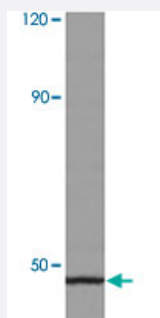


VDR polyclonal antibody

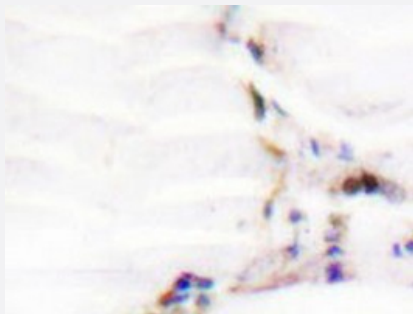
Catalog # PAB24864 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate with VDR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24864).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human thyroid gland tissue using VDR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24864).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of VDR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to VDR.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	~48.0
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	VDR polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of VDR protein.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.2 (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate with VDR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24864).

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human thyroid gland tissue using VDR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24864).

- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — VDR

Entrez GeneID	7421
Gene Name	VDR
Gene Alias	NR1I1
Gene Description	vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor
Omim ID	166710 277440 601769
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

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. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

vitamin D (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor

Disease

- [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Addison Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Aggressive Periodontitis](#)
- [Albuminuria](#)
- [Alopecia Areata](#)
- [Alveolar Bone Loss](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Aortic Valve Stenosis](#)
- [Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)

- [beta-Thalassemia](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Body Weight](#)
- [Bone Diseases](#)
- [Bone Neoplasms](#)
- [Bone Resorption](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bronchial Hyperreactivity](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Calcium Metabolism Disorders](#)
- [Campylobacter Infections](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Chlamydia Infections](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Chronic Periodontitis](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)

- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Coronary Restenosis](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Cystic fibrosis](#)
- [Dengue](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Angiopathies](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Neuropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Retinopathy](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Diseases in Twins](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Dwarfism](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Erythema Nodosum](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fabry Disease](#)
- [Fatigue Syndrome](#)
- [Femoral Neck Fractures](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Fetal Growth Retardation](#)

- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Fibroadenoma](#)
- [Fractures](#)
- [Gaucher disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Germinoma](#)
- [Glucose Intolerance](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Growth Disorders](#)
- [Hashimoto Disease](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Hematologic Neoplasms](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hip Dislocation](#)
- [Hip Fractures](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV Seropositivity](#)
- [HTLV-I Infections](#)
- [Hypercalcemia](#)
- [Hypercalciuria](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Hypertension](#)

- [Hyperthyroidism](#)
- [Hypertrophy](#)
- [Hypogonadism](#)
- [Hypophosphatemic Rickets](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Intervertebral Disk Degeneration](#)
- [Intervertebral Disk Displacement](#)
- [Joint Diseases](#)
- [Keratoses](#)
- [Kidney Calculi](#)
- [Kidney Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Lead Poisoning](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Lithiasis](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Diseases](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Low Back Pain](#)
- [Lung Diseases](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)

- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphadenitis](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Menopause](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Migraine Disorders](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare Infection](#)
- [Mycobacterium Infections](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuropsychological Tests](#)
- [Nutrition Disorders](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Ossification of Posterior Longitudinal Ligament](#)
- [Osteitis Deformans](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)

- [Osteolysis](#)
- [Osteomalacia](#)
- [Osteonecrosis](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Parkinson disease](#)
- [Periodontal Attachment Loss](#)
- [Periodontal Pocket](#)
- [Periodontitis](#)
- [Pneumonia](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Hyperplasia](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Prosthesis-Related Infections](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Q Fever](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)

- [Recurrence](#)
- [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections](#)
- [Retinal Diseases](#)
- [Rickets](#)
- [Salmonella Infections](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Sarcopenia](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Scoliosis](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Spinal Cord Diseases](#)
- [Spinal Diseases](#)
- [Spinal Fractures](#)
- [Spinal Injuries](#)
- [Spinal Osteophytosis](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Spondylosis](#)
- [Staphylococcal Infections](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Substance Abuse](#)
- [Thalassemia](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroiditis](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)

- [Tooth Loss](#)
- [Trachoma](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)
- [Turner Syndrome](#)
- [Uremia](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Calculi](#)
- [Urinary Tract Infections](#)
- [Urolithiasis](#)
- [Vaginosis](#)
- [Vitamin D Deficiency](#)
- [Vitiligo](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)