

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; NR1H1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1; VDR; VDR_HUMAN; Vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor; Vitamin D hormone receptor; Vitamin D receptor; Vitamin D3 receptor,
Research Area	Cell biology immunology Chromatin and nuclear signals
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human, Mouse, (predicted: Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,) IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	47kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus
Form	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
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.



Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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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 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.

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.

Product Detail

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: 7421](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 22337](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24873](#) Rat

[Omim: 601769](#) Human

[SwissProt: P11473](#) Human

[SwissProt: P48281](#) Mouse

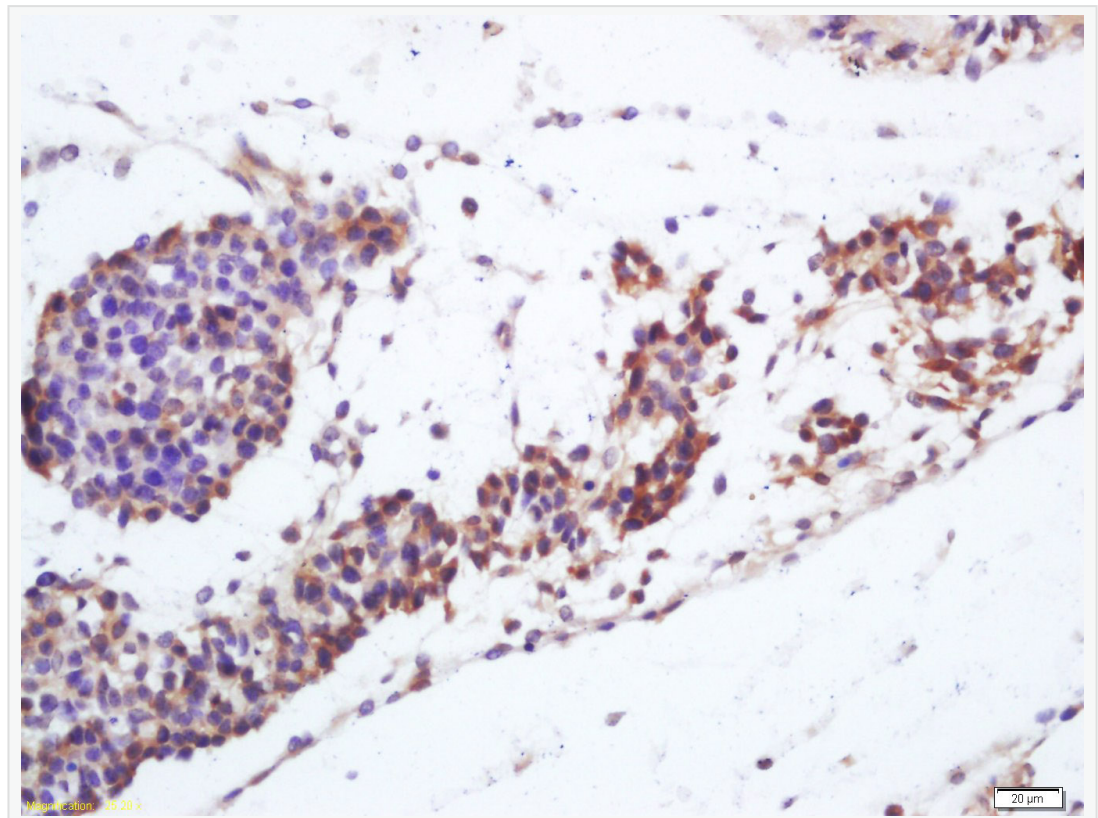
[SwissProt: P13053](#) Rat

[Unigene: 524368](#) Human

[Unigene: 245084](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 10911](#) Rat

**Product
Picture**

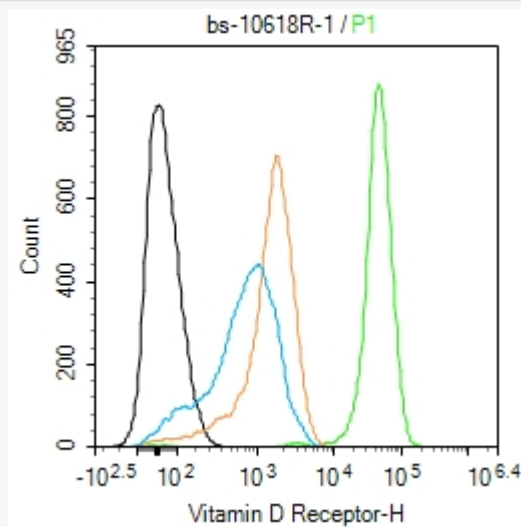


Tissue/cell: mouse embryo tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Vitamin D Receptor Polyclonal Antibody,

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



Blank control:U937.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody (SL10618R)

Dilution: 1ug/Test;

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC

Dilution: 0.5ug/Test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.

Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.