

Rat Vitamin D3 Receptor (VDR) ELISA Kit | VDR elisa kit

Rat Vitamin D3 Receptor (VDR) ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA330145

REACTIVITY
Rat

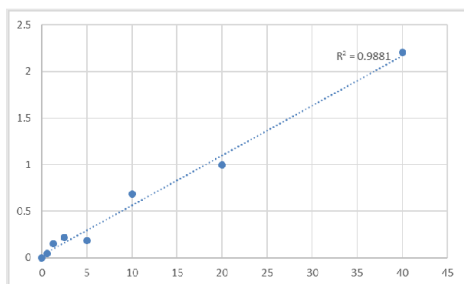
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitamin D3 Receptor (VDR); Rat Vitamin D3 Receptor (VDR) ELISA Kit; VDR; NR111; vitamin D (1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor; VDR elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Rat
Specificity	Rat Vitamin D3 receptor (VDR) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Rat VDR. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Rat VDR and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	423
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Rat Vitamin D3 receptor (VDR) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for VDR elisa kit	Description: This Rat Vitamin D3 receptor (VDR) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate VDR in samples. An antibody specific for VDR has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any VDR present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VDR is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of VDR bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: VDR is 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 the same protein.
---	---

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	8394529
NCBI GeneID	24873
NCBI Accession #	NP_058754.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_058754.1
UniProt Accession #	P13053
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin D3 receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vitamin D receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	Vdr
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Nr1i1
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.