ROR beta Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C06285F

Description



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Product Name	ROR beta Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 390-440 470 derived from human RORB
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	ROR beta
Other Names	NR1F2; Nuclear receptor ROR-beta; Nuclear receptor RZR beta; Nuclear receptor RZR-beta; Nuclear
	receptor subfamily 1 group F member 2; RAR related orphan receptor B; RAR related orphan receptor beta;
	Retinoic acid binding receptor beta; Retinoid-related orphan receptor-beta; ROR BETA; Rorb; RORB_HUM
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#Q92753NCBI Gene ID6096
Uniprot	Q92753
GeneID	6096;
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Cell Localization	Nucleus
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

IF=1:50-200

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. Considered to have intrinsic transcriptional activity, have some natural ligands such as all-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) and other retinoids which act as inverse agonists repressing the transcriptional activity. Required for normal postnatal development of rod and cone photoreceptor cells. Modulates rod photoreceptors differentiation at least by inducing the transcription factor NRL-mediated pathway. In cone photoreceptor cells, regulates transcription of OPN1SW. Involved in the regulation of the period length and stability of the circadian rhythm. May control cytoarchitectural patterning of neocortical neurons during development. May act in a dose-dependent manner to regulate barrel formation upon innervation of layer IV neurons by thalamocortical axons. May play a role in the suppression of osteoblastic differentiation through the inhibition of RUNX2 transcriptional activity (By similarity)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only