

Anti-RXR alpha Antibody

Catalog # AP61192

Product Information

Application	WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P19793
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	50811

Additional Information

Gene ID	6256
Other Names	NR2B1; Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1; Retinoid X receptor alpha
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human RXR alpha. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

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](#)).

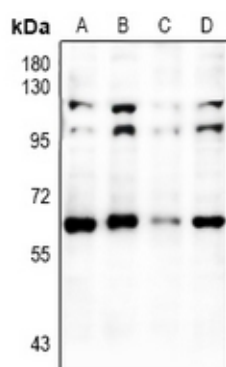
Cellular Location

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

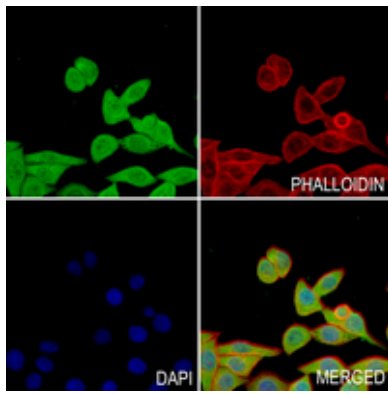
Expressed in lung fibroblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:30216632). Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:26463675). Highly expressed in liver, also found in kidney and brain (PubMed:14702039, PubMed:2159111, PubMed:24275569).

Images



Western blot analysis of RXR alpha expression in H1792 (A), A2780 (B), LO2 (C), HepG2 (D) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 50 kD; Observed band size: 60 kD)

Immunofluorescent analysis of RXR alpha staining in MCF7 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with



0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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