

## Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-Isotype Antibody

Our Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-Isotype primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclona Catalog # AN1539

Specification

## Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-Isotype Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession Host	<u>P10276</u> Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	lgG1
Calculated MW	50771

### Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-Isotype Antibody - Additional Information

### Gene ID

5914

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

### **Target/Specificity**

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 (RXR $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  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).

# Format

Protein G Purified

### 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**

Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor,  $\alpha$ -Isotype Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice



# Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-Isotype Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-Isotype Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the  $\sim$ 48 kDa RAR- $\alpha$  protein.

# Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor, α-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 (RXR $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  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).