

Vitamin D Receptor Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49521

Package Size: #49521-1 50ul #49521-2 100ul

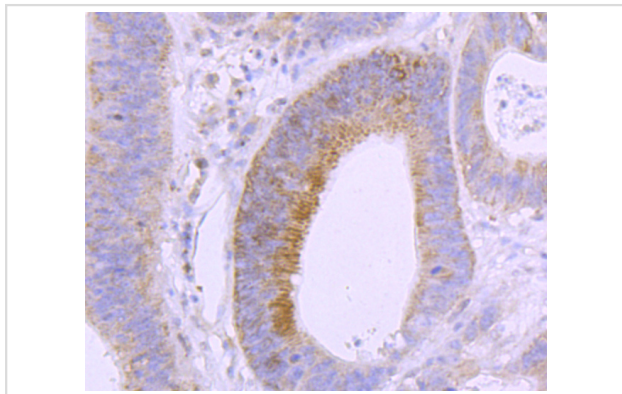
Description

Product Name	Vitamin D Receptor Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	JA11-16
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	1 25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody 1 antibody 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody 1,25-@dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor antibody Member 1 antibody NR111 antibody Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1 antibody PPP1R163 antibody Protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 163 antibody VDR antibody VDR_HUMAN antibody Vitamin D (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor antibody Vitamin D hormone receptor antibody Vitamin D nuclear receptor variant 1 antibody Vitamin D receptor antibody Vitamin D3 receptor antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P11473
Calculated MW	48 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

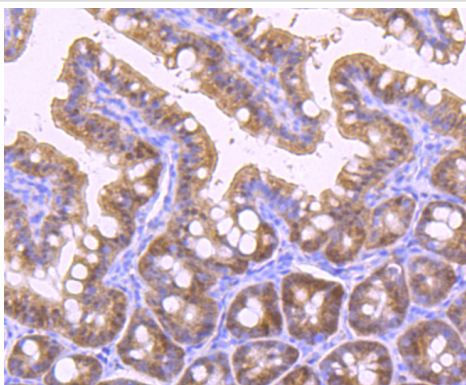
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 FC: 1:50-1:100

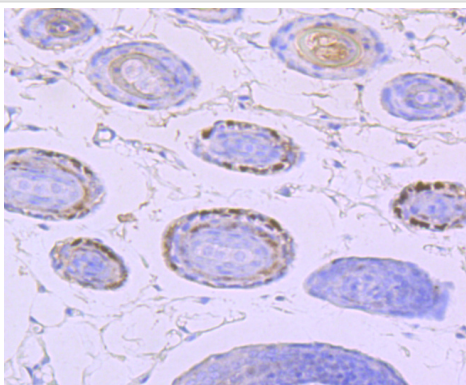
Images



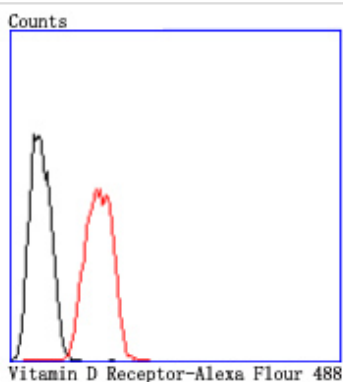
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti- Vitamin D Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti- Vitamin D Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse skin tissue using anti- Vitamin D Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with Vitamin D Receptor antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

The active metabolite of vitamin D modulates the expression of a wide variety of genes in a developmentally specific manner. This secosteroid hormone can up- or downregulate the expression of genes involved in a diverse array of responses such as proliferation, differentiation and calcium homeostasis. 1,25-(OH)₂-vitamin D₃ exerts its effects through interaction with the vitamin D receptor (VDR), a member of the superfamily of hormone-activated nuclear receptors. In its ligand-bound state, the VDR forms heterodimers with the 9-cis retinoic acid receptor, RXR, and affects gene expression by binding specific DNA sequences known as hormone response elements, or HREs. In addition to regulating the above-mentioned cellular responses, 1,25-(OH)₂-vitamin D₃ exhibits antiproliferative properties in osteosarcoma, melanoma, colon carcinoma and breast carcinoma cells.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.