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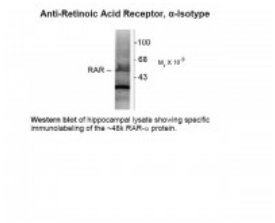
Retinoic Acid Receptor Antibody [763]

CATALOG NUMBER: 50-176



Western blot of hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48k RAR-alpha protein.

Specifications	
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Bovine, Dog, Human, Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	WB
APPLICATIONS:	The antibody has been directly tested for reactivity in Western blots in human tissues. It is anticipated that the antibody will also work with bovine, canine and mouse tissues based on the fact that these species have 100% homology with the amino acid sequence used as antigen.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	48
IMMUNOGEN:	Peptide corresponding to amino acid residues from the N-terminal region of human retinoic acid receptor, a-isotype.
HOST SPECIES:	Mouse

Properties	
PURIFICATION:	Protein G purified
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	100 uL in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 ug per mL BSA and 50% glycerol.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Retinoic Acid Receptor antibody can be stored at -20˚C and is stable at -20˚C for at least 1 year.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG1
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info	
ALTERNATE NAMES:	RAR, NR1B1, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 1, RAR-alpha
ACCESSION NO.:	P10276
PROTEIN GI NO.:	133483
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	RARA

GENE ID:	5914

Background

BACKGROUND:	Retinoic acid (RA; active metabolite of vitamin A) plays a prominent role in regulating the transition of proliferating precursor cells (such as carcinoma cells and neuronal precursors) to postmitotic differentiated cells (Joshi et al., 2005). The retinoid X receptors (RXRs) family (RXRalpha, beta and gamma), preferentially bind 9-cis-RA and regulate gene transcription by forming heterodimers with a second family of RA receptors. RAs have been suggested to potentially play a therapeutic role in cervical cancer (Abu et al., 2005). RAs are known to play key roles in neuronal development and an increasing body of evidence indicates that retinoid signaling may regulate synaptic plasticity and associated learning and memory behaviors (Lane and Bailey, 2005).
REFERENCES:	1) Abu J, Batuwangala M, Herbert K, Symonds P (2005) Retinoic acid and retinoid receptors: potential chemopreventive and therapeutic role in cervical cancer. Lancet Oncol 6:712-720.
	2) Joshi S, Guleria R, Pan J, Dipette D, Singh US (2005) Retinoic acid receptors and tissue-trans-glutaminase mediate short-term effect of retinoic acid on migration and invasion of neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells. Oncogene advance online publication 12 September 2005; doi: 10.1038/sj.onc.1209027.
	3) Lane MA, Bailey SJ (2005) Role of retinoid signalling in the adult brain. Prog Neurobiol 75:275-293.

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