

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-VDR Antibody (Clone#AAGE-22)
<b>Gene Name</b>	VDR
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, mouse, rat
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IP
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Observed MW</b>	48 kDa
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 ImmunoPrecipitation (IP):1:50

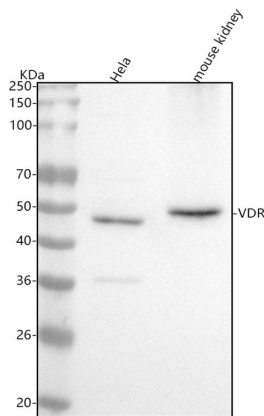
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

## Background Information

VDR(Vitamin D Receptor), also known as Vitamin D Hormone Receptor, is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Labuda et al.(1991) assigned the VDR gene to 12q12-q14 by in situ hybridization. Using mutation analysis, Jurutka et al.(2000) characterized arg18/arg22, VDR residues immediately N-terminal of the first DNA-binding zinc finger, as vital for contact with the general transcription factor IIB(TFIIB). A natural polymorphic variant of VDR, termed F/M4(missing a FokI restriction site), which lacks only the first 3 amino acids(including glu2), interacted more efficiently with TFIIB and also possessed elevated transcriptional activity compared with the full-length(f/M1) receptor. Shah et al.(2006) stated that the signaling and oncogenic activity of beta-catenin(CTNNB1) can be repressed by activation of VDR. Conversely, high levels of beta-catenin can potentiate the transcriptional activity of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3.

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of anti-VDR antibody (BM5055). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: mouse kidney tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-VDR antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (BM5055) at a dilution of 1:1000 and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for VDR at approximately 48 kDa. The expected band size for VDR is at 48 kDa.