# Anti-STARD4 antibody

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| **Cat. No.** | ml162310 |
| **Package** | 25 μl/100 μl/200 μl |
| **Storage** | -20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol |

**Product overview**

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| **Description** | Anti-STARD4 rabbit polyclonal antibody |
| **Applications** | ELISA, IHC |
| **Immunogen** | Synthetic peptide of human STARD4 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Content** | 1.2 mg/ml |
| **Host species** | Rabbit |
| **Ig class** | Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG |
| **Purification** | Antigen affinity purification |

**Target information**

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|---|---|
| **Symbol** | STARD4 |
| **Full name** | StAR-related lipid transfer domain containing 4 |
| **Synonyms** | |
| **Swissprot** | Q96DR4 |

**Target Background**

Cholesterol homeostasis is regulated, at least in part, by sterol regulatory element (SRE)-binding proteins (e.g., SREBP1; MIM 184756) and by liver X receptors (e.g., LXRA; MIM 602423). Upon sterol depletion, LXRs are inactive and SREBPs are cleaved, after which they bind promoter SREs and activate genes involved in cholesterol biosynthesis and uptake. Sterol transport is mediated by vesicles or by soluble protein carriers, such as steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (STAR; MIM 600617). STAR is homologous to a family of proteins containing a 200- to 210-amino acid STAR-related lipid transfer (START) domain, including STARD4 (Soccio et al., 2002 [PubMed 12011452]).

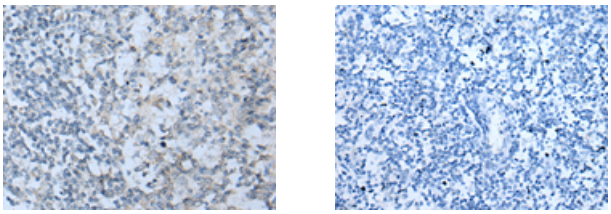
**Applications**

**Immunohistochemistry**

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human tonsil

Recommended dilution: 25-100



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using ml162310(STARD4 Antibody) at dilution 1/50, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

**ELISA**

Recommended dilution: 5000-10000

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