Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49093

Package Size: #49093-1 50ul #49093-2 100ul

Signalway Antibody
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Description

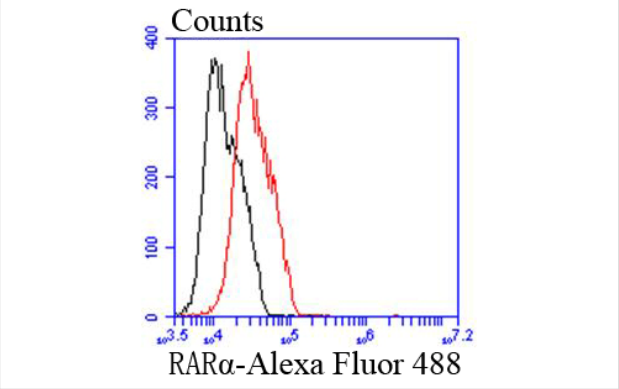
Product Name	Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	SN0725
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	NR1B1 antibody Nuclear mitotic apparatus protein retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein antibody Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 1 antibody Nucleophosmin retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM RAR long form antibody RAR alpha antibody RAR antibody RAR-alpha antibody rara antibody RARA_HUMAN antibody RARalpha antibody RARalpha1 antibody Retinoic acid nuclear receptor alpha variant 1 antibody Retinoic acid nuclear receptor alpha variant 2 antibody Retinoic acid receptor alpha antibody Retinoic acid receptor alpha polypeptide antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P10276
Calculated MW	55 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:1,000

FC: 1:50-1:100

Images



Flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells with RAR-alpha antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

Retinoids (RA) are metabolites of vitamin A (retinol) that are important signaling molecules during vertebrate development and tissue differentiation. RAs activate the retinoic acid receptor (RAR) and retinoid X receptor (RXR) nuclear transcription factor families. Most retinoid forms activate RAR family members, whereas RXR family members are activated by 9-cis-RA only. RAR family members, which include RARα, RARβ and RARγ, have a high affinity for all transretinoic acids and belong to the same class of nuclear transcription factors as thyroid hormone receptors, vitamin D3 receptor and ecdysone receptor. RAR isoforms are expressed in distinct patterns throughout development and in the mature organism. The human RARα gene maps to chromosome 17 and is implicated in the chromosomal translocation associated with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL-M3). Specifically, the RARα gene is fused with the promyelocytic leukemia (PML) gene, which encodes the fusion protein PML/RARα. The PML/RARα fusion protein inhibits PML-dependent apoptotic pathways and halts myeloid differentiation at the promyelocytic stage.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.