

**VDR Antibody (Ascites)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM2082a****Specification**

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**VDR Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11473</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_000367.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgA
Calculated MW	48289

**VDR Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7421**Other Names**

Vitamin D3 receptor, VDR, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1, VDR, NR1I1

**Target/Specificity**

Purified His-tagged VDR protein(Fragment) was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:500~16000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

VDR Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**VDR Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information****Name** VDR ([HGNC:12679](#))**Synonyms** NR1I1**Function** Nuclear receptor for calcitriol, the active form of vitamin D3 which mediates the action

of this vitamin on cells (PubMed:[10678179](#), PubMed:[15728261](#), PubMed:[16913708](#), PubMed:[28698609](#), PubMed:[37478846](#)). Enters the nucleus upon vitamin D3 binding where it forms heterodimers with the retinoid X receptor/RXR (PubMed:[28698609](#)). The VDR-RXR heterodimers bind to specific response elements on DNA and activate the transcription of vitamin D3-responsive target genes (PubMed:[28698609](#)). Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis (By similarity). Also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid (LCA) and its metabolites (PubMed:[12016314](#), PubMed:[32354638](#)).

#### Cellular Location

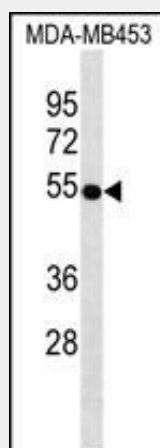
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12145331, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16207705, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28698609}. Cytoplasm Note=Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:12145331, PubMed:28698609). Translocated into the nucleus via both ligand- dependent and ligand-independent pathways; ligand-independent nuclear translocation is mediated by IPO4 (PubMed:16207705)

#### VDR Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### VDR Antibody (Ascites) - Images



VDR Antibody (Cat. #AM2082a) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the VDR antibody detected the VDR protein (arrow).

#### VDR Antibody (Ascites) - 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 the same protein.

#### **VDR Antibody (Ascites) - References**

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Alvarez-Nava, F., et al. J. Pediatr. Endocrinol. Metab. 23(8):773-782(2010)  
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