VDR (phospho Ser208) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13454

Package Size: #13454-1 50ul #13454-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	VDR (phospho Ser208) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Phospho-VDR (S208) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VDR protein only when phosphorylated at S208.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser208. AA range:181-230
Other Names	VDR; NR1I1; Vitamin D3 receptor; VDR; 1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P11473GeneID:7421
SDS-PAGE MW	50
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor(VDR) Homo sapiens 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],