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Rabbit Anti-RXR gamma antibody

SL2802R

Product Name:	RXR gamma
Chinese Name:	维甲酸受体G抗体
Alias:	Retinoic acid receptor RXR gamma; MGC109416; NR2B3; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 3; OTTHUMP00000060418; Retanoic X receptor gamma; Retinoic acid receptor RXR gamma; Retinoid X receptor gamma; RXR G; RXR gamma; RXRC; RXRG; RXRgamma; RXRG_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:50-200IHC-F=1:50-200IF=（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	51kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RXR gamma:151-250/463
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Retinoids are metabolites of vitamin A (retinal) and are believed to represent important signaling molecules during vertebrate development and tissue differentiation. Two families of retinoid receptors have been identified. Retinoic acid receptors (RARs) include RAR alpha, RAR beta and RAR gamma, each of which has a high affinity for

all trans retinoic acids and belongs to the same class of nuclear transcription factors as thyroid hormone receptors, vitamin D3 receptor and ecdysone receptor. The ligand binding domains of the RARs are highly conserved and RAR isoforms are expressed in distinct patterns through out development and in the mature organism. Members of the retinoid X receptor (RXR) family, RXR alpha, RXR beta and RXR gamma, are activated by 9 cis retinoic acid, a stereo and photoisomer of all trans RA that is expressed in vivo in both liver and kidney and may represent a widely used hormone.

Function:
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.

Subunit:
Homodimer. Heterodimer with a RAR molecule. Binds DNA preferentially as a RAR/RXR heterodimer.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus.

Similarity:
Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily.
Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:
P48443

Gene ID:
6258

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 396231Chicken

Entrez Gene: 6258Human

Entrez Gene: 20183Mouse

Entrez Gene: 83574Rat

Omim: 180247Human

SwissProt: P28701Chicken

SwissProt: P48443Human

SwissProt: P28705Mouse

	SwissProt: Q5BJR8Rat Unigene: 26550Human Unigene: 3475Mouse Unigene: 40816Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.