

Product datasheet for **TA335172**

Vitamin D Receptor (VDR) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-VDR antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal of human VDR. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: EAMAASTSLPDPGDFDRNVPRICGVCGRATGFHFNAMTCEGCKGFFRRS
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	48 kDa
Gene Name:	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
Database Link:	NP_000367 Entrez Gene 7421 Human P11473



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Background:

The nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3 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. 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.

Synonyms:

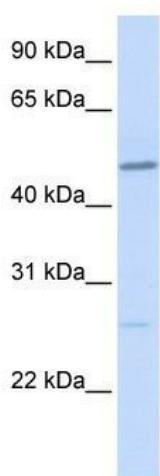
NR1H1; PPP1R163

Note:

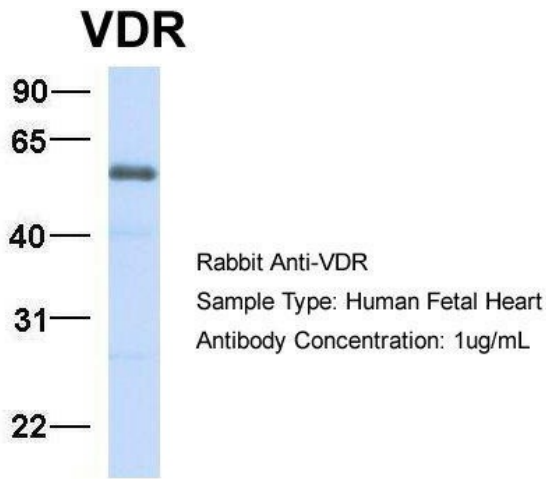
Immunogen Sequence Homology: Dog: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Rabbit: 100%; Guinea pig: 100%

Protein Families:

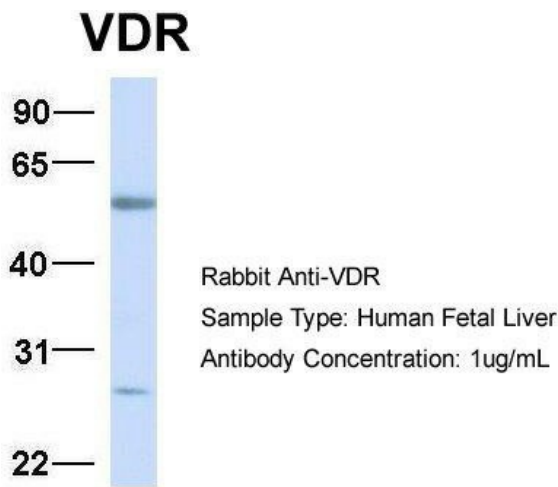
Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Product images:

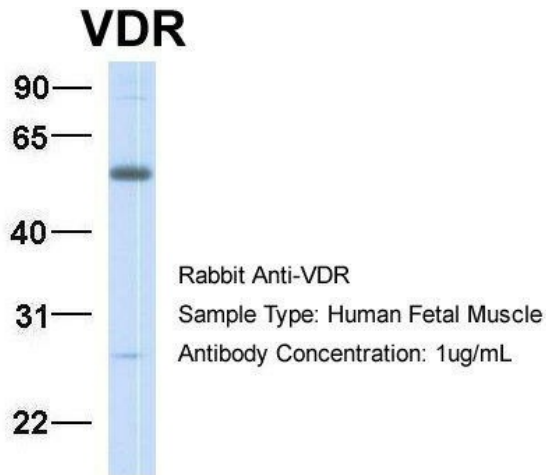
WB Suggested Anti-VDR Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 1562500; Positive Control: Human brain



Host: Rabbit; Target Name: VDR; Sample Tissue: Human Fetal Heart; Antibody Dilution: 1.0 ug/ml



Host: Rabbit; Target Name: VDR; Sample Tissue: Human Fetal Liver; Antibody Dilution: 1.0 ug/ml



Host: Rabbit; Target Name: VDR; Sample Tissue: Human Fetal Muscle; Antibody Dilution: 1.0 ug/ml

