



RAR α (h): 293T Lysate: sc-117323

BACKGROUND

Retinoids (RA) are metabolites of vitamin A (retinol) that are important signaling molecules during vertebrate development and tissue differentiation. RAs activate the retinoic acid receptor (RAR) and retinoid X receptor (RXR) nuclear transcription factor families. Most retinoid forms activate RAR family members, whereas RXR family members are activated by 9-*cis*-RA only. RAR family members, which include RAR α , RAR β and RAR γ , have a high affinity for all transretinoic acids and belong to the same class of nuclear transcription factors as thyroid hormone receptors, vitamin D3 receptor and ecdysone receptor. RAR isoforms are expressed in distinct patterns throughout development and in the mature organism. The human RAR α gene maps to chromosome 17q21.2 and is implicated in the chromosomal translocation associated with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL-M3). Specifically, the RAR α gene is fused with the promyelocytic leukemia (PML) gene, which encodes the fusion protein PML/RAR α . The PML/RAR α fusion protein inhibits its PML-dependent apoptotic pathways and halts myeloid differentiation at the promyelocytic stage.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RARA (human) mapping to 17q21.2.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PRODUCT

RAR α (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human RAR α transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

RAR α (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive RAR α antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.