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RARB Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP100245

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P10826
Other Accession	P10826
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Chicken, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	50489
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RARB
Epitope Specificity	155-250/482
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
SUBUNIT	Homodimer (By similarity). Heterodimer; with a RXR molecule. Binds DNA preferentially as a RAR/RXR heterodimer (By similarity). Interacts weakly with NCOR2.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Retinoids are metabolites of vitamin A (retinal) and are believed to represent important signaling molecules during vertebrate development and tissue differentiation. Two families of retinoid receptors have been identified. Retinoic acid receptors (RARs) include RAR alpha, RAR Beta and RAR gamma, each of which has a high affinity for all trans retinoic acids and belongs to the same class of nuclear transcription factors as thyroid hormone receptors, vitamin D3 receptor and ecdysone receptor. The ligand binding domains of the RARs are highly conserved and RAR isoforms are expressed in distinct patterns throughout development and in the mature organism. Members of the retinoid X receptor (RXR) family, RXR alpha, RXR Beta and RXR gamma, are activated by 9 cis retinoic acid, a stereo and photoisomer of all trans RA that is expressed in vivo in both liver and kidney and may represent a widely used hormone.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5915
Other Names	HAP; MCOPS12; NR1B2; RARbeta; RARbeta1; RRB2; A830025K23; RARB_HUMAN; RARB; RAR-beta; HBV-activated protein; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 2; RAR-epsilon; RARB_MOUSE; retinoic acid receptor beta; retinoic acid receptor, beta

Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.