VDR Peptide - N-Terminal Region Blocking Peptide

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	VDR, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	VDR Peptide - N-terminal region
Product Gene Name	VDR blocking peptide
Product Synonym Gene Name	NR1I1
Form/Format	Lyophilized powder
Preparation and Storage	Add 100ul of sterile PBS. Final peptide concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS. For longer periods of storage, store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	VDR peptide (MBS3232771) is used for blocking the activity of VDR antibody (MBS3207805)
Molecular Weight	48kDa
OMIM	277440
Product Categories/Family for VDR blocking peptide	Peptide
Applications Tested/Suitable for VDR blocking peptide	Western Blot (WB)
Related Product Information for VDR blocking peptide	This is a synthetic peptide designed for use in combination with anti-VDR antibody made Target Description: VDR is 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 similarit
Other Notes	Small volumes of VDR blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for VDR purchase	MBS3232771 is a blocking peptide targeting VDR. Also known as VDR Peptide - N-terminal region.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for VDR. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4507883
NCBI GeneID	7421
NCBI Accession #	NP_000367
UniProt Primary Accession #	P11473
UniProt Related Accession #	P11473
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000376
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin D3 receptor isoform VDRA
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vitamin D receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	VDR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NR1I1; PPP1R163

UniProt Protein Name	Vitamin D3 receptor
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1
Protein Family	Vitamin D3 receptor
UniProt Gene Name	VDR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NR1I1; VDR
UniProt Entry Name	VDR_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	vitamin D3 receptor
NCBI Summary for VDR	This gene encodes vitamin D3 receptor, which is a member of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily of ligand-inducible transcription factors. This receptor also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid, lithocholic acid. Downstream targets of vitamin D3 receptor are principally involved in mineral metabolism, though this receptor regulates a variety of other metabolic pathways, such as those involved in 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. A recent study provided evidence for translational readthrough in this gene, and expression of an additional C-terminally extended isoform via the use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2018]
UniProt Comments for VDR	VDR: Nuclear hormone receptor. Transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive genes. Regulates transcription of hormone sensitive genes via its association with the WINAC complex, a chromatin-remodeling complex. Recruited to promoters via its interaction with the WINAC complex subunit BAZ1B/WSTF, which mediates the interaction with acetylated histones, an essential step for VDR-promoter association. Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis. Defects in VDR are the cause of rickets vitamin D- dependent type 2A (VDDR2A). A disorder of vitamin D metabolism resulting in severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Most patients have total alopecia in addition to rickets. Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Protein type: Nuclear receptor; DNA-binding; Transcription factor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 12q13.11 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; nucleus; receptor complex Molecular Function: retinoid X receptor binding; protein binding; DNA binding; zinc ion binding; sequence-specific DNA binding; steroid hormone receptor activity; vitamin D3 receptor activity; transcription factor activity Biological Process: lactation; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; cell morphogenesis; positive regulation of apoptosis involved in mammary gland involution; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; decidualization; signal transduction; intestinal absorption; cellular calcium ion homeostasis; negative regulation of cell proliferation; calcium ion transport; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; steroid hormone mediated signaling; gene expression; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; skeletal development; positive regulation of keratinocyte differentiation Disease: Vitamin D-dependent Rickets, Type 2a; Osteoporosis
Research Articles on VDR	**1.** Clinical, genetic, and experimental results from this study point toward genetic variation in VDR as a novel determinant of the outcome of pancreatic cancer patients treated with chemotherapy. Results support evidence for a modulatory role of the vitamin D pathway for the survival of advanced pancreatic cancer patients.
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