RXRA Blocking Peptide

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	RXRA, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	RXRA Peptide
Product Gene Name	RXRA blocking peptide
Product Synonym Gene Name	FLJ16020; FLJ16733; MGC102720; NR2B1
Form/Format	Lyophilized powder
Preparation and Storage	Add 100ul of sterile PBS. Final peptide concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS. For longer periods of storage, store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	RXRA peptide (MBS3226843) is used for blocking the activity of RXRA antibody (MBS3201842)
Molecular Weight	51kDa
OMIM	180245
Product Categories/Family for RXRA blocking peptide	Peptide
Applications Tested/Suitable for RXRA blocking peptide	Western Blot (WB)
Related Product Information for RXRA blocking peptide	This is a synthetic peptide designed for use in combination with anti-RXRA antibody made Target Description: 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. RXRA is a member of the steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of transcriptional regulators.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. Publication Note: This RefSeq record includes a subset of the publications that are available for this gene. Please see the Entrez Gene record to access additional publications.
Other Notes	Small volumes of RXRA blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for RXRA purchase	MBS3226843 is a blocking peptide targeting RXRA. Also known as RXRA Peptide.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for RXRA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4506755
NCBI GeneID	6256
NCBI Accession #	NP_002948
UniProt Primary Accession #	P19793
UniProt Related Accession #	P19793

GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002957
NCBI Official Full Name	retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	retinoid X receptor alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	RXRA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NR2B1
UniProt Protein Name	Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1; Retinoid X receptor alpha
Protein Family	Retinoic acid receptor
UniProt Gene Name	RXRA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NR2B1
UniProt Entry Name	RXRA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha
NCBI Summary for RXRA	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 function as transcription factors by binding as homodimers or heterodimers to specific sequences in the promoters of target genes. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of transcriptional regulators. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]

UniProt Comments for RXRA	RXRA: Receptor for retinoic acid. Retinoic acid receptors bind as heterodimers to their target response elements in response to their ligands, all-trans or 9-cis retinoic acid, and regulate gene expression in various biological processes. The RAR/RXR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5. The high affinity ligand for RXRs is 9-cis retinoic acid. RXRA serves as a common heterodimeric partner for a number of nuclear receptors. The RXR/RAR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5. In the absence of ligand, the RXR-RAR heterodimers associate with a multiprotein complex containing transcription corepressors that induce histone acetylation, chromatin condensation and transcriptional suppression. On ligand binding, the corepressors dissociate from the receptors and associate with the coactivators leading to transcriptional activation. The RXRA/PPARA heterodimer is required for PPARA transcriptional activity on fatty acid oxidation genes such as ACOX1 and the P450 system genes. Homodimer. Heterodimer with RARA; required for ligand- dependent retinoic acid receptor transcriptional activity. Heterodimer with PPARA (via the leucine-like zipper in the LBD); the interaction is required for PPARA transcriptional activity. Also heterodimerizes with PPARG. Interacts with NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators. Interacts with FAM120B. Interacts with PELP1, SENP6, SFPQ, DNTTIP2 and RNF8. Interacts (via the DNA binding domain) with HCV core protein; the interaction enhances the transcriptional activities of the RXRA/RARA and the RXRA/PPARA heterodimers. Interacts with PRMT2. Interacts with ASXL1 and NCOA1. Highly expressed in liver, also found in lung, kidney and heart. Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily. Protein type: DNA-binding; Nuclear receptor; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 9q34.3 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; nuclear chromatin; nucleus; receptor complex Molecular Function: ligand-dependent nuclear receptor activity; zinc ion binding; chromatin DNA binding; transcription coactivator activity; protein binding; enzyme binding; DNA binding; retinoid-X receptor activity; vitamin D receptor binding; protein heterodimerization activity; sequence-specific DNA binding; steroid hormone receptor activity; retinoic acid receptor activity; transcription factor activity Biological Process: retinoic acid receptor signaling pathway; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; cholesterol metabolic process; camera-type eye development; response to retinoic acid; vitamin metabolic process; in utero embryonic development; ventricular cardiac muscle cell differentiation; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; cellular lipid metabolic process; positive regulation of translational initiation by iron; protein homotetramerization; virus-host interaction; ventricular cardiac muscle morphogenesis; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; steroid hormone mediated signaling; gene expression; transmembrane transport; embryo implantation; maternal placenta development
Research Articles on RXRA	**1.** the rs11638944:C>G transversion exerts a cis-acting effect on the expression levels of LOXL1, mediated by differential binding of the transcription factor retinoid X receptor alpha and by modulating alternative splicing of LOXL1, eventually leading to reduced levels of LOXL1 mRNA in cells and tissues of risk allele carriers for pseudoexfoliation syndrome
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