Anti-RXRA antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to RXRA

Model	STJ190122
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RXRA protein.
Immunogen Region	200-280aa
Gene ID	6256
Gene Symbol	RXRA
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	RXRA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in liver, also found in lung, kidney and heart.
Purification	RXRA antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1 Retinoid X receptor alpha
Molecular Weight	50 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10477OMIM:180245
Alternative Names	Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1 Retinoid X receptor alpha
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. RXRA serves as a common heterodimeric partner for a number of nuclear receptors. 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.
Sequence and Domain Family	Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain (AF1 domain), a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain (AF2 domain).
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues mainly in the N-terminal modulating domain. Constiutively phosphorylated on Ser-21 in the presence or absence of ligand. Under stress conditions, hyperphosphorylated by activated JNK on Ser-56, Ser-70, Thr-82 and Ser-260 . Phosphorylated on Ser-27, in vitro, by PKA. This phosphorylation is required for repression of cAMP-mediated transcriptional activity of RARA. Sumoylation negatively regulates transcriptional activity. Desumoylated specifically by SENP6.