

Monoclonal **Anti-human RAR α /NR1B1 Antibody**

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: PP-H1920-00

Clone: H1920

GenBank: X06614

Ig Class: mouse IgG₁

Volume: 100 μ L

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Formulation: A liquid formulation in physiologic saline with 0.1% NaN₃

Storage: $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$

Specificity: human RAR α

Applications: Western Blot
Direct ELISA
Immunoprecipitation

Description

Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha (RAR α ; NR1B1) is closely related to the Thyroid hormone Receptor (TR). RARs bind to two retinoids, all-trans retinoic acid and 9-cis retinoic acid. RAR α is expressed in adult skin, and lung. RAR α is redundantly involved in vertebrates in the pleiotropic control of embryonic patterning and organogenesis, cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis, as well as homeostatic control.

Preparation

Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites inoculated with a hybridoma of spleen cells of a BALB/c mouse immunized with recombinant human RAR α (amino acids 1 - 30) and mouse myeloma cells (NS-1). The IgG fraction of the ascites fluid was purified by ammonium sulfate fractionation.

Formulation

A liquid formulation in physiologic saline with 0.1% NaN₃.

Storage

This antibody is stable for greater than six months when held at -20°C in a **manual defrost freezer** or at -70°C . Upon thawing, the antibody can be stored at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 1 month without detectable loss of activity. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Specificity

This antibody specifically recognizes human RAR α and does not cross-react with human RAR β or RAR γ . Not yet tested in other species.

Applications

Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ under reducing conditions and at 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ under non-reducing conditions with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human RAR α .

Direct ELISA - This antibody can be used at 0.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human RAR α .

Immunoprecipitation - Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

Caution: Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.



Manufactured by:
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