

**Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody**  
**Rabbit polyclonal antibody to VDR (pS208)**  
**Catalog # AP60416****Specification**

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**Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11473</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P48281</a>
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	48289

**Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7421**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of VDR (pS208) protein.

**Dilution**WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)  
IF/IC~~N/A**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10678179" target="\_blank">10678179</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15728261" target="\_blank">15728261</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16913708" target="\_blank">16913708</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28698609" target="\_blank">28698609</a>)

target="\_blank">28698609</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37478846" target="\_blank">37478846</a>). Enters the nucleus upon vitamin D3 binding where it forms heterodimers with the retinoid X receptor/RXR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28698609" target="\_blank">28698609</a>). The VDR-RXR heterodimers bind to specific response elements on DNA and activate the transcription of vitamin D3-responsive target genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28698609" target="\_blank">28698609</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12016314" target="\_blank">12016314</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32354638" target="\_blank">32354638</a>).

### Cellular Location

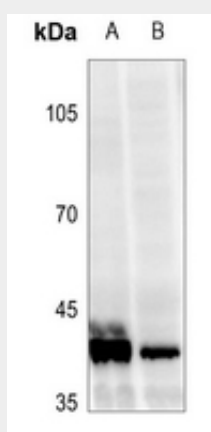
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12145331, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16207705, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28698609}. Cytoplasm Note=Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:12145331, PubMed:28698609). Translocated into the nucleus via both ligand- dependent and ligand-independent pathways;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

### Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody - Protocols

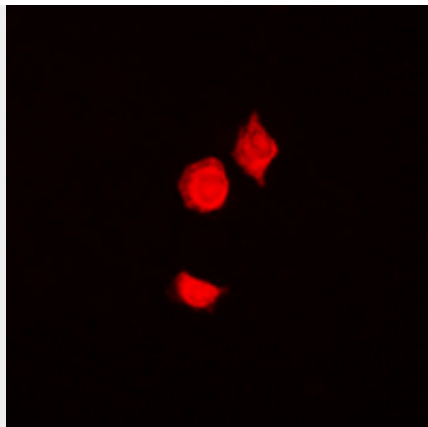
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of VDR (pS208) expression in HCT116 (A), HEK293T (B) whole cell lysates.



Immunofluorescent analysis of VDR (pS208) staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

#### **Anti-VDR (pS208) Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human VDR (pS208). The exact sequence is proprietary.