

ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes VDR
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Hm
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	VDR
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 377-402 of Human VDR. (HLLYAKMIQKLADLRSLNEEHKQYR)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	VDR; PPP1R163; NR1H1; 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1; Vitamin D3 receptor; Vitamin D Receptor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:200 - 1:1000
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

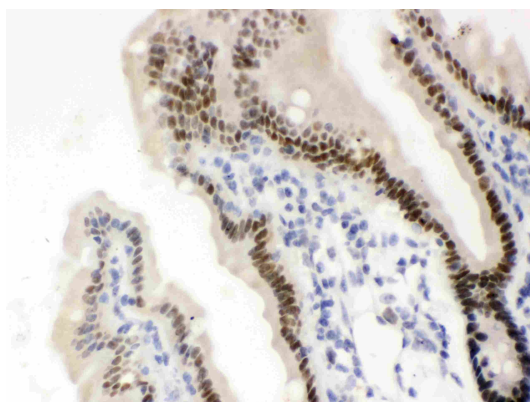
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.9% NaCl, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

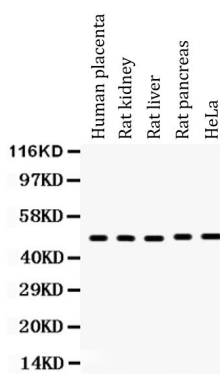
Gene Symbol	VDR
Gene Full Name	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
Background	This gene encodes the nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3. This receptor also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid. The receptor belongs to the family of trans-acting transcriptional 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 different proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]
Function	Nuclear hormone receptor. Transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive 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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	48 kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes mainly to the nucleus. Localization to the nucleus is enhanced by vitamin D3. [UniProt]

Images



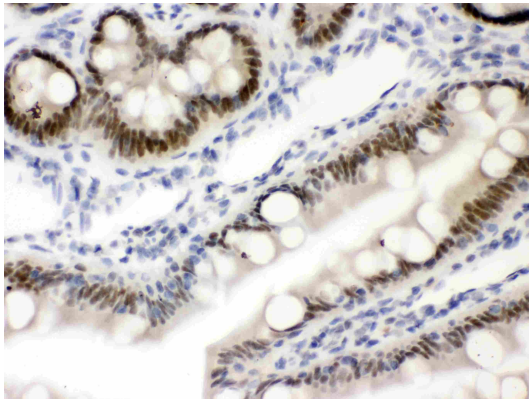
ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse intestine tissue stained with ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody.



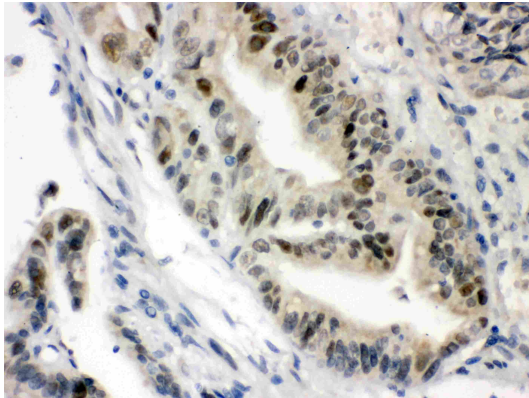
ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of Human placenta, 50 µg of Rat kidney, 50 µg of Rat liver, 50 µg of Rat pancreas and 40 µg of HeLa whole cell lysates stained with ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.



ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat intestine tissue stained with ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody.



ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human intestinal cancer tissue stained with ARG40767 anti-VDR antibody.
