Orphan receptor. Interaction with RXR shifts RXR from its role as a silent DNA-binding partner to an active ligand-binding subunit in mediating retinoid responses through target genes defined by

LXRES. LXRES are DR4-type response elements characterized by direct repeats of two similar hexanuclotide half-sites spaced by four nucleotides. Plays an important role in the regulation of cholesterol homeostasis, regulating cholesterol uptake through MYLIP-dependent ubiquitination of LDLR, VLDLR and LRP8.

**Tissue specificity**

Visceral organs specific expression. Strong expression was found in liver, kidney and intestine followed by spleen and to a lesser extent the adrenals.

**Sequence similarities**

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.  
Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

**Cellular localization**

Nucleus.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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