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Datasheet for ABIN4913739

anti-RORA antibody (AA 151-250)

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	RORA
Binding Specificity:	AA 151-250
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RORA antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ROR alpha
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	RORA
Alternative Name:	RORA (RORA Products)
Background:	Synonyms: ROR1, ROR2, ROR3, RZRA, NR1F1, RZR-ALPHA, Nuclear receptor ROR-alpha, Nuclear receptor RZR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group F member 1, RAR-related

Target Details

orphan receptor A, Retinoid-related orphan receptor-alpha, RORA

Background: Nuclear receptor that binds DNA as a monomer to ROR response elements (RORE) containing a single core motif half-site 5'-AGGTCA-3' preceded by a short A-T-rich sequence. Key regulator of embryonic development, cellular differentiation, immunity, circadian rhythm as well as lipid, steroid, xenobiotics and glucose metabolism. Considered to have intrinsic transcriptional activity, have some natural ligands like oxysterols that act as agonists (25-hydroxycholesterol) or inverse agonists (7-oxygenated sterols), enhancing or repressing the transcriptional activity, respectively. Recruits distinct combinations of cofactors to target genes regulatory regions to modulate their transcriptional expression, depending on the tissue, time and promoter contexts. Regulates genes involved in photoreceptor development including OPN1SW, OPN1SM and ARR3 and skeletal muscle development with MYOD1. Required for proper cerebellum development, regulates SHH gene expression, among others, to induce granule cells proliferation as well as expression of genes involved in calcium-mediated signal transduction. Regulates the circadian expression of several clock genes, including CLOCK, ARNTL/BMAL1, NPAS2 and CRY1. Competes with NR1D1 for binding to their shared DNA response element on some clock genes such as ARNTL/BMAL1, CRY1 and NR1D1 itself, resulting in NR1D1-mediated repression or RORA-mediated activation of clock genes expression, leading to the circadian pattern of clock genes expression. Therefore influences the period length and stability of the clock. Regulates genes involved in lipid metabolism such as apolipoproteins APOA1, APOA5, APOC3 and PPARG. In liver, has specific and redundant functions with RORC as positive or negative modulator of expression of genes encoding phase I and phase II proteins involved in the metabolism of lipids, steroids and xenobiotics, such as CYP7B1 and SULT2A1.

Gene ID: 6095

UniProt: [P35398](#)

Pathways: [Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway](#), [Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway](#), [Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: WB 1:300-5000
ELISA 1:500-1000
IHC-P 1:200-400
IHC-F 1:100-500
IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200

Application Details

IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200

IF(ICC) 1:50-200

ICC 1:100-500

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1 µg/µL

Buffer: 0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.

Preservative: ProClin

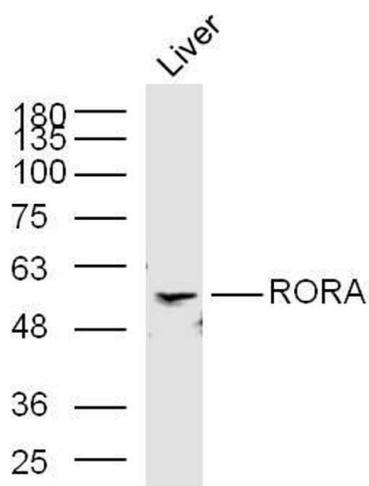
Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C

Storage Comment: Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Mouse liver lysates probed with RORA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated at 1:300 in 4°C overnight. Followed by conjugation to secondary antibody -HRP) at 1:5000 for 90min at 37°C.