

Rabbit VDR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VDR antibody

VDR Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326672	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

VDR; Polyclonal Antibody; VDR Antibody; 1 25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; 1; 25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Member 1; NR1I1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1; PPP1R163; Protein phosphatase 1; regulatory subunit 163; VDR_HUMAN; Vitamin D (1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor; Vitamin D hormone receptor; Vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1; Vitamin D receptor; Vitamin D3 receptor; anti-VDR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	VDR antibody detects endogenous levels of total VDR
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	427
Applicable Applications for anti-VDR antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human VDR
Subcellular Location	Nucleus.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA326672 staining Hela by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA326672 at 1/100 staining Rat heart tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of T-47D, using VDR antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VDR antibody	Description: 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 polyclonal antibody to human VDR. Function: Nuclear receptor for calcitriol, the active form of vitamin D3 which mediates the action of this vitamin on cells. Enters the nucleus upon vitamin D3 binding where it forms heterodimers with the retinoid X receptor/RXR. The VDR-RXR heterodimers bind to specific response elements on DNA and activate the transcription of vitamin D3-responsive target genes. Recruited to promoters via its interaction with BAZ1B/WSTF which mediates the interaction with acetylated histones, an essential step for VDR-promoter association. Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis. Subunit Structure: 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 with the corepressor NCOR1. Interacts (in a ligand-dependent manner) with BAZ1B/WSTF. Interacts with SNW1. Interacts with IRX4, the interaction doesn't affect its transactivation activity. Similarity: Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain. Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.
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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	Observed: 48 kDa Predicted: 49 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin D3 receptor isoform VDRA
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vitamin D 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

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/vdr-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326672>