

## Anti-Vitamin D Receptor/VDR Antibody (5D259)

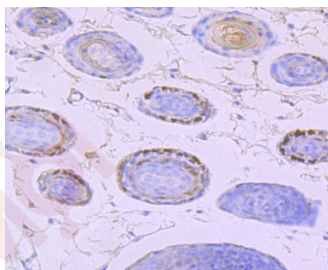
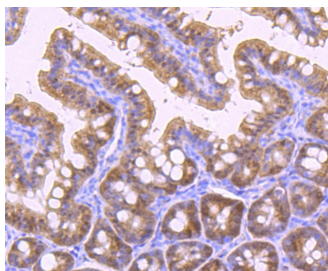
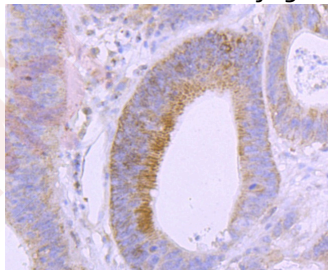
### Product Details

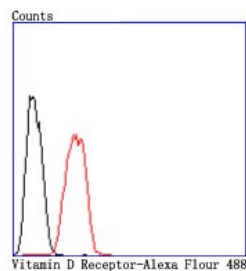
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 48 kDa.
Clone:	5D259
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti- Vitamin D Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse skin tissue using anti- Vitamin D Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. 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.





Application: FCM,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1000; IHC: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

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### Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

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### Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P11473

Synonyms: vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor;NR1I1;PPP1R163

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### Research 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)<sub>2</sub>-vitamin D<sub>3</sub> 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)<sub>2</sub>-vitamin D<sub>3</sub> exhibits antiproliferative properties in osteosarcoma, melanoma, colon carcinoma and breast carcinoma cells.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

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