

Rabbit Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody

SL10618R

Product Name:	Vitamin D Receptor
Chinese Name:	维生素D3受体抗体
Alias:	Vitamin D3 receptor; 125 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; 1 antibody 1,25-
	@dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; 125 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; 25-
	dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; NR111; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1;
	VDR; VDR_HUMAN; Vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor; Vitamin D
Ouganism Snasiose	hormone receptor; Vitamin D receptor; Vitamin D3 receptor, Rabbit
Organism Species:	
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-
	500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
	not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor:51-150/427
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized
	antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year
	when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of
	antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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.

Function:

Nuclear hormone receptor. Transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive genes. Regulates transcription of hormone ensitive 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.

Subunit:

Homodimer in the absence of bound vitamin D3. Heterodimer with RXRA after vitamin D3 binding. Interacts with SMAD3. Interacts with MED1, NCOA1, NCOA2, NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Interacts (in a ligand-dependent manner) with BAZ1B/WSTF.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

DISEASE:

Defects in VDR are the cause of rickets vitamin D-dependent type 2A (VDDR2A) [MIM:277440]. A disorder of vitamin D metabolism resulting in severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Most patients have total alopecia in addition to rickets.

Similarity:

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:

P11473

Gene ID: 7421

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 7421Human

Entrez Gene: 22337 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24873Rat



Unconjugated(SL10618R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the
secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

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