RXR Alpha (RXRalpha) Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	RXR alpha (RXRalpha), Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	RXR alpha (pS260) Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-RXRalpha antibody
Product Synonym Gene Name	RXRA
Product Synonym Names	NR2B1; Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1; Retinoid X receptor alpha
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was purified by immunogen affinity chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of RXR alpha (pS260) protein.
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	50,811 Da
OMIM	180245
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P19793
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human RXR alpha. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Product Categories/Family for anti-RXRalpha antibody	Primary Antibody
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-RXRalpha antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-RXRalpha antibody	WB: 1:500-1:1000
Related Product Information for anti-RXRalpha antibody	MBS8583231 is an antibody targeting RXRalpha. Also known as RXR alpha (pS260) Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit. Rabbit polyclonal antibody to RXR alpha (pS260)
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-RXRalpha antibody 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.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	133701

NCBI GeneID	6256
NCBI Accession #	P19793.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P19793
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q2NL52; Q2V504
UniProt Related Accession #	P19793
NCBI Official Full Name	Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha
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; retinoid X nuclear receptor alpha; nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1
NCBI Summary for RXRalpha	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 RXRalpha	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 RXRalpha	**1.** Retinoid X receptor alpha in human liver is regulated by miR-34a.
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