



RAR β Monoclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYmab-03330 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse |
| Applications | WB |
| 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 | RAR β Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RAR β protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | $\geq 90\%$ |
| 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., |

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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],

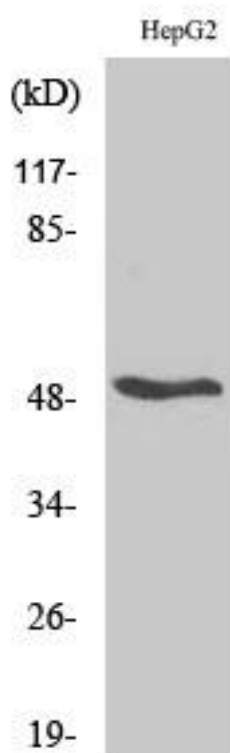
matters needing attention

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 RAR β Monoclonal Antibody