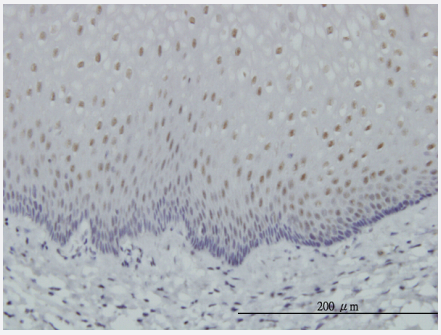
RARA monoclonal antibody (M03), clone 2D2

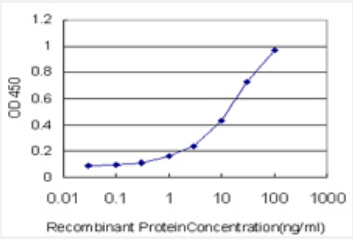
Catalog # H00005914-M03 Size 100 ug

Applications



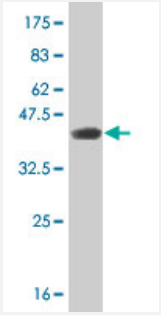
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunoperoxidase of monoclonal antibody to RARA on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human esophagus. [antibody concentration 1.2 ug/ml]



Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged RARA is approximately 1ng/ml as a capture antibody.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.84 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant RARA.

Immunogen	RARA (NP_000955, 315 a.a. ~ 424 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	QLLPLEMDDAETGLLSAICLICGDRQDLEQPDRVDMLQEPLLEALKVYVRKRRPSRPHMFPKML MKITDLRSISAKGAERVITLKMEIPGSMPPLIQEMLENSEGLDTLS
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (99); Rat (99)
Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.84 KDa) .
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Protocol Download

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunoperoxidase of monoclonal antibody to RARA on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human esophagus. [antibody concentration 1.2 ug/ml]

  Protocol Download

- Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

  Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged RARA is approximately 1ng/ml as a capture antibody.

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — RARA

Entrez GeneID	5914

GeneBank Accession#	NM_000964
Protein Accession#	NP_000955
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) and retinoid X receptor (RXR; see MIM 180245), which form RXR/RAR heterodimers. In the absence of ligand, DNA-bound RXR/RARA represses transcription by recruiting the corepressors NCOR1 (MIM 600849), SMRT (NCOR2; MIM 600848), and histone deacetylase (see MIM 601241). When ligand binds to the complex, it induces a conformational change allowing the recruitment of coactivators, histone acetyltransferases (see MIM 603053), and the basic transcription machinery. Translocations 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 17468032]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000164454|OTTHUMP00000164456|Retinoic acid receptor, alpha polypeptide|nucleophosmin-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM-RAR long form

Publication Reference

- Moz and Retinoic Acid Coordinately Regulate H3K9 Acetylation, Hox Gene Expression, and Segment Identity.

  Voss AK, Collin C, Dixon MP, Thomas T.

  Developmental Cell 2009 Nov; 17(5):674.

  Application: IF, IHC, Mouse, Mouse embryos

Pathway

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Pathways in cancer

Disease

- Alcoholism
- Alzheimer disease
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder
- Bipolar Disorder
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Models
- Drug Toxicity
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Mental Disorders
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Myopia
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Schizophrenia