

DESCRIPTION

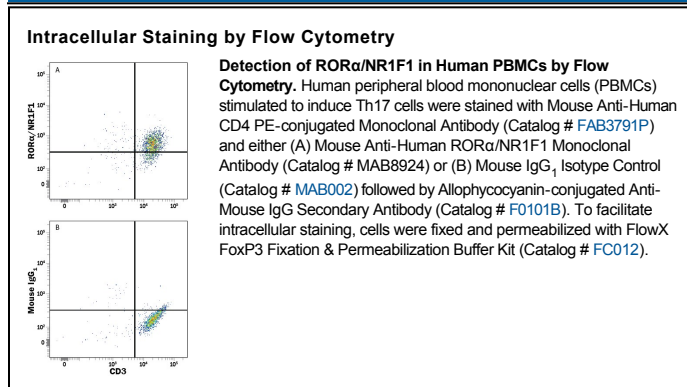
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ROR α /NR1F1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 784652
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ROR α /NR1F1 Arg47-His163 Accession # P35398
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

ROR α (Retinoid-related Orphan Receptor α) is a member of the NR1 nuclear hormone receptor family. ROR α is a DNA binding transcription factor, and can bind as a monomer or homodimer to hormone response elements to enhance expression. Knockout mice implicate ROR α as being essential in the development of the cerebellum. It has also been reported to regulate lymphocyte development and play a role in Th17 differentiation. Human ROR α shares 99% amino sequence identity with mouse ROR α .