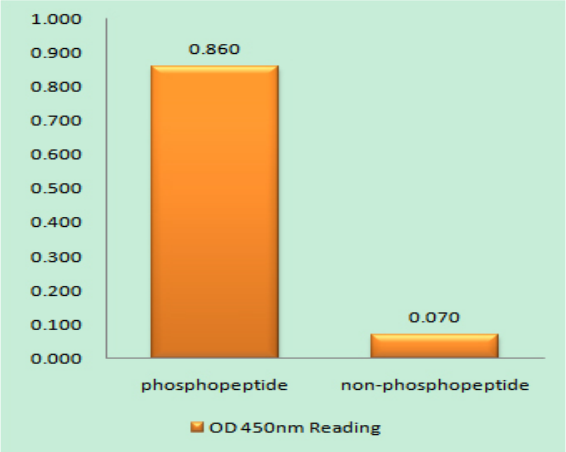
Best Tools for immunology Research

VDR (phospho Ser208) Polyclonal Antibody

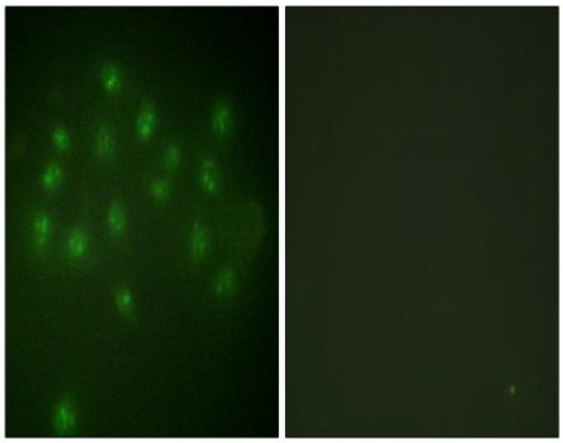
Catalog No :	YP0570
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	Vitamin D Receptor
Fields :	>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Endocrine and other factor-regulated calcium reabsorption;>>Mineral absorption;>>Tuberculosis;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation
Gene Name :	VDR
Protein Name :	Vitamin D3 receptor
Human Gene Id :	7421
Human Swiss Prot No :	P11473
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P48281
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser208. AA range:181-230
Specificity :	Phospho-VDR (S208) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VDR protein only when phosphorylated at S208.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	50kD
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 different proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011],
Function :	caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-4 is the initiator.,disease:Defects in VDR are the cause of type IIA rickets [MIM:277440]; also known as hypocalcemic vitamin D-resistant rickets (HVDRR). HVDRR is most frequently an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism.,domain:Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal steroid-binding domain.,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 essentia
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:28698609, PubMed:12145331). Localization to the nucleus is enhanced by vitamin D3. .
Expression :	Lens epithelium,Peripheral blood,Placenta,Rectum,
Tag :	orthogonal
Sort :	24110
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Phospho

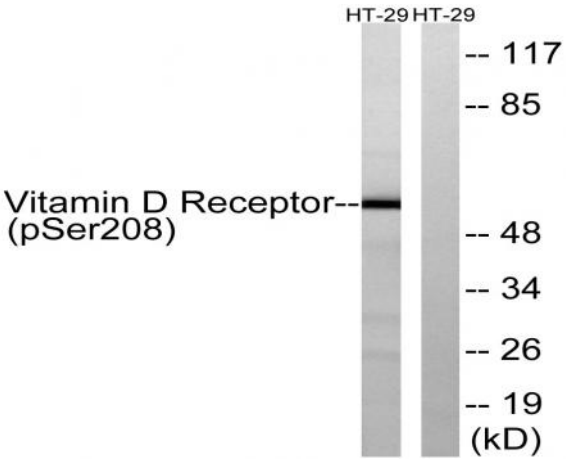
Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Vitamin D Receptor (Phospho-Ser208) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Vitamin D Receptor (Phospho-Ser208) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HT29 cells treated with heat shock, using Vitamin D Receptor (Phospho-Ser208) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.