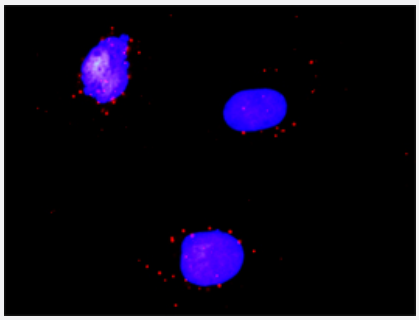
RXRA & RARA Protein Protein Interaction Antibody Pair

Catalog # DI0379 Size 1 Set

Applications



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between RXRA and RARA. HeLa cells were stained with anti-RXRA rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-RARA mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.

Specification

Product Description	This protein protein interaction antibody pair set comes with two antibodies to detect the protein-protein interaction, one against the RXRA protein, and the other against the RARA protein for use in *in situ* Proximity Ligation Assay. See Publication Reference below.
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Protein protein interaction immunofluorescence result. Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between RXRA and RARA. HeLa cells were stained with anti-RXRA rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-RARA mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.
Supplied Product	Antibody pair set content: 1. RXRA rabbit purified polyclonal antibody (100 ug) 2. RARA mouse monoclonal antibody (40 ug) *Reagents are sufficient for at least 30-50 assays using recommended protocols.
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

Applications

- *In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

Gene Info — RARA

Entrez GeneID	5914
Gene Name	RARA
Gene Alias	NR1B1, RAR
Gene Description	retinoic acid receptor, alpha
Omim ID	180240
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Retinoid signaling is transduced by 2 families of nuclear receptors, retinoic acid receptor (RAR) a nd retinoid X receptor (RXR; see MIM 180245), which form RXR/RAR heterodimers. In the absen ce of ligand, DNA-bound RXR/RARA represses transcription by recruiting the corepressors NCO R1 (MIM 600849), SMRT (NCOR2; MIM 600848), and histone deacetylase (see MIM 601241). W hen ligand binds to the complex, it induces a conformational change allowing the recruitment of co activators, histone acetyltransferases (see MIM 603053), and the basic transcription machinery. T ranslocations that always involve rearrangement of the RARA gene are a cardinal feature of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL; MIM 612376). The most frequent translocation is t(15,17)(q21;q22) , which fuses the RARA gene with the PML gene (MIM 102578) (Vitoux et al., 2007 [PubMed 174 68032]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000164454|OTTHUMP00000164456|Retinoic acid receptor, alpha polypeptide|nucl eophosmin-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM-RAR long form

Gene Info — RXRA

Entrez GeneID	6256
Gene Name	RXRA
Gene Alias	FLJ00280, FLJ00318, FLJ16020, FLJ16733, MGC102720, NR2B1
Gene Description	retinoid X receptor, alpha
Omim ID	180245
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	Retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and retinoic acid receptors (RARs), are nuclear receptors that mediate the biological effects of retinoids by their involvement in retinoic acid-mediated gene activation. These receptors exert their action by binding, as homodimers or heterodimers, to specific sequences in the promoters of target genes and regulating their transcription. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of transcriptional regulators. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000022510

Pathway

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Adipocytokine signaling pathway
- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- PPAR signaling pathway
- Small cell lung cancer
- Thyroid cancer

Disease

- Adenoma
- Alcoholism
- Alcoholism
- Alzheimer disease
- Alzheimer disease
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder
- Autistic Disorder

- Bile Duct Neoplasms
- Bipolar Disorder
- Bipolar Disorder
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Restenosis
- Coronary Stenosis
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Models
- Drug Toxicity
- Dyslipidemias
- Edema
- Edema
- Gallbladder Neoplasms
- Gallstones
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hyperlipidemia
- Hyperlipidemias
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Lung Neoplasms
- Mental Disorders
- Mental Disorders
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Microsatellite Instability
- Myopia
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Osteoporosis
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Psoriasis
- Pulmonary Disease
- Recurrence

- Schizophrenia
- Schizophrenia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tonsillitis
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome