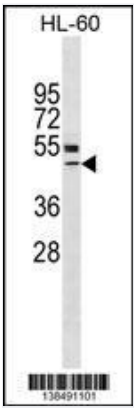
VDR Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	VDR, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	VDR (VDR, NR1I1, Vitamin D3 receptor, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1) (FITC)
Product Gene Name	anti-VDR antibody
Product Synonym Names	VDR; NR1I1; Vitamin D3 receptor; 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Fluorescein Isothiocyanate (FITC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: FITC conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	48,289 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 12; NC_000012.11 (48235320..48298814, complement). Location: 12q13.11
OMIM	277440
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P11473
Immunogen	VDR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant protein of human VDR.
Conjugate	FITC
Note	Preservative Free
Special Handling	Light sensitive
Product Categories/Family for anti-VDR antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-VDR antibody	Western Blot (WB), FLISA
Application Notes for anti-VDR antibody	WB: 1:100-500 FLISA: 1:1,000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.

Related Product Information for anti-VDR antibody	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.
Product References and Citations for anti-VDR antibody	An, B.S., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(20):4890-4900(2010). Elnenaei, M.O., et al. Br. J. Nutr., 1-8 (2010). In press: Forghani, N., et al. J. Pediatr. Endocrinol. Metab. 23(8):843-850(2010). Alvarez-Nava, F., et al. J. Pediatr. Endocrinol. Metab. 23(8):773-782(2010). Jurutka, P.W., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93(8):3519-3524(1996).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-VDR antibody 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	MBS6362403 is an antibody targeting VDR. Also known as VDR (VDR, NR1I1, Vitamin D3 receptor, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1) (FITC). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-VDR antibody
VDR Antibody western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the VDR Antibody detected the VDR protein (arrow).

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_000367.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P11473
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q5PSV3; B2R5Q1
UniProt Related Accession #	P11473
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000376.2
NCBI Official Full Name	vitamin D3 receptor isoform VDRA
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	VDR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NR1I1
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; 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1; nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1
NCBI Summary for VDR	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]
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.** Expression of TauT is differentially regulated by Vitamin D(3) and retinoic acid via formation of VDR and RXR complexes in the nuclei in a cell type-dependent manner.
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