

Anti-VDR Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to VDR Catalog # AP59729

Specification

Anti-VDR Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IF
Primary Accession P11473
Other Accession P48281

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Human, Mouse, Rat
Rabbit
Polyclonal

Calculated MW 48289

Anti-VDR Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7421

Other Names

NR1I1; Vitamin D3 receptor; VDR; 1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of VDR protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-VDR Antibody - Protein Information

Name VDR (HGNC:12679)

Synonyms NR111

Function

Nuclear receptor for calcitriol, the active form of vitamin D3 which mediates the action of this vitamin on cells (PubMed:10678179, PubMed:15728261, PubMed:16913708, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28698609"



target="_blank">28698609, PubMed:37478846). Enters the nucleus upon vitamin D3 binding where it forms heterodimers with the retinoid X receptor/RXR (PubMed:28698609). The VDR-RXR heterodimers bind to specific response elements on DNA and activate the transcription of vitamin D3-responsive target genes (PubMed:28698609). Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis (By similarity). Also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid (LCA) and its metabolites (PubMed:12016314, PubMed:32354638).

Cellular Location

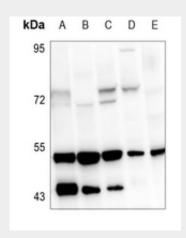
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12145331, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16207705, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28698609}. Cytoplasm Note=Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:12145331, PubMed:28698609). Translocated into the nucleus via both ligand- dependent and ligand-independent pathways; ligand-independent nuclear translocation is mediated by IPO4 (PubMed:16207705)

Anti-VDR Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

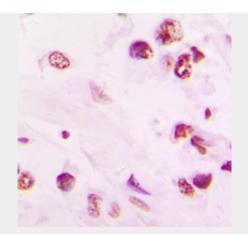
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-VDR Antibody - Images

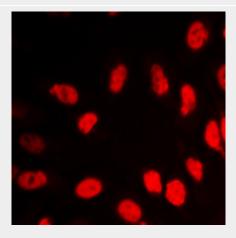


Western blot analysis of VDR expression in HCT116 (A), HEK293T (B), A549 (C), CT26 (D), PC12 (E) whole cell lysates.





Immunohistochemical analysis of VDR staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of VDR staining in HeLa cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Anti-VDR Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human VDR. The exact sequence is proprietary.