

Vitamin D3 Receptor Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77660

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	P11473
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor
Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Calculated MW	48289

Additional Information

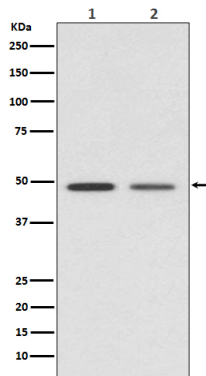
Gene ID	7421
Other Names	VDR
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IP~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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)

Images



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