

ARG52414
anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody [336]Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [336] recognizes Retinoic Acid Receptor beta
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Dog, Gpig, NHuPrm
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	336
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues from the N-terminal region conjugated to KLH
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HBV-activated protein; NR1B2; RAR-epsilon; Retinoic acid receptor beta; RAR-beta; HAP; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 2; RRB2; MCOPS12

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	Specific for the ~48k RAR-β isotype. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

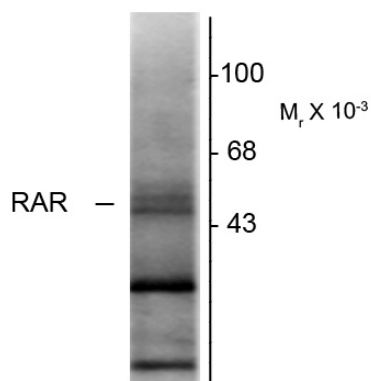
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purified
Buffer	10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 mg/ml BSA and 50% Glycerol
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA, 50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 5915 Human Swiss-port # P10826 Human
Gene Symbol	RARB
Gene Full Name	retinoic acid receptor, beta
Background	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 (Joshi et al., 2005). The Retinoid X receptors (RXRs) family (RXR α , 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 (Abu et al., 2005). 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 (Lane and Bailey, 2005).
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	50 kDa

Images



ARG52414 anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody [336] WB image

Western Blot: rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48k RAR- β isotype stained with ARG52414 anti-Retinoic Acid Receptor beta antibody [336].