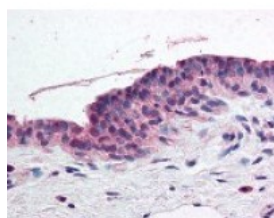




Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-132



Immunohistochemistry staining of Retinoic Acid receptor alpha in breast tissue using Retinoic Acid receptor alpha Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha antibody can be used in ELISA starting at 1:100 - 1:500, Western Blot, and immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha antibody was raised against recombinant (partial), N-Terminal amino acids 1 - 100 region of Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, 0.09% sodium azide, 50% glycerol.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha antibody at -20 °C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	RARA, NR1B1, PML-RAR, RAR-alpha, RARalpha, Retinoic acid receptor alpha, Pml-rara, RAR, RAR alpha, Retinoic acid receptor, alpha
ACCESSION NO.:	P10276
PROTEIN GI NO.:	133483
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	RARA
GENE ID:	5914

Background

BACKGROUND: Retinoic acid receptor alpha (RAR alpha), a NR1 Thyroid Hormone-Like Receptor, has a key effect on the development of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). APL results from chromosomal translocation of RAR alpha to various partner genes, including the promyelocytic leukemia (PML) gene on 15q22, the promyelocytic leukemia zinc finger (PLZF) gene on 11q23, the nucleophosmin (NPM) gene on 5q35, the nuclear mitotic apparatus (NuMA) gene on 11q13, and the signal transducer and activator of transcription STAT5b. The aberrant RAR alpha fusion proteins contribute to leukemic transformation by dominant inhibition of the expression of target genes that are important for cellular differentiation. Four alternatively spliced isoforms of RAR alpha have been documented in humans (RAR alpha1, RAR alpha2, RAR alpha1DeltaBC, and RAR alpha1DeltaB), one of which, RAR alpha1DeltaB, does not code for a functional receptor.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016