

Vitamin D Receptor (PTR2542) Mouse mAb

Catalog No: YM4683

Reactivity: Human

Applications: WB;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 NR1I1

Protein Name: Vitamin D3 receptor (VDR) (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor) (Nuclear

receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1)

Human Gene Id: 7421

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 22337

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 24873

Rat Swiss Prot No: P13053

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor AA range:

150-250

P11473

P48281

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Vitamin D Receptor at Human

Formulation : PBS, pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.03%Proclin 300

Source : Mouse,monoclonal:lgG1,Kappa

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WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 **Dilution:**

Purification: Protein G

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 48kDa

vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor(VDR) Homo sapiens This gene **Background:**

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 RefSeg, 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 Nterminal 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

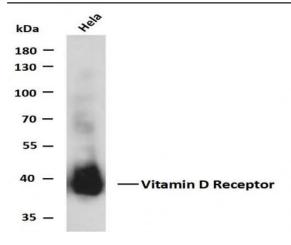
interaction with acetylated histones, an essentia

Subcellular Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:28698609, Location:

PubMed:12145331). Localization to the nucleus is enhanced by vitamin D3. .

Products Images

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Whole cell lysates of Hela were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Vitamin D Receptor(PTR2542) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H+L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Hela Predicted band size: 48kDa Observed band size: 37kDa