

Human Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha (RARA) ELISA Kit | RARA elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331161

REACTIVITY
Human

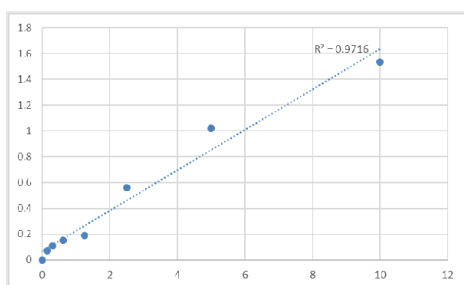
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha (RARA); Human Retinoic Acid Receptor alpha (RARA) ELISA Kit; RARA; NR1B1; RAR; Retinoic acid receptor; alpha polypeptide; nucleophosmin-retinoic acid receptor alpha fusion protein NPM-RAR long form; RARA elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Retinoic acid receptor alpha (RARA) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human RARA. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human RARA and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	462
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Retinoic acid receptor alpha (RARA) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for RARA elisa kit	Description: This Human Retinoic acid receptor alpha (RARA) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate RARA in samples. An antibody specific for RARA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any RARA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for RARA is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of RARA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: The retinoic acid receptor (RAR) is a type of nuclear receptor which is activated by both all-trans retinoic acid and 9-cis retinoic acid. There are three retinoic acid receptors (RAR), RAR-alpha, RAR-beta, and RAR-gamma encoded by the RARA, RARB, RARG genes respectively. Each receptor isoform has several splice variants: two- for alpha, four- for beta and two- for gamma.As with other type II nuclear receptors, RAR heterodimerizes with RXR and in the absence of ligand, the RAR/RXR dimer binds to hormone response elements complexed with corepressor protein. Binding of agonist ligands to RAR results in dissociation of corepressor and recruitment of coactivator protein which in turn promotes transcription of the downstream target gene into mRNA and eventually protein.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506419
NCBI GeneID	5914
NCBI Accession #	NP_000955.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000955.1
UniProt Accession #	P10276
NCBI Official Full Name	retinoic acid receptor alpha isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	retinoic acid receptor alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	RARA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RAR; NR1B1
NCBI Protein Information	retinoic acid receptor alpha
UniProt Protein Name	Retinoic acid receptor alpha
UniProt Gene Name	RARA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NR1B1; RAR-alpha
UniProt Entry Name	RARA_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.