

Anti-Retinoid X Receptor, y-Isotype Antibody

Our Anti-Retinoid X Receptor, γ -Isotype primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal.

Catalog # AN1542

Specification

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

Primary Accession
Host
Clonality
Monoclonal
Isotype
Calculated MW
Monoclonal
So871

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

Gene ID **6258**

Other Names

MGC109416 antibody, NR2B3 antibody, Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 3 antibody, OTTHUMP0000060418 antibody, Retanoic X receptor gamma antibody, Retinoic acid receptor RXR gamma antibody, Retinoic acid receptor RXR-gamma antibody, RXR G antibody, RXR gamma antibody, RXR G antibody, RXR gamma antibody, RXRG_HUMAN antibody, RXRgamma 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 α , 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).

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.

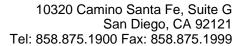
Precautions

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

Shipping

Blue Ice

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

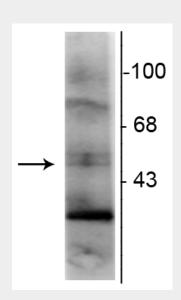




Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-Retinoid X Receptor, y-Isotype Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the \sim 48 kDa RXR- γ isotype.

Anti-Retinoid X Receptor, y-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 α , 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).