RXRα (D6H10) Rabbit mAb



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Applications:Reactivity:Sensitivity:MW (kDa):Source/Isotype:UniProt ID:Entrez-Gene Id:WB, IP, ChIPH M REndogenous53Rabbit IgG#P197936256

Product Usage Information

For optimal ChIP results, use 10 μ I of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP[®] Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

ApplicationDilutionWestern Blotting1:1000Immunoprecipitation1:100Chromatin IP1:50

Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than

0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

 $\textbf{Specificity / Sensitivity} \qquad \text{RXR}\alpha \text{ (D6H10) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total RXR}\alpha \text{ protein. This antibody does not}$

cross-react with either RXRβ or RXRy.

Source / PurificationMonoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to

residues near the amino terminus of human RXR α protein.

BackgroundThe human retinoid X receptors (RXRs) are encoded by three distinct genes (RXRα, RXRβ, and RXRγ) and hind selectively and with high affinity to the vitamin A derivative. 9-c/s-retinoic acid, RXRs are type-II

and bind selectively and with high affinity to the vitamin A derivative, 9-cis-retinoic acid. RXRs are type-II nuclear hormone receptors that are largely localized to the nuclear compartment independent of ligand binding. Nuclear RXRs form heterodimers with nuclear hormone receptor subfamily 1 proteins, including thyroid hormone receptor, retinoic acid receptors, vitamin D receptor, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors, liver X receptors, and farnesoid X receptor (1). Since RXRs heterodimerize with multiple nuclear hormone receptors, they play a central role in transcriptional control of numerous hormonal signaling pathways by binding to cis-acting response elements in the promoter/enhancer region of target genes (2). Retinoid X receptor α (RXR α) is the founding RXR family member and is predominantly expressed in the liver, kidney, epidermis, intestine, and a variety of tissues (2-4). Knockout of the murine rxr α gene results in embryonic lethality tentatively due to myocardial hypoplasia, which demonstrates the importance of RXR α in retinoid signaling in vivo (5,6). Biochemical evidence suggests that RXR α transcriptional activity is post-translationally regulated through the Ras-Raf-MAPK signaling cascade. MAPK-dependent phosphorylation of RXR α directly abrogates the ability of RXR α to associate with nuclear receptor coactivators (7).

Background References

- 1. Gronemeyer, H. et al. (2004) Nat Rev Drug Discov 3, 950-64.
- 2. Mangelsdorf, D.J. et al. (1992) Genes Dev 6, 329-44.
- 3. Mangelsdorf, D.J. et al. (1990) Nature 345, 224-9.
- 4. Dollé, P. et al. (1994) Mech Dev 45, 91-104.
- 5. Kastner, P. et al. (1994) *Cell* 78, 987-1003.6. Sucov, H.M. et al. (1994) *Genes Dev* 8, 1007-18.
- 7. Macoritto, M. et al. (2008) *J Biol Chem* 283, 4943-56.

Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry

milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation ChIP: Chromatin IP

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Cross-Reactivity Key

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Limited Uses

RXRα (D6H10) Rabbit mAb (#3085) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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