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RARA Human

Catalog #:PRPS-603

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Description: 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.

Synonyms: Retinoic acid receptor alpha, RAR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group B member 1,RAR, NR1B1, RARA.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSEEIVPSPP SPPPLPRIYK PCFVCQDKSSGYHYGVSACE GCKGFFRRSI QKNMVYTCHR DKNCIINKVT RNRCQYCRLQ KCFEVGMSKESVRNDRNKKK KEVPKPE.

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 b-ME.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
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).

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