



Product Datasheet

Product Name	Retinoic Acid Receptor Alpha Human Recombinant
Cata No	CB501453
Source	<i>Escherichia Coli</i> .
Synonyms	Retinoic acid receptor alpha, RAR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 1,RAR, NR1B1, RARA.

Description

Retinoic acid receptor alpha (RAR) belongs to the large family of ligand responsive gene regulatory proteins that includes receptors for steroid and thyroid hormones. These proteins contain two highly conserved domains that are involved in determining their DNA and ligand-binding activities. There are three isotypes of RAR proteins: alpha, beta, and gamma. The RAR proteins are encoded by distinct genetic loci and possess distinct transcriptional properties. Typically, RAR-alpha represses target gene transcription in the absence of hormone, whereas RAR-beta and gamma fail to repress under these conditions. RARA is a receptor for retinoic acid that has profound effects on vertebrate development. Retinoic acid is a morphogen and is a powerful teratogen. RARA controls cell function by directly regulating gene expression.

Chromosomal aberrations involving RARA cause acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL).

Retinoic-Acid Receptor Alpha Human Recombinant fused to N-terminal His-Tag produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 127 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 14 kDa.

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Purity

Greater than 95.0% as determined by:

(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.

(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

The protein solution contains 20mM Tris pH-7.5, 0.1M NaCl & 5mM β -ME

Stability

RARA although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C.

For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Sequence

MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSEEIVPSP
SPPPLPRIYK PCFVCQDKSS
GYHYGVSACE GCKGFFRRSI QKNMVYTCR
DKNCIINKVT RNRCQYCRLQ
KCFEVGMSKESVRNDRNKKK KEVPKPE.