核受体 RXR α 抗体

产品货号： mlR20770

英文名称： Retinoid X receptor alpha

中文名称： 核受体 RXR α 抗体

别　　名： FLJ00280; FLJ00318; FLJ16020; FLJ16733; MGC102720; NR2B1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group B member 1; OTTHUMP00000022510; Retinoic acid receptor RXR alpha; Retinoic acid receptor RXR-alpha; Retinoid X nuclear receptor alpha; Retinoid X receptor alpha; RXR alpha1; Rxra; RXRA_HUMAN; RXRalpha1.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学　信号转导　细胞凋亡　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 51kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Retinoid X receptor alpha:201-300/462

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and retinoic acid receptors (RARs) are nuclear receptors that mediate the biological effects of retinoids by their involvement in retinoic acid-mediated gene activation. These receptors function as transcription factors by binding as homodimers or heterodimers to specific sequences in the promoters of target genes. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of transcriptional regulators. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014].

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. The RXR/RAR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5. 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.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Heterodimer with RARA; required for ligand-dependent retinoic acid receptor transcriptional activity. Heterodimer with PPARA (via the leucine-like zipper in the LBD); the interaction is required for PPARA transcriptional activity. Also heterodimerizes with PPARG. Interacts with NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators. Interacts with FAM120B. Interacts with PELP1, SENP6, SFPQ, DNTTIP2 and RNF8. Interacts (via the DNA binding domain) with HCV core protein; the interaction enhances the transcriptional activities of the RXRA/RARA and the RXRA/PPARA heterodimers. Interacts with PRMT2. Interacts with ASXL1 and NCOA1.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in liver, also found in lung, kidney and heart.

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 (By similarity). 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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily.

Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:

P19793

Gene ID:

6256

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片