

Vitamin D Receptor Antibody

Catalog No: #35519



Package Size: #35519-1 50ul #35519-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

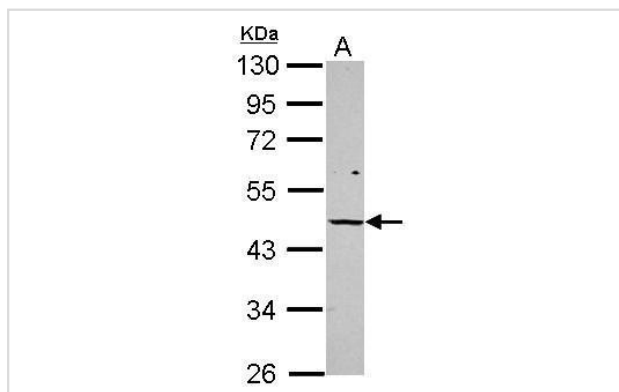
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | Vitamin D Receptor Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were purified by antigen-affinity chromatography. |
| Applications | WB |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous levels of total Vitamin D Receptor protein. |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant Protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant fragment corresponding to a region within amino acids 1 and 220 of Vitamin D receptor. |
| Target Name | Vitamin D Receptor |
| Other Names | NR111 antibody; VDR antibody; nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1 antibody; "1;25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody"; vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1 antibody; vitamin D3 receptor antibody; "vitamin D (1;25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) recepto |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:P11473;NCBI Gene#:7421 |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 48kd |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Formulation | Rabbit IgG in 1XPBS, 1%BSA, 20% Glycerol (pH7). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

Images



Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate)
 A: 293T
 10% SDS PAGE
 #35519 diluted at 1:500

Background

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. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.