

VDR Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C38397

Package Size: #C38397-AF350 100ul #C38397-AF405 100ul #C38397-AF488 100ul
 #C38397-AF555 100ul #C38397-AF594 100ul #C38397-AF647 100ul
 #C38397-AF680 100ul #C38397-AF750 100ul #C38397-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	VDR Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total VDR antibody.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human VDR.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	VDR; NR111; Vitamin D3 receptor; 1;25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P11473NCBI Gene ID:7421
Uniprot	P11473
GeneID	7421;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	48
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Background

The vitamin D receptor (VDR), also known as the calcitriol receptor, and also known as NR111 (nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group I, member 1), is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Upon activation by vitamin D, the VDR forms a heterodimer with the retinoid-X receptor and binds to hormone response elements on DNA resulting in expression or trans-repression of specific gene products. It is an intracellular hormone receptor that specifically binds 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and mediates its effects. 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. Defects in VDR are the cause of rickets vitamin D-dependent type 2A (VDDR2A). A disorder of vitamin D metabolism results in severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Most patients have total alopecia in addition to rickets. This antibody is a rabbit Primary antibody to human VDR.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only