

**bs-1379R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Retinoid X receptor alpha Rabbit pAb****Bioss**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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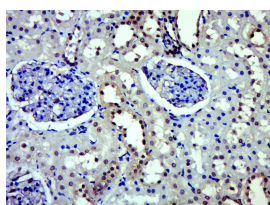
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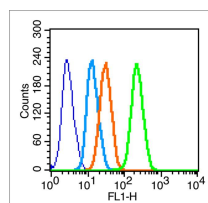
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

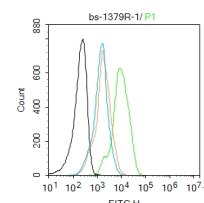
<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> IHC-P (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>Flow-Cyt</b> (1µg/Test)  <b>Reactivity:</b> Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Pig, Chicken, Dog, GuineaPig)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 51 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Nucleus
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 6256	<b>SWISS:</b> P19793	
<b>Target:</b> Retinoid X receptor alpha		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RXR Alpha: 155-260/462.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> 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. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014].		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Retinoid X receptor alpha) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-1379R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Blank control (blue line): Raji (blue) (The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) , then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice ) Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Retinoid X receptor alpha antibody (bs-1379R);Dilution: 1µg /10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE;Dilution: 1µg /test.



Blank control:HeLa. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Retinoid X receptor alpha antibody (bs-1379R) Dilution: 1µg /10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=5.108]** Yang Z et al.  
A pilot study on polycystic ovarian syndrome caused by neonatal exposure to tributyltin and bisphenol A in rats.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Chemosphere. 2019 Sep;231:151-160. WB ;Rat. 31129395

- **[IF=3.923]** Manabe A et al. Upregulation of transient receptor potential melastatin 6 channel expression by rosiglitazone and all-trans-retinoic acid in erlotinib-treated renal tubular epithelial cells. (2018) J Cell Physiol. ICC ;. 30461012