

## Product datasheet for **AP06353PU-M**

### Thyroid Hormone Receptor alpha (THRA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Western blot:</b> 1/500-1/1000. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 1-50 of Human TR $\alpha$ .
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Thyroid Hormone Receptor protein. (region surrounding Ala19)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH~7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE) Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~55 kDa
Gene Name:	thyroid hormone receptor, alpha
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 7067 Human P10827</a>



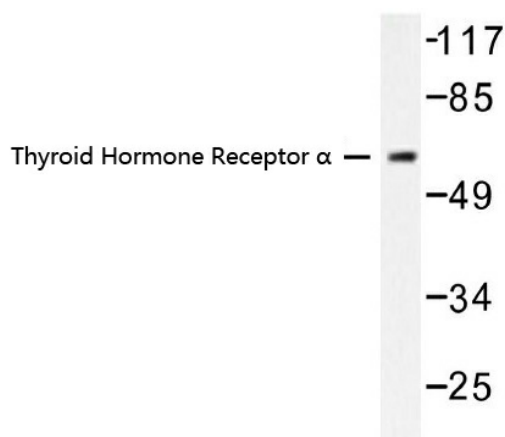
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**Background:**

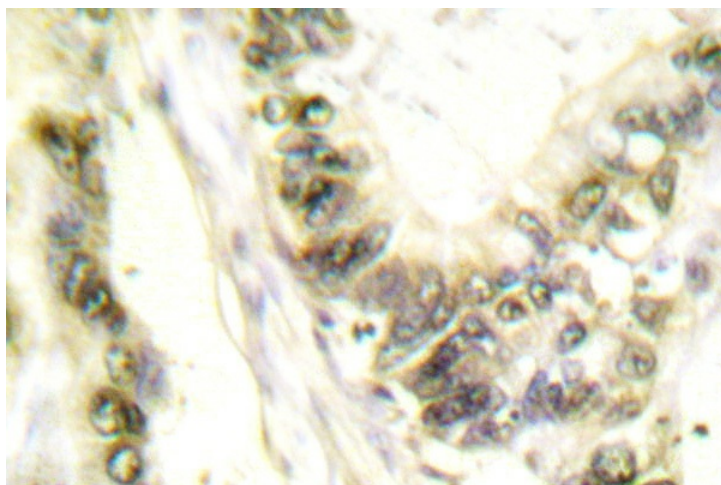
Thyroid hormone nuclear receptors (TRs) are ligand-dependent transcription factors which regulate growth, differentiation and development and represent members of the steroid/retinoic acid superfamily. The two genes encoding TRs identified to date, TR $\alpha$  and TR $\beta$ , have been mapped to human chromosomes 17 and 3, respectively. TRs bind to thyroid hormone response elements (TREs) with half-site binding motifs in the orientation of palindromes, direct repeats or inverted palindromes. The affinities of binding are both variable and influenced differentially by 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3). Transcriptional regulation by TRs is also modulated by heterodimerization with TR nuclear accessory proteins, the most extensively characterized of which are the retinoid X receptors (RXR $\alpha$ , RXR $\beta$  and RXR $\gamma$ ). To a certain extent, this activity is regulated by differential phosphorylation of TRs. Thus, not only are the biological activities of TRs regulated by heterodimerization with RXRs, but in addition, the gene regulatory activities of TRs are linked to other hormonal pathways. TR $\alpha$ 1 can display both a nuclear and undefined cytoplasmic location, and is the only TR that is imported into the mitochondrial matrix.

**Synonyms:**

Thyroid hormone receptor alpha, THRA1, THRA2, C-erbA-alpha, c-erbA-1, EAR-7, EAR7, NR1A1

**Product images:**


Western blot (WB) analysis of Thyroid Hormone Receptor  $\alpha$  antibody in extracts from SKOV3 cells



Immunohistochemistry analysis of THRA / ERBA1 Antibody in paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue.