

VDR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VDR antibody

Anti-VDR Antibody

CATALOG # AAA46583	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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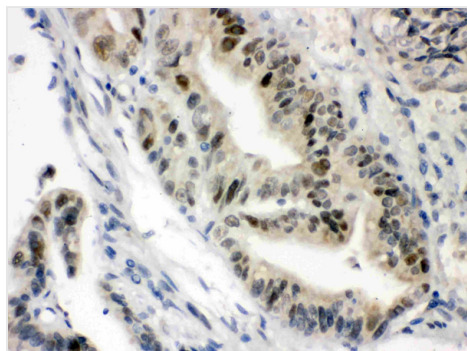
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

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

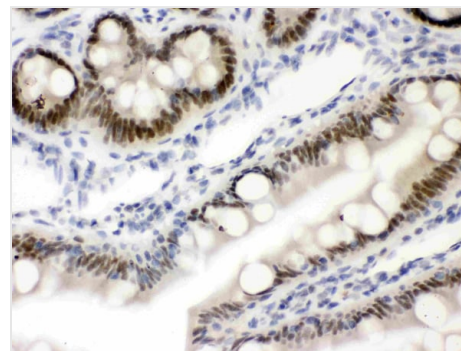
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Immunogen Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Lyophilized. Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Sequence Length	427
Applicable Applications for anti-VDR antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human VDR (377-402aa HLLYAKMIQKLADLRSLNEEHSKQYR), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by one amino acid.
Ig Type	Rabbit IgG
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 aliquoted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

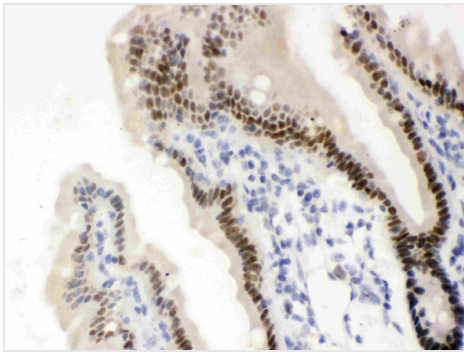
IMAGES



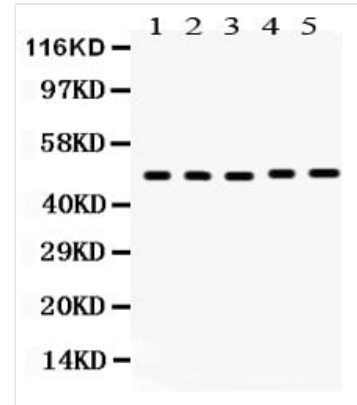
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Anti-VDR Picoband antibody, AAA46583, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Anti-VDR Picoband antibody, AAA46583, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Anti-VDR Picoband antibody, AAA46583, IHC(P)IHC(P): Mouse Intestine Tissue



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-VDR Picoband antibody, AAA46583, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti VDR (AAA46583) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 4: Rat Pancreas Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 5: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 48KDObserved bind size: 48KD

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VDR antibody	Description: Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Vitamin D3 receptor(VDR) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P 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.
References	1. Jurutka, P. W., Remus, L. S., Whitfield, G. K., Thompson, P. D., Hsieh, J.-C., Zitzer, H., Tavakkoli, P., Galligan, M. A., Dang, H. T. L., Haussler, C. A., Haussler, M. R. The polymorphic N terminus in human vitamin D receptor isoforms influences transcriptional activity by modulating interaction with transcription factor IIB. <i>Molec. Endocr.</i> 14: 401-420, 2000. 2. Labuda, M., Ross, M. V., Fujiwara, T. M., Morgan, K., Ledbetter, D., Hughes, M. R., Glorieux, F. H. Two hereditary defects related to vitamin D metabolism map to the same region of human chromosome 12q.11(Abtract) <i>Cytogenet. Cell Genet.</i> 58: 1978, 1991. 3. Shah, S., Islam, M. N., Dakshanamurthy, S., Rizvi, I., Rao, M., Herrell, R., Zinser, G., Valrance, M., Aranda, A., Moras, D., Norman, A., Welsh, J., Byers, S. W. The molecular basis of vitamin D receptor and beta-catenin crossregulation. <i>Molec. Cell</i> 21: 799-809, 2006. Note: Erratum: <i>Molec. Cell</i> 21: 148 only, 2006.

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	53,883 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; 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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/vdr-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/46583>