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KD-Validated Anti-Retinoid X receptor alpha Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1282

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P19793
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	23GB 2815
Calculated MW	50811
Gene Name	RXRA
Aliases	RXRA; Retinoid X Receptor Alpha; NR2B1; Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 2 Group B Member 1; Retinoic Acid Receptor RXR-Alpha; RXR-Alpha; RXRalpha; Retinoid X Nuclear Receptor Alpha; Retinoid X Receptor, Alpha; RXR-ALPHA; RXRALPHA
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Retinoid X Receptor alpha

Additional Information

Gene ID	6256
Other Names	Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1, Retinoid X receptor alpha, RXRA, NR2B1

Protein Information

Name	RXRA
Synonyms	NR2B1
Function	Receptor for retinoic acid that acts as a transcription factor (PubMed:10874028, PubMed:11162439, PubMed:11915042, PubMed:37478846). Forms homo- or heterodimers with retinoic acid receptors (RARs) and binds to target response elements in response to their ligands, all-trans or 9-cis retinoic acid, to regulate gene expression in various biological processes (PubMed:10195690, PubMed:11162439, PubMed:11915042, PubMed:16107141, PubMed:17761950, PubMed:18800767, PubMed:19167885, PubMed:28167758, PubMed:37478846). The RAR/RXR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5 to regulate transcription (PubMed:10195690, PubMed:11162439, PubMed:11915042, PubMed:17761950, PubMed:28167758). The high affinity ligand for retinoid X receptors (RXRs) is 9-cis retinoic acid (PubMed:1310260).

In the absence of ligand, the RXR-RAR heterodimers associate with a multiprotein complex containing transcription corepressors that induce histone deacetylation, chromatin condensation and transcriptional suppression (PubMed:20215566). On ligand binding, the corepressors dissociate from the receptors and coactivators are recruited leading to transcriptional activation (PubMed:20215566, PubMed:37478846, PubMed:9267036). Serves as a common heterodimeric partner for a number of nuclear receptors, such as RARA, RARB and PPARA (PubMed:10195690, PubMed:11915042, PubMed:28167758, PubMed:29021580). The RXRA/RARB heterodimer can act as a transcriptional repressor or transcriptional activator, depending on the RARE DNA element context (PubMed:29021580). The RXRA/PPARA heterodimer is required for PPARA transcriptional activity on fatty acid oxidation genes such as ACOX1 and the P450 system genes (PubMed:10195690). Together with RARA, positively regulates microRNA-10a expression, thereby inhibiting the GATA6/VCAM1 signaling response to pulsatile shear stress in vascular endothelial cells (PubMed:28167758). Acts as an enhancer of RARA binding to RARE DNA element (PubMed:28167758). May facilitate the nuclear import of heterodimerization partners such as VDR and NR4A1 (PubMed:12145331, PubMed:15509776). Promotes myelin debris phagocytosis and remyelination by macrophages (PubMed:26463675). Plays a role in the attenuation of the innate immune system in response to viral infections, possibly by negatively regulating the transcription of antiviral genes such as type I IFN genes (PubMed:25417649). Involved in the regulation of calcium signaling by repressing ITPR2 gene expression, thereby controlling cellular senescence (PubMed:30216632).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10874028, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11915042, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12145331, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15509776, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17761950, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28167758}. Cytoplasm Mitochondrion. Note=Localization to the nucleus is enhanced by vitamin D3 (PubMed:15509776). Nuclear localization may be enhanced by the interaction with heterodimerization partner VDR (PubMed:12145331). Translocation to the mitochondrion upon interaction with NR4A1 (PubMed:15509776, PubMed:17761950). Increased nuclear localization upon pulsatile shear stress (PubMed:28167758)

Tissue Location

Expressed in lung fibroblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:30216632). Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:26463675). Highly expressed in liver, also found in kidney and brain (PubMed:14702039, PubMed:2159111, PubMed:24275569).

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