

## Product datasheet for **TA303037**

### Vitamin D Receptor (VDR) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:16,000. WB: 0.3-1.0µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat (Expected from sequence similarity: Dog)
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide with sequence CGNQDYKYRVSD, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_000367.1; NP_001017535.1.
Formulation:	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide. Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_000367</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 22337 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 24873 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 486588 Dog</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 7421 Human</a> <a href="#">P11473</a>



[View online »](#)

**Background:**

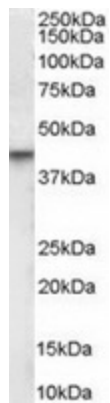
This gene encodes the nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3. This receptor also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid. The receptor belongs to the family of trans-acting transcriptional regulatory factors and shows sequence similarity to the steroid and thyroid hormone 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 the same protein. [provided by RefSeq]

**Synonyms:**

NR1I1; PPP1R163

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

**Product images:**

TA303037 (0.3ug/ml) staining of human brain lysate (35ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.