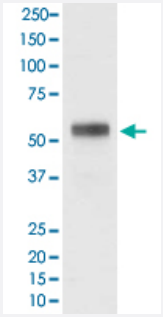
RARA monoclonal antibody, clone GBC-18

Catalog # MAB20670 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot analysis of MCF-7 cell lysate with RARA monoclonal antibody, clone GBC-18 (Cat # MAB20670).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human RARA.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human RARA.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	50.771
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (1:50) Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).

Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and st ored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western Blot analysis of MCF-7 cell lysate with RARA monoclonal antibody, clone GBC-18 (Cat # MAB20670).

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — RARA

Entrez GeneID	5914
Protein Accession#	P10276
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

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