

Human RORα/NR1F1 PE-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 784652 Catalog Number: IC8924P

25 Tests, 100 Tests

Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human RORa/NR1F1 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 784652		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human RORα/NR1F1 Arg47-His163 Accession # P35398		
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm		
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

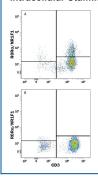
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA

Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry



Detection of RORα/NR1F1 in Th17 Differentiated Human PBMCs by Flow Cytometry. Th17 differentiated human peripheral blodod mononuclear cells (PBMCs, panel A) or resting PBMCs (panel B) were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CD3ε APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB100A) and Mouse Anti-Human RORα/NR1F1 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC8924P). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized with FlowX FoxP3 Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Kit (Catalog # FC012). View our protocol for Staining Intracellular Molecules.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage

Protect from light. Do not freeze.

• 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

RORa (Retinoid-related Orphan Receptor α) is a member of the NR1 nuclear hormone receptor family. ROR α is a DNA binding transcription factor, and can bind as a monomer or homodimer to hormone response elements to enhance expression. Knockout mice implicate ROR α as being essential in the development of the cerebellum. It has also been reported to regulate lymphocyte development and play a role in Th17 differentiation. Human ROR α shares 99% amino sequence identity with mouse ROR α .

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