Product Name: VDR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab19760
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	38kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	VDR
Alternative Names	VDR; NR1I1; Vitamin D3 receptor; VDR; 1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1
Gene ID	7421.0
SwissProt ID	P11473
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor. AA range:181-230

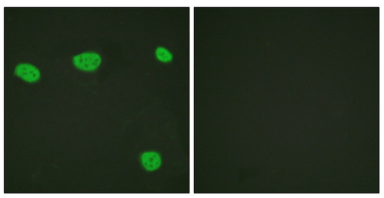
Background

This gene encodes the nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3. This receptor also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid. The receptor belongs to the family of trans-acting transcriptional regulatory factors and shows sequence similarity to the steroid and thyroid hormone receptors. Downstream targets of this nuclear hormone receptor are principally involved in mineral metabolism though the receptor regulates a variety of other metabolic pathways, such as those involved in the immune response and cancer. Mutations in this gene are associated with type II vitamin D-resistant rickets. A single nucleotide polymorphism in the initiation codon results in an alternate translation start site three codons downstream. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011],caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-4 is the initiator.,disease:Defects in VDR are the cause of type IIA rickets [MIM:277440]; also known as hypocalcemic vitamin D-resistant rickets (HVDRR). HVDRR is most frequently an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism.,domain:Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal steroid-binding domain.,function:Nuclear hormone receptor. Transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive genes. Regulates transcription of hormone sensitive genes via its association with the WINAC complex, a chromatin-remodeling complex. Recruited to promoters via its interaction with the WINAC complex subunit BAZ1B/WSTF, which mediates the interaction with acetylated histones, an essential step for VDR-promoter association. Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,polymorphism:Genetic variations in VDR may determine Mycobacterium tuberculosis susceptibility [MIM:607948].,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Homodimer in the absence of bound vitamin D3. Heterodimer with RXRA after vitamin D3 binding. Interacts with SMAD3. Interacts with MED1, NCOA1, NCOA2, NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Interacts (in a ligand-dependent manner) with BAZ1B/WSTF.,

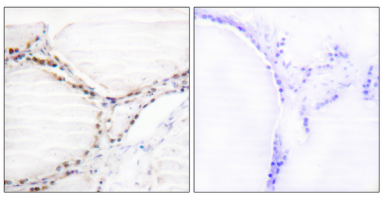
Research Area

Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Transcription; Domain Families; Zinc Finger; Signal Transduction; Signaling Pathway; Nuclear Signaling; Nuclear Hormone Receptors; Vitamin D Receptor; Neuroscience

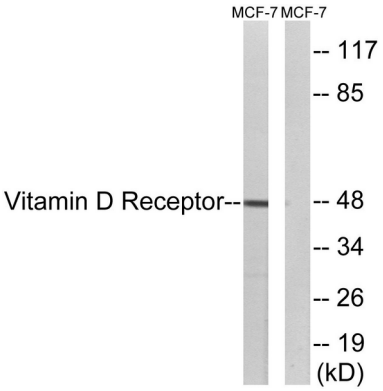
Image Data



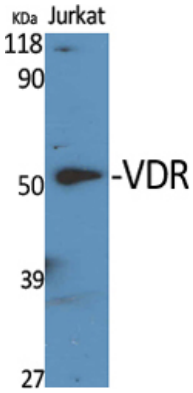
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Vitamin D Receptor Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



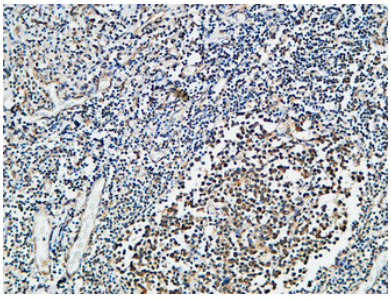
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human thyroid gland tissue, using Vitamin D Receptor Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



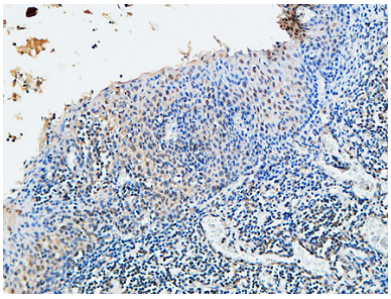
Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7 cells, using Vitamin D Receptor Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using VDR Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit （SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA）.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Amygdala. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100（4°,overnight）. 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 30min）.



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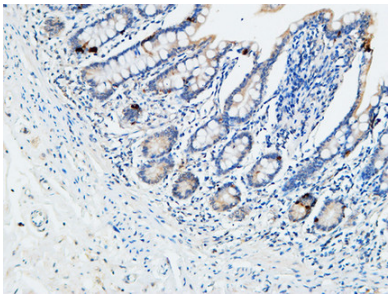
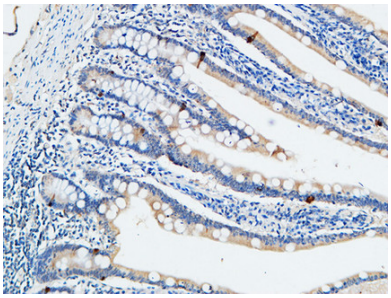


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100（4°,overnight）. 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 30min）.



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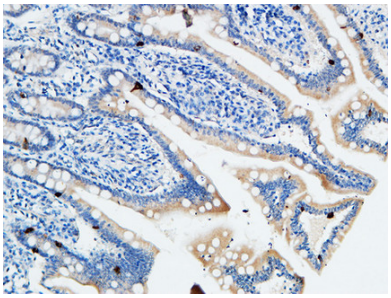

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