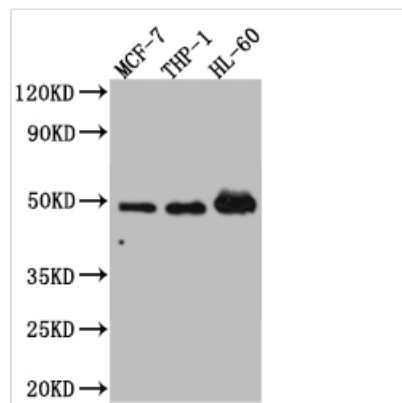




VDR Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA945260A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P11473
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Nuclear hormone receptor. Transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive genes. Recruited to promoters via its interaction with BAZ1B/WSTF which mediates the interaction with acetylated histones, an essential step for VDR-promoter association. Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Cancer; Signal transduction
Gene Names	VDR
Accession NO.	3C7

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: MCF-7 whole cell lysate, THP-1 whole cell lysate, HL-60 whole cell lysate

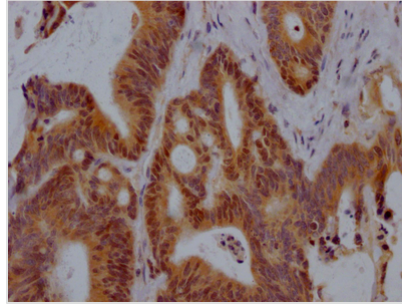
All lanes: Vitamin D antibody at 1:1000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 49, 54 kDa

Observed band size: 49 kDa



IHC image of CSB-RA945260A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human colon cancer performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

VDR is a member of the steroid hormone receptors that induces a cascade of cell signaling to maintain calcium homeostasis and regulate bone development. VDR is the key mediator of the functions of vitamin D. Upon the binding by its ligands such as vitamin D, the VDR interacts with the retinoid X receptor (RXR) to form a heterodimer, which then translocates to the nucleus where it binds to vitamin D response elements (VDRE) in vitamin D responsive genes. Depending on the target gene either co-activators or co-repressors are attracted to the VDR/RXR complexes to induce or repress gene transcription.

The main production processes of this recombinant VDR antibody included immunization, B cell harvest, antibody secreting cell enrichment, single cell sequencing, antibody expression and purification. The single B cell screening platform was used for the VDR antibody gene screening. And this VDR antibody was tested in ELISA, WB, IHC.