

## VDR Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP73051

### Specification

#### VDR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11473</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

#### VDR Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 7421

##### Other Names

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

##### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~1:50~200

##### Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

##### Storage Conditions

-20°C

#### VDR Polyclonal 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:[10678179](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10678179), PubMed:[15728261](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15728261), PubMed:[16913708](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16913708), PubMed:[28698609](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28698609), PubMed:[37478846](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37478846)). Enters the nucleus upon vitamin D3 binding where it forms heterodimers with the retinoid X receptor/RXR (PubMed:[28698609](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28698609)). 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

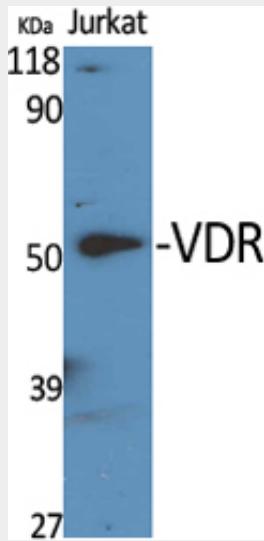
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12145331, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16207705, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28698609}. Cytoplasm Note=Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:12145331, PubMed:28698609). Translocated into the nucleus via both ligand- dependent and ligand-independent pathways;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

### VDR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

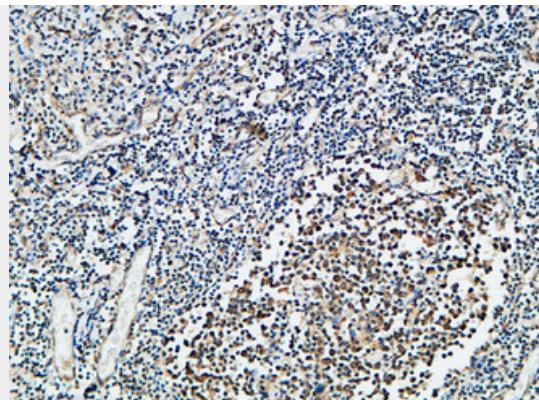
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

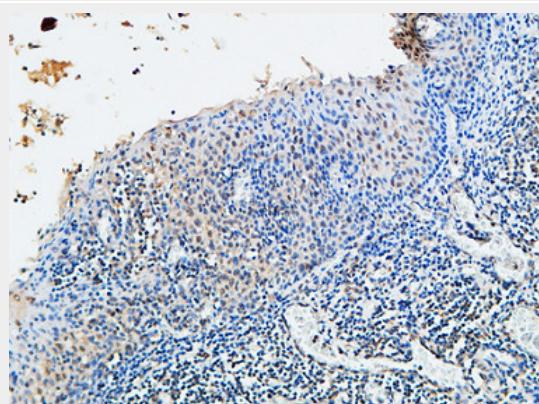
### VDR Polyclonal Antibody - Images



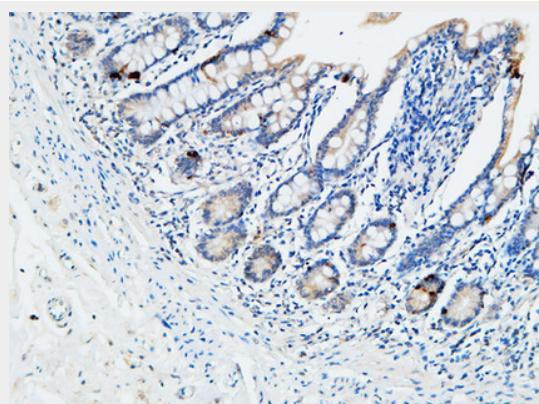
Western Blot analysis of various cells using VDR Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



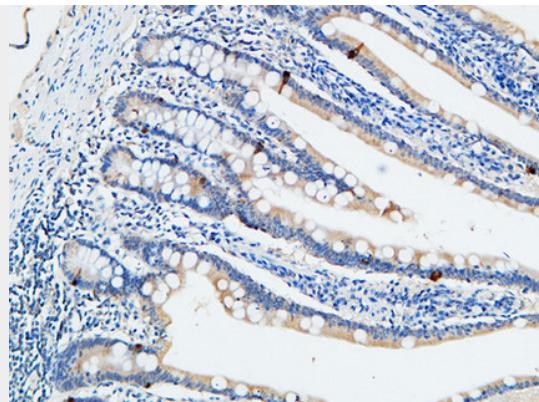
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Amygdala. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



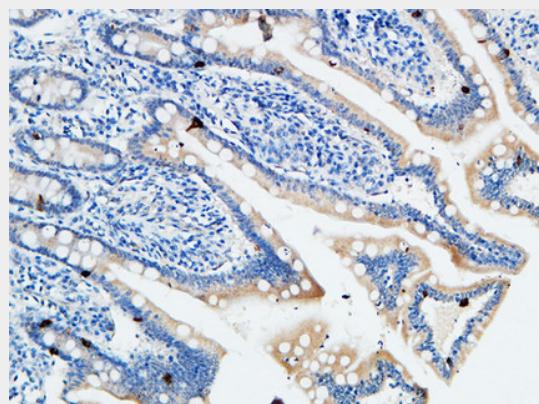
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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



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