

KD-Validated Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1647**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P10826
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 50 kDa ; Observed , 55 kDa KDa
Gene Name	RARB
Aliases	Retinoic Acid Receptor Beta; RAR-Beta; NR1B2; HAP; RARbeta; RRB2; Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 1 Group B Member 2; HBV-Activated Protein; RAR-Epsilon; Retinoic Acid Receptor, Beta Polypeptide; Hepatitis B Virus Activated Protein; Retinoic Acid Receptor, Beta; RARbeta1; MCOPS12
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Retinoic Acid Receptor beta

KD-Validated Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	5915
Other Names	
Retinoic acid receptor beta, RAR-beta, HBV-activated protein, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 2, RAR-epsilon, RARB, HAP, NR1B2	

KD-Validated Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RARB**Synonyms** HAP, NR1B2**Function**

Receptor for retinoic acid. Retinoic acid receptors bind as heterodimers to their target response elements in response to their ligands, all-trans or 9-cis retinoic acid, and regulate gene expression in various biological processes. The RXR/RAR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5. In the absence or presence of hormone ligand, acts mainly as an activator of gene expression due to weak binding to corepressors (PubMed:12554770). The RXRA/RARB heterodimer can act as a repressor on the DR1

element and as an activator on the DR5 element (PubMed:29021580). In concert with RARG, required for skeletal growth, matrix homeostasis and growth plate function (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm [Isoform Beta-2]: Nucleus.

Tissue Location

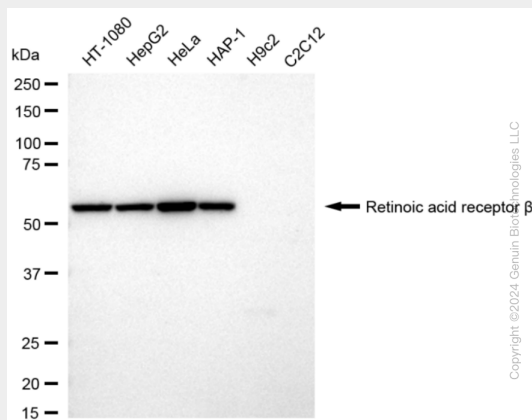
Expressed in aortic endothelial cells (at protein level).

KD-Validated Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

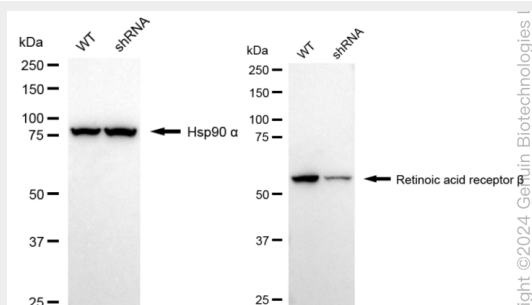
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

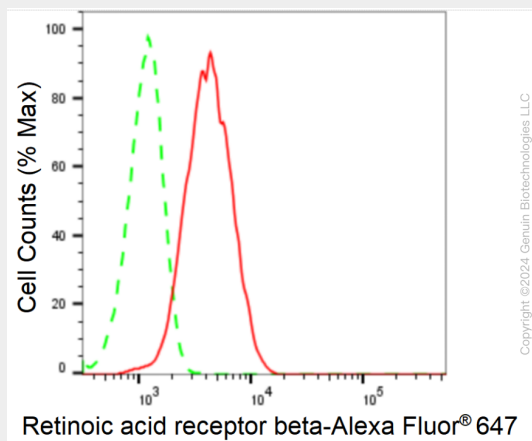
KD-Validated Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



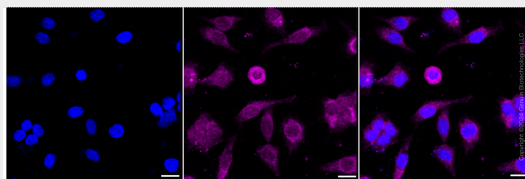
Western blotting analysis using anti-Retinoic acid receptor beta antibody (Cat#AGI1647). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-Retinoic acid receptor beta antibody (Cat#AGI1647, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody (Cat#AGI1647). Retinoic Acid Receptor beta expression in wild type (WT) and Retinoic Acid Receptor beta shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 μ g of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody (Cat#AGI1647, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of Retinoic acid receptor beta expression in HeLa cells using Retinoic acid receptor beta antibody (Cat#AGI1647, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, Retinoic acid receptor beta.



Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells with anti-Retinoic acid receptor beta antibody (Cat#AGI1647, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Retinoic acid receptor beta was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 μ m.