

RORB Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP14054B

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q92753
Other Accession	P45446 , Q8R1B8 , NP_008845.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB34135
Calculated MW	53220
Antigen Region	329-358

Additional Information

Gene ID	6096
Other Names	Nuclear receptor ROR-beta, Nuclear receptor RZR-beta, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group F member 2, Retinoid-related orphan receptor-beta, RORB, NR1F2, RZRB
Target/Specificity	This RORB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 329-358 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RORB.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	RORB Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RORB
Synonyms	NR1F2, RZRB

Function	Nuclear receptor that binds DNA as a monomer to ROR response elements (RORE) containing a single core motif half-site 5'-AGGTCA-3' preceded by a short A-T-rich sequence. Considered to have intrinsic transcriptional activity, have some natural ligands such as all-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) and other retinoids which act as inverse agonists repressing the transcriptional activity. Required for normal postnatal development of rod and cone photoreceptor cells. Modulates rod photoreceptors differentiation at least by inducing the transcription factor NRL-mediated pathway. In cone photoreceptor cells, regulates transcription of OPN1SW. Involved in the regulation of the period length and stability of the circadian rhythm. May control cytoarchitectural patterning of neocortical neurons during development. May act in a dose-dependent manner to regulate barrel formation upon innervation of layer IV neurons by thalamocortical axons. May play a role in the suppression of osteoblastic differentiation through the inhibition of RUNX2 transcriptional activity (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleoplasm

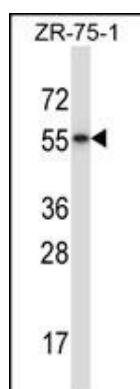
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the NR1 subfamily of nuclear hormone receptors. It is a DNA-binding protein that can bind as a monomer or as a homodimer to hormone response elements upstream of several genes to enhance the expression of those genes. The specific functions of this protein are not known, but it has been shown to interact with NM23-2, a nucleoside diphosphate kinase involved in organogenesis and differentiation.

References

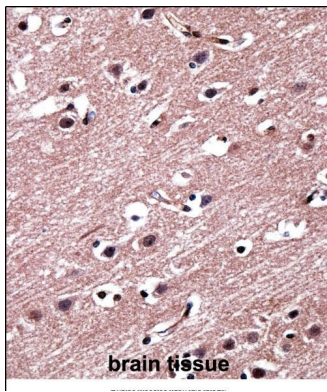
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 Mansour, H.A., et al. Bipolar Disord 11(7):701-710(2009)
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Images



RORB Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14054b) western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RORB antibody detected the RORB protein (arrow).

RORB Antibody (C-term) (AP14054b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of RORB Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been



evaluated.

Citations

- [Combinatorial regulation of a Blimp1 \(Prdm1\) enhancer in the mouse retina.](#)

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