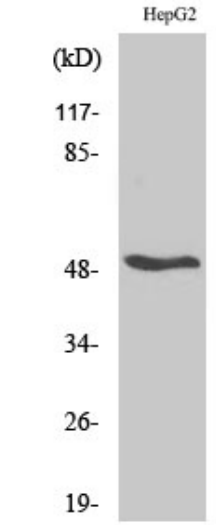
RARβ Polyclonal Antibody

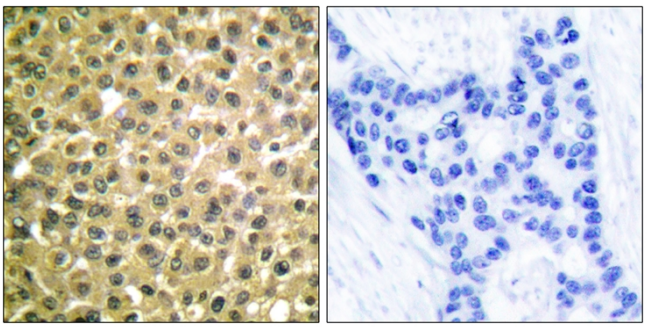
Catalog No	YP-Ab-03330
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	RARB
Protein Name	Retinoic acid receptor beta
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Retinoic Acid Receptor beta. AA range:331-380
Specificity	RARβ Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RARβ protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	RARB; HAP; NR1B2; Retinoic acid receptor beta; RAR-beta; HBV-activated protein; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 2; RAR-epsilon
Observed Band	50kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm .; [Isoform Beta-1]: Nucleus.; [Isoform Beta-2]: Nucleus.; [Isoform Beta-4]: Cytoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in aortic endothelial cells (at protein level).
Function	domain:Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal steroid-binding domain.,function:This is a receptor for retinoic acid. This metabolite has profound effects on vertebrate development. Retinoic acid is a morphogen and is a powerful teratogen. This receptor controls cell function by directly regulating gene expression.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,
Background	This gene encodes retinoic acid receptor beta, a member of the thyroid-steroid hormone receptor superfamily of nuclear transcriptional regulators. This receptor localizes to the cytoplasm and to subnuclear compartments. It binds retinoic acid, the biologically active form of vitamin A which mediates cellular signalling in embryonic morphogenesis, cell growth and differentiation. It is thought that this

	protein limits growth of many cell types by regulating gene expression. The gene was first identified in a hepatocellular carcinoma where it flanks a hepatitis B virus integration site. Alternate promoter usage and differential splicing result in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2014],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

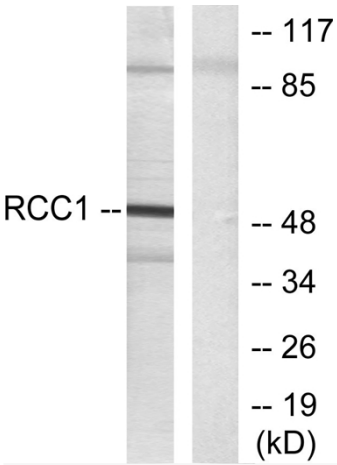
Products Images



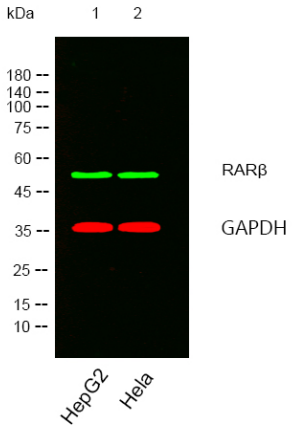
Western Blot analysis of various cells using RARβ Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using Retinoic Acid Receptor beta Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2,Hela cells, (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4 °over night, secondary antibody was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) loading contrl antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night,secondary antibody was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.