## **RARa Antibody** Image: Display and the product of the product of

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Product Usage InformationApplicationDilution 1:1000StorageSupplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at - 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.Specificity/SensitivityRARa Antibody detects endogenous levels of total RARa protein.Source / PurificationPolyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human RARa. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.BackgroundRetinoics (vitamin A and its active retinoic acid derivatives) are non-steroid hormones that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. Retinoic acid receptors (RARaipha,-beta and -gamma) and retinoid X creeptors (RARaipha,-beta and -gamma) are nuclear receptors that function as RAR-RAR heterodimers or RXR homodimers (1-2). In response to retinoid binding, these dimers control gene expression by binding to specific retinoic acid response to retinoid binding. these dimers control gene expression by binding to specific retinoic acid derivatives and Service (15(1)) Translocates, and the fusion protein inhibits promyelocytic leuker 11(15(1)) Translocates, and the San AR-RAR through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (3-4). At least four distinct genetic lesions affect RARalpha and result in acute provide pathway in diversity is and service pathway indiversity and the results in the PML- RARalpha fusion protein is responsible for more than 99% of APL, cases, and the San AR-RAR transcription of retinoic acid target genes by recruiting co-repressors, attenuating myeloid differentiation (5-6)Background References1. Mangelsdorf, D. J. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 33, 382-839. 2. Markins Att. et al. (2000) <i>Man. Hematol.</i> 79, 227-238.Species ReactivitySpecies	Applications: W	<b>Reactivity:</b> M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 55	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P10276	Entrez-Gene Id: 5914
Storage       Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity/Sensitivity       RRA Antibody detects endogenous levels of total RARa protein.         Source / Purification       Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human RARa. Antibody approximatory approxim	Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000	
Specificity/Sensitivity       RARa Antibody detects endogenous levels of total RARa protein.         Source / Purification       Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human RARa. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.         Background       Retinoids (itramin A and its active retinoic acid cervatives) are non-steroid hormones that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation and approprises. Retinoic acid receptors (RARalpha, beta and -gamma) are nuclear receptors that function as RAR-RXR heterodimers on RXR homodimers (1-2). In response to retinoid binding nuclear dimers by precruiting cofactors and the transcriptional machinery, and by indirectly regulating chromatin structure. Finally, liquad binding and phosphorytation of RARalpha by JNK at Thr 131. Ser445 and Ser461 controls the stability of RAR-RXR, through the ubiquitin proteasom pathway (3-4). At least four distinct PMR-Ralpha and result in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). The t(15:17) translocation that results in the PML. RARalpha Inibits transcription of retinoic acid target genes by recruiting co-repressors, attenuating myeloid differentiation (5-6).         Background References       1. Mangelsdorf, D. J. et al. (1995). Cell'83, 831-830.         Basten, J. and Rochette-Egly, C. (2004) Gene 328, 1-16.       4. Srinivas, H. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell. Biol. Gene 328, 1-16.         Species Reactivity       Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).         Western Blot Buffer       IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% TweneB 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.<	Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Source / Purification         Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human RARe. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.           Background         Retinoids (vitamin A and its active retinoic acid derivatives) are non-steroid hormones that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. Retinoic acid receptors (RARalpha, beta and -gamma) and retinoid X receptors (RARalpha, beta and -gamma) are nuclear receptors that function as RAR-RXR heterodimes or RXR homodimes (1-2). In response to retinoid binding, these dimers control gene expression by binding to specific retinoic acid response lements. by recruiting cofactors and the transcriptional machinery, and by indirectly regulating chromatin structure. Finally, ligand binding and phosphorylation of RARalpha by JNK at Thr181, Ser445 and Ser461 controls the stability of RAR-RXR through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (3-4). At least four distinct genetic lesions affect RARalpha and result in actue promyelocytic lealway (3-4). At least four distinct genetic lesions affect RARalpha and result in actue promyelocytic lealways (3-4). At least four distinct genetic lesions affect RARalpha and result in actue promyelocytic lealways in a dominant negative fashion. In addition PML-RARalpha inhibits transcription of retinoic acid target genes by recruiting co-repressors, attenuating myeloid differentiation (5-6).           Background References         1. Mangelsdorf, D. J et al. (1995) Cell 83, 835-839. 2. Mangelsdorf, D. J et al. (1995) Cell 83, 813-850. 3. Bastien, J. and Rochette-Egy, C. (2004) Gene 328, 1-16. 4. Srinivas, H. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell. Biol. 25, 1054-1069. 5. Get he, H. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell. Biol. 25, 1054-1069. 5. Get he, H. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell. Biol. 25, 1054-1069. 5. Get he, H. et al. (1990) Nature 37, 558-501. 6. Slack, J	Specificity/Sensitivity		RARa Antibody detects endogenous levels of total RARa protein.				
Background       Retinoids (vitamin A and its active retinoic acid derivatives) are non-steroid hormones that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. Retinoic acid receptors (RARalpha, -beta and -gamma) and retinoid X receptors (RXRalpha, -beta and -gamma) are nuclear receptors (RARalpha, -beta and -gamma) are nuclear receptors that function as RAR-RXR heterodimers or RXR homodimers (1-2). In response to retinoid binding, these dimers control gene expression by binding to specific retinoic acid response elements, by recruiting cofactors and the transcriptional machinery, and by INK at Thr181. Ser445 and Ser461 controls the stability of RAR-RXR through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (3-4). At least four distinct genetic lesions affect RARalpha and result in actue promyelocytic leukemia (APL). The t(15:17) translocation that results in the PML-RARalpha fusion protein is responsible for more than 99% of APL cases, and the fusion protein inhibits transcription of retinoic acid target genes by recruiting co-repressors, attenuating myeloid differentiation (5-6).         Background References       1. Mangelsdorf, D. J. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 83, 835-839.         2. Mangelsdorf, D. J. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 83, 835-839.       3. Bastien, J. and Rusiniak, M.E. (2000) <i>Ann. Hematol.</i> 79, 227-238.         Species Reactivity       Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).         Western Blot Buffer       IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.         Applications Key       W: Western Blotting         Cross-Reactivity Key       M: Mouse R: Rat         Trademar	Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human RARα. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
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Applications KeyW: Western BlottingCross-Reactivity KeyM: Mouse R: RatTrademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.	Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				
Cross-Reactivity KeyM: Mouse R: RatTrademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.	Applications Key		W: Western Blotting				
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