10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-VDR Antibody

Catalog # ABO11291

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P11473
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Vitamin D3 receptor(VDR) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7421
Other Names	Vitamin D3 receptor, VDR, 1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1, VDR, NR1I1
Calculated MW	48289
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Vitamin D3 receptor
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human VDR (389-404aa DLRSLNEEHSKQYRCL), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.

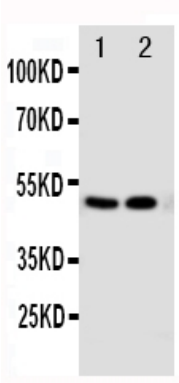
Protein Information

Name	VDR (HGNC:12679)
Synonyms	NR1I1
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: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)

Background

VDR(Vitamin D Receptor), also known as Vitamin D Hormone Receptor, is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Labuda et al.(1991) assigned the VDR gene to 12q12-q14 by in situ hybridization. Using mutation analysis, Jurutka et al.(2000) characterized arg18/arg22, VDR residues immediately N-terminal of the first DNA-binding zinc finger, as vital for contact with the general transcription factor IIB(TFIIB). A natural polymorphic variant of VDR, termed F/M4(missing a FokI restriction site), which lacks only the first 3 amino acids(including glu2), interacted more efficiently with TFIIB and also possessed elevated transcriptional activity compared with the full-length(f/M1) receptor. Shah et al.(2006) stated that the signaling and oncogenic activity of beta-catenin(CTNNB1) can be repressed by activation of VDR. Conversely, high levels of beta-catenin can potentiate the transcriptional activity of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3.

Images



Anti-VDR antibody, ABO11291, Western blottingLane 1: MCF-7 Cell LysateLane 2: HELA Cell Lysate

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.