

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 :	P10276
Mouse Gene Id :	19401
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P11416
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Retinoic Acid Receptor α/β (Phospho-Ser96)
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, granulopoiesis, 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.

Products Images

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

