Datasheet for ABIN6657358

anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody (N-Term)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta (RARB)
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Antibody
Immunogen:	Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta was produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues from the N-terminal region of RAR beta.
Clone:	336
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibodies was Protein G purified from cell culture supernatant.
Purification:	Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody detects Retinoic Acid Receptor beta.

Target Details

Target:	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta (RARB)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta (RARB Products)
Background:	Synonyms: mouse anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Antibody, mouse anti-RAR-beta antibody, HBV-activated protein, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 2, RAR-epsilon Background: Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody detects RAR beta. 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. The Retinoid X receptors (RXRs) family (RXRα, β and γ) preferentially bind 9-cis-RA and regulate gene transcription by forming heterodimers with a second family of RA receptors (RARs). RAs have been suggested to potentially play a therapeutic role in cervical cancer. 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. Gene Name: RARB
Gene ID:	5915
UniProt:	P10826
Pathways:	Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway, Retinoic Acid Receptor Signaling Pathway, Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optional[Neutralization_Dilution]: 1:1000
Comment:	Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody is tested for use in Western Blotting to detect a single band at approximately 48 kDa corresponding to expected molecular weight for RAR-β proteins in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Researchers should determine optimal titers for applications that are not stated below.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

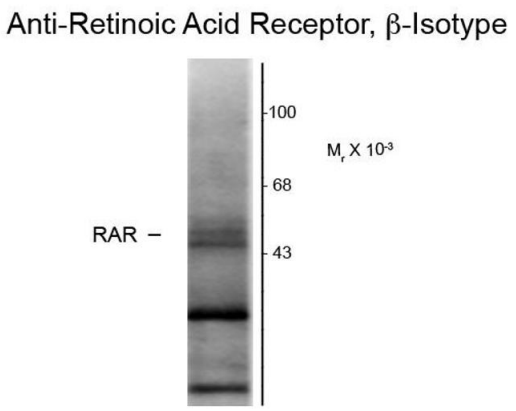
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.01 M HEPES, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.5 Stabilizer: 0.1 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - IgG and Protease free, 50 % (v/v) Glycerol
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. For

Handling

	extended storage, aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Western blot of hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48k RAR-β protein.

Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot of Anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta (Mouse) Antibody - 209-301-E26 Western Blot of Mouse anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody. Lane 1: hippocampal lysate. Lane 2: none. Load: 10 µg per lane. Primary antibody: Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody at 1:1,000 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: mouse secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: 48 kDa for Retinoic Acid Receptor beta. Other band(s): Retinoic Acid Receptor beta splice variants and isoforms.