

Rabbit Vitamin D Receptor/VDR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VDR antibody

Anti-Vitamin D Receptor/VDR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA254438	Rabbit	Human Predicted to React with: Mouse, Rat (Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology)	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitamin D Receptor/VDR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Vitamin D Receptor/VDR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; VDR-NR111 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; vitamin D (1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor; Anti-NR111 Antibody; Anti-PPP1R163 Antibody; anti-VDR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human Predicted to React with: Mouse, Rat (Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human Vitamin D Receptor/VDR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-VDR antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of the Human VDR-NR111
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of the Human VDR-NR111, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human VDR in human colon with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human VDR in human small intestine with rabbit polyclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of VDR in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human VDR polyclonal antibody (1:1000) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor594-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (red). Positive staining was localized to nucleus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VDR antibody	VDR (vitamin D (1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor), also known as NR1I1, belongs to the NR1I family, NR1 subfamily. It is composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain. Vitamin D receptors (VDRs) are members of the NR1I family, which also includes pregnane X (PXR) and constitutive androstane (CAR) receptors, that form heterodimers with members of the retinoid X receptor family. VDRs repress expression of 1alpha-hydroxylase (the proximal activator of 1, 25(OH)2D3) and induce expression of the 1, 25(OH)2D3 inactivating enzyme CYP24. Also, it has recently been identified as an additional bile acid receptor alongside FXR and may function to protect gut against the toxic and carcinogenic effects of these endobiotics. VDR is expressed in the intestine, thyroid and kidney and has a vital role in calcium homeostasis. It is the nuclear hormone receptor, also called transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3. Inherited mutations in the VDR gene leads to rickets.
References	Moore DD, et al. (2006) The NR1H and NR1I receptors: constitutive androstane receptor, pregnene X receptor, farnesoid X receptor alpha, farnesoid X receptor beta, liver X receptor alpha, liver X receptor beta, and vitamin D receptor. Pharmacol Rev. 58(4):742-59.Szipirer J, et al. (1991)The Sp1 transcription factor gene (SP1) and the 1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor gene (VDR) are colocalized on human chromosome arm 12q and rat chromosome 7. Genomics. 11(1):168-73.Germain P, et al. (2006) Overview of nomenclature of nuclear receptors. Pharmacol Rev. 58(4): 685-704.Adorini L, et al. (2006) Vitamin D receptor agonists, cancer and the immune system: an intricate relationship. Curr Top Med Chem. 6(12):1297-301.Luderer HF, et al. (2010) The vitamin D receptor, the skin and stem cells. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 121(1-2):314-6.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4507883
NCBI GeneID	7421
NCBI Accession #	NP_000367.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000376.2
UniProt Accession #	P11473; Q5PSV3; B2R5Q1
Molecular Weight	48,289 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin D3 receptor isoform VDRA
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	VDR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NR1I1
NCBI Protein Information	vitamin D3 receptor; 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1; nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1
UniProt Protein Name	Vitamin D3 receptor
UniProt Gene Name	VDR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NR1I1; VDR
UniProt Entry Name	VDR_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com

Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/vitamin-d-receptor-vdr-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-elisa/254438>