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AhR Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91128

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	P35869
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	Ah receptor; AhR; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 76; bHLHe76; AHR;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	96147

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human AhR
Description	The aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) is a ligand activated transcription factor involved in xenobiotic metabolism, cell cycle regulation, and development in response to both endogenous and environmental signals. Involved in cell-cycle regulation. Likely to play an important role in the development and maturation of many tissues.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	AHR {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8393992, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:348}
Function	Ligand-activated transcription factor that enables cells to adapt to changing conditions by sensing compounds from the environment, diet, microbiome and cellular metabolism, and which plays important roles in development, immunity and cancer (PubMed:23275542, PubMed:30373764, PubMed:32818467, PubMed:7961644). Upon ligand binding, translocates into the nucleus, where it heterodimerizes with ARNT and induces transcription by binding to xenobiotic response elements (XRE) (PubMed:23275542, PubMed:30373764, PubMed:7961644). Regulates a variety of biological processes, including angiogenesis, hematopoiesis, drug and lipid metabolism, cell motility and immune modulation (PubMed:12213388). Xenobiotics can act as ligands: upon xenobiotic- binding, activates the expression of multiple phase I and II xenobiotic chemical metabolizing enzyme genes (such as the CYP1A1 gene) (PubMed:7961644, PubMed:33193710). Mediates biochemical and toxic effects of halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PubMed:34521881,

PubMed:7961644). Next to xenobiotics, natural ligands derived from plants, microbiota, and endogenous metabolism are potent AHR agonists (PubMed:18076143). Tryptophan (Trp) derivatives constitute an important class of endogenous AHR ligands (PubMed:32818467, PubMed:32866000). Acts as a negative regulator of anti-tumor immunity: indoles and kynurenic acid generated by Trp catabolism act as ligand and activate AHR, thereby promoting AHR-driven cancer cell motility and suppressing adaptive immunity (PubMed:32818467). Regulates the circadian clock by inhibiting the basal and circadian expression of the core circadian component PER1 (PubMed:28602820). Inhibits PER1 by repressing the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer mediated transcriptional activation of PER1 (PubMed:28602820). The heterodimer ARNT:AHR binds to the dioxin response element (DRE) of target gene promoters and activates their transcription (PubMed:28602820).

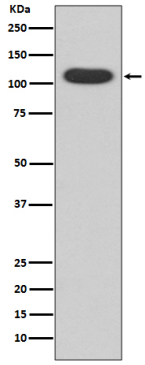
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Initially cytoplasmic; upon binding with ligand and interaction with a HSP90, it translocates to the nucleus.

Tissue Location

Expressed in all tissues tested including blood, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and skeletal muscle Expressed in retinal photoreceptors (PubMed:29726989)

Images



Western blot analysis of AhR expression in HEK293 cell lysate.

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