

Retinoic Acid Receptor α/β (Phospho Ser96) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YP1780

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB

Target: Retinoic Acid Receptor α/β

Fields: >>Th17 cell differentiation;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Pathways in

cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Acute myeloid leukemia

Gene Name: RARA NR1B1

Protein Name : Retinoic Acid Receptor α/β (Phospho-Ser96)

Human Gene Id: 5914

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 19401

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human Retinoic Acid Receptor α/β (Phospho-

Ser96)

P10276

P11416

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Retinoic Acid Receptor α/β

(Phospho-Ser96) at Human, Mouse, Rat

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.



Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 50kD

Background: This gene represents a nuclear retinoic acid receptor. The encoded protein,

retinoic acid receptor alpha, regulates transcription in a ligand-dependent manner. This gene has been implicated in regulation of development, differentiation, apoptosis, granulopoeisis, and transcription of clock genes. Translocations between this locus and several other loci have been associated with acute promyelocytic leukemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have

been found for this locus.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010],

Function: disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving RARA may be a cause of acute

promyelocytic leukemia (APL) [MIM:612376]. Translocation t(11;17)(q32;q21) with ZBTB16/PLZF; translocation t(15;17)(q21;q21) with PML; translocation t(5;17)(q32;q11) with NPM.,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.,online information:Retinoic acid receptor entry,PTM:Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation does not change during cell cycle. Phosphorylation on Ser-77 is

crucial for transcriptional activity., similarity: Belongs to the nuclear hormone

receptor family., similarity: Belongs to the nuclear

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nuclear localization depends on ligand binding, phosphorylation and sumoylation (PubMed:19850744). Translocation to the nucleus in the absence of ligand is dependent on activation of PKC and the

downstream MAPK phosphorylation (By similarity). Increased nuclear localization

upon pulsatile shear stress (PubMed:28167758). .

Expression: Expressed in monocytes.

Sort: 25259

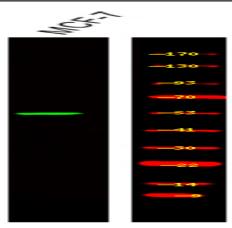
No4: 1

Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Phospho

Products Images





Western Blot analysis of various, using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000