

Rabbit VDR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VDR antibody

VDR antibody

CATALOG # AAA305937	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunofluorescence, Western Blot
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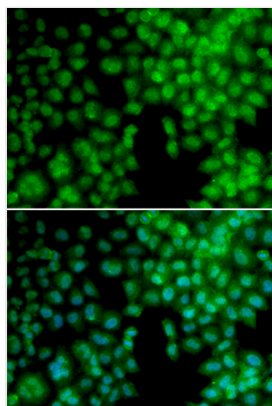
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

VDR; Polyclonal Antibody; VDR antibody; NR111; Vitamin D3 receptor; 1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1; anti-VDR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

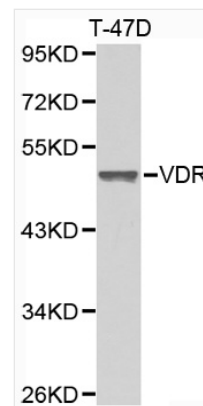
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total VDR antibody.
Purity/Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Form/Format	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	427
Applicable Applications for anti-VDR antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human VDR.
Target Name	VDR
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cell using VDR antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of T-47D cell lines, using VDR antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VDR antibody	The vitamin D receptor (VDR), also known as the calcitriol receptor, and also known as NR1I1 (nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group I, member 1), is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Upon activation by vitamin D, the VDR forms a heterodimer with the retinoid-X receptor and binds to hormone response elements on DNA resulting in expression or trans-repression of specific gene products.It is an intracellular hormone receptor that specifically binds 1,25(OH)2D3 and mediates its effects. 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. Defects in VDR are the cause of rickets vitamin D-dependent type 2A (VDDR2A). A disorder of vitamin D metabolism results in severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Most patients have total alopecia in addition to rickets. This antibody is a rabbit Primary antibodyto human VDR.
Product Categories/Family for anti-VDR antibody	Total protein Ab

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; G3V1V9
Molecular Weight	48kd
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; PPP1R163
NCBI Protein Information	vitamin D3 receptor
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/vdr-antibody-immunofluorescence-western-blot-elisa/305937>