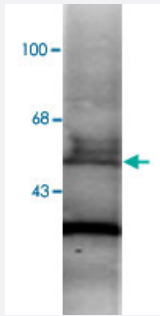


RARA monoclonal antibody, clone 763

Catalog # MAB1779 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot of hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48k RARA protein. Using RARA monoclonal antibody, clone 763 (Cat # MAB1779).

Specification

Product Description Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of RARA.

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminus human RARA.

Host Mouse

Theoretical MW (kDa) 48

Reactivity Bovine, Dog, Human, Mouse

Specificity Specific for the ~48k RARB isotype.

Form Liquid

Purification Protein G purification

Isotype IgG1

Quality Control Testing Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.

Recommend Usage Western Blot (1:1000)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In 10 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5 (50% glycerol, 10% BSA)
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Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot of hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~48k RARA protein. Using RARA monoclonal antibody, clone 763 (Cat # MAB1779).

Gene Info — RARA

Entrez GeneID	5914
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Protein Accession#	P10276
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Gene Name	RARA
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Gene Alias	NR1B1, RAR
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Gene Description	retinoic acid receptor, alpha
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Omim ID	180240
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Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
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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 NCO R1 (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 co activators, 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 174 68032]).[supplied by OMIM]
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Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000164454 OTTHUMP00000164456 Retinoic acid receptor, alpha polypeptide nucleophosmin-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM-RAR long form
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Publication Reference

- [Retinoic acid receptors and tissue-transglutaminase mediate short-term effect of retinoic acid on migration and invasion of neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells.](#)

Joshi S, Guleria R, Pan J, DiPette D, Singh US.

Oncogene 2006 Jan; 25(2):240.

- [Retinoic acid and retinoid receptors: potential chemopreventive and therapeutic role in cervical cancer.](#)

Abu J, Batuwangala M, Herbert K, Symonds P.

The Lancet. Oncology 2005 Sep; 6(9):712.

- [Role of retinoid signalling in the adult brain.](#)

Lane MA, Bailey SJ.

Progress in Neurobiology 2005 Mar; 75(4):275.

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](#)
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