

Rabbit Vitamin D Receptor Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VDR antibody

Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA45465	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Western Blot

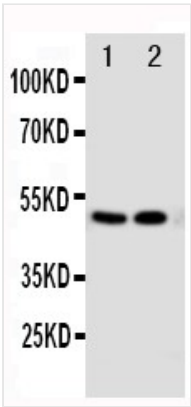
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitamin D Receptor; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody; Vitamin D3 receptor; vitamin D(1; 25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor; 1 25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody; 1 antibody; 1; 25-@dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody; 125 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody; Member 1 antibody; NR111 antibody; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1 antibody; VDR antibody; VDR_HUMAN antibody; Vitamin D(1; 25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor antibody; Vitamin D hormone receptor antibody; Vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1 antibody; Vitamin D receptor antibody; Vitamin D3 receptor antibody; anti-VDR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Form/Format	Lyophilized
Sequence Length	427
Applicable Applications for anti-VDR antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Vitamin D Receptor (389-404aa DLRLSLNEEHKQYRCL), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.
Preparation and Storage	At -20 degree C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-VDR antibody, AAA45465, Western blottingLane 1: MCF-7 Cell LysateLane 2: HELA Cell Lysate

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VDR antibody	Description: Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Vitamin D3 receptor(VDR) detection. Tested with WB in Human, Mouse, Rat. Background: VDR(Vitamin D Receptor), also known as Vitamin D Hormone Receptor, is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Labuda et al.(1991) assigned the VDR gene to 12q12-q14 by in situ hybridization. Using mutation analysis, Jurutka et al.(2000) characterized arg18/arg22, VDR residues immediately N-terminal of the first DNA-binding zinc finger, as vital for contact with the general transcription factor IIB(TFIIB). A natural polymorphic variant of VDR, termed F/M4(missing a FokI restriction site), which lacks only the first 3 amino acids(including glu2), interacted more efficiently with TFIIB and also possessed elevated transcriptional activity compared with the full-length(f/M1) receptor. Shah et al.(2006) stated that the signaling and oncogenic activity of beta-catenin(CTNNB1) can be repressed by activation of VDR. Conversely, high levels of beta-catenin can potentiate the transcriptional activity of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3.
--	--

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	137617
NCBI GeneID	7421
UniProt Accession #	P11473; Q5PSV3; B2R5Q1; G3V1V9
NCBI Official Full Name	Vitamin D3 receptor
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; 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1; nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1; protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 163
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.