

**Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10174****Specification**

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**Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">A01299-1</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for RXRA detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody - Additional Information****Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml<br> Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml<br> Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus.

**Tissue Specificity**

Highly expressed in liver, also found in lung, kidney and heart.

**Contents**

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human RXRA recombinant protein (Position: A226-T462).

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Storage**

**At -20°C; for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C; for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

## **Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## **Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody - Images**

## **Anti-RXRA Picoband Antibody - Background**

Retinoid X receptor alpha (RXR-alpha), also known as NR2B1 (nuclear receptor subfamily 2, group B, member 1) is a nuclear receptor that in humans is encoded by the RXRA gene. Retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and retinoic acid receptors (RARs) are nuclear receptors that mediate the biological effects of retinoids by their involvement in retinoic acid-mediated gene activation. These receptors function as transcription factors by binding as homodimers or heterodimers to specific sequences in the promoters of target genes. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of transcriptional regulators. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.