

ARG52416 anti-Retinoid X Receptor gamma antibody [1373]

Package: 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [1373] recognizes Retinoid X Receptor gamma
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Bov, NHuPrm
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1373
lsotype	lgG1
Target Name	Retinoid X Receptor gamma
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues from the hinge region conjugated to KLH
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	NR2B3; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 3; Retinoid X receptor gamma; Retinoic acid receptor RXR-gamma; RXRC

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	Specific for the ~48k RXR-γ isotype. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentration should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purified
Buffer	10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 mg/ml BSA and 50% Glycerol
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA, 50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 6258 Human
	GeneID: 83574 Rat
	Swiss-port # P48443 Human
	Swiss-port # Q5BJR8 Rat
Gene Symbol	RXRG
Gene Full Name	retinoid X receptor, gamma
Background	Retinoic acid (RA; active metabolite of vitamin A) plays a prominent role in regulating the transition of proliferating precursor cells (such as carcinoma cells and neuronal precursors) to postmitotic differentiated cells (Joshi et al., 2005). The Retinoid X Receptors (RXRs) family (RXR α , β and γ) preferentially bind 9-cis-RA and regulate gene transcription by forming heterodimers with a second family of RA receptors. RAs have been suggested to potentially play a therapeutic role in cervical cancer (Abu et al., 2005). RAs are known to play key roles in neuronal development and an increasing body of evidence indicates that retinoid signaling may regulate synaptic plasticity and associated learning and memory behaviors (Lane and Bailey, 2005).
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	51 kDa

Images

