

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02)**Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant VDR.****Catalog # AT4509a****Specification**

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Product Information

Application	IHC, E
Primary Accession	P11473
Other Accession	BC060832
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Calculated MW	48289

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7421**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

VDR (AAH60832, 1 a.a. ~ 427 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution

IHC~~1:100~500

E~~N/A

Format

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

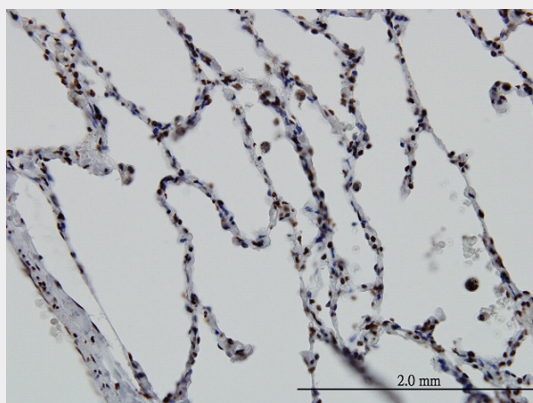
VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Protocols

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

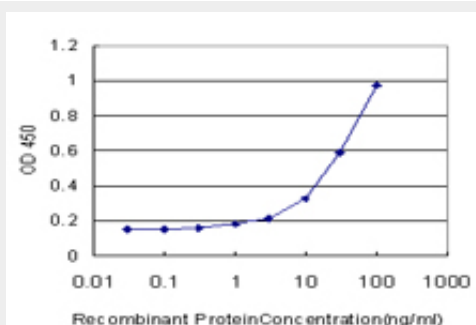
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - Images



Immunoperoxidase of monoclonal antibody to VDR on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human lung. [antibody concentration 3 ug/ml]



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged VDR is approximately 1ng/ml as a capture antibody.

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - 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.

VDR Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) - References

[Effect of TT genotype of the vitamin D receptor gene on bone mineral density in dialysis patients] . Ter Arkh, 2010. PMID 20731109. Genomic and metabolomic patterns segregate with responses to calcium and vitamin D supplementation. Elnenaï MO, et al. Br J Nutr, 2010 Aug 23. PMID 20727239. Polymorphisms within exon 9 but not intron 8 of the vitamin D receptor are associated

with the nephropathic complication of type-2 diabetes. Nosratabadi R, et al. Int J Immunogenet, 2010 Aug 19. PMID 20727043. Vitamin D receptor genetic variants among patients with end-stage renal disease. Tripathi G, et al. Ren Fail, 2010. PMID 20722565. Clinical and Genetic Predictors of Response to Narrowband UVB for the Treatment of Chronic Plaque Psoriasis. Ryan C, et al. Br J Dermatol, 2010 Aug 13. PMID 20716226.