

Product datasheet for **TP760789**

Constitutive androstane receptor (NR1I3) (NM_001077482) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group I, member 3 (NR1I3), transcript variant 1, full length, with N-terminal HIS tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding human full-length NR1I3
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	40.3 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001070950
Locus ID:	9970
UniProt ID:	Q14994
RefSeq Size:	1408
Cytogenetics:	1q23.3
RefSeq ORF:	1071
Synonyms:	CAR; CAR1; MB67



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Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily, and is a key regulator of xenobiotic and endobiotic metabolism. The protein binds to DNA as a monomer or a heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor and regulates the transcription of target genes involved in drug metabolism and bilirubin clearance, such as cytochrome P450 family members. Unlike most nuclear receptors, this transcriptional regulator is constitutively active in the absence of ligand but is regulated by both agonists and inverse agonists. Ligand binding results in translocation of this protein to the nucleus, where it activates or represses target gene transcription. These ligands include bilirubin, a variety of foreign compounds, steroid hormones, and prescription drugs. In addition to drug metabolism, the CAR protein is also reported to regulate genes involved in glucose metabolism, lipid metabolism, cell proliferation, and circadian clock regulation. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Product images: