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# Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody

**Affinity purified mouse monoclonal antibody.**
**Catalog # AN1096**

## Specification

### Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB** |
| Primary Accession | P48443 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Rat** |
| Predicted | **Bovine, Mouse, Monkey** |
| Host | **Mouse** |
| Clonality | **monoclonal** |
| Isotype | **IgG1** |
| Calculated MW | **48 KDa** |

### Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody - Additional Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene ID | **6258** |
| Gene Name | **RXRG** |

**Other Names**
Retinoic acid receptor RXR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 3, Retinoid X receptor gamma, RXRG, NR2B3

**Target/Specificity**
Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues from the hinge region conjugated to KLH.

**Dilution**
WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**
Prepared from mouse ascites by ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by affinity purification on a protein G column.

**Antibody Specificity**
Specific for the ~48k RXR-γ isotype.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**
Blue Ice

### Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody - Protocols

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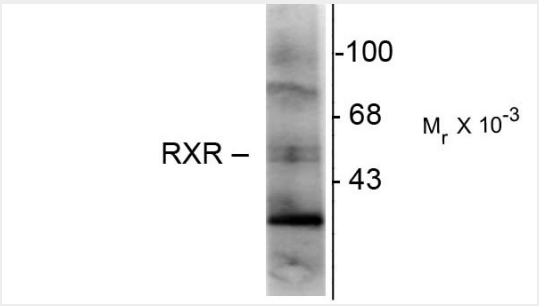
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

**Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody - Images**




Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing immunolabeling of the ~48k RXR-γ isotype.

**Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody - 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 (RXRα, β and γ) 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).

**Retinoid X Receptor, γ-Isotype Antibody - References**

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.
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.
Lane MA, Bailey SJ (2005) Role of retinoid signalling in the adult brain. Prog Neurobiol 75:275-293.