ARG54934
anti-VDR antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes VDR
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	517CT23.5.1
Isotype	IgA
Target Name	VDR
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified His-tagged Human VDR protein fragment (NP_000367.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	VDR; PPP1R163; NR1I1; 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
WB	1:500 - 1:16000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control: MDA-MB-453

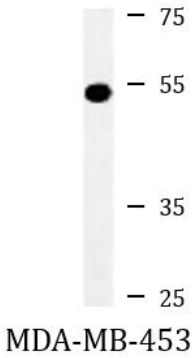
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	Crude ascites and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
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.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 7421 Human Swiss-port # P11473 Human
Gene Symbol	VDR
Gene Full Name	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
Background	VDR 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]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	48 kDa

Images



ARG54934 anti-VDR antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of MDA-MB-453 cell lysate stained with ARG54934 anti-VDR antibody.