

## Product datasheet

# Recombinant Human Vitamin D Receptor protein ab82068

[1 Image](#)

### Description

<b>Product name</b>	Recombinant Human Vitamin D Receptor protein
<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % HPLC. Affinity purified to >95% purity.
<b>Expression system</b>	Baculovirus infected insect cells
<b>Protein length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Recombinant
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Amino acids</b>	1 to 427

### Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab82068** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	Gel Supershift Assays Western blot EMSA
<b>Form</b>	Liquid

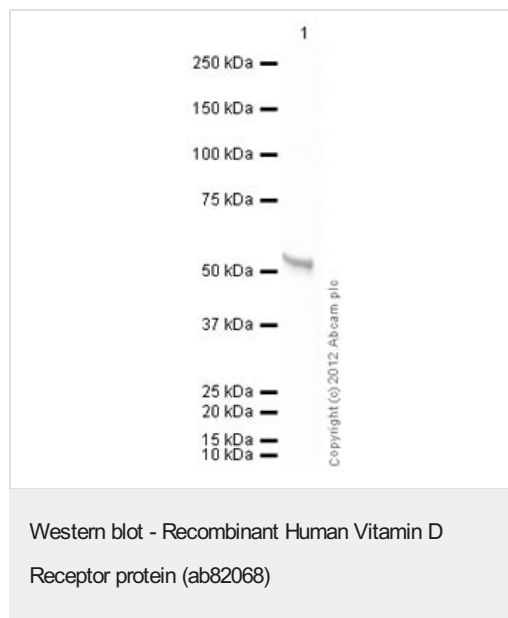
### Preparation and Storage

<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.9 Constituents: 0.75% Potassium chloride, 0.0154% DTT, 0.316% Tris HCl, 0.00584% EDTA, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
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### General Info

<b>Function</b>	Nuclear hormone receptor. Transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive genes. Regulates transcription of hormone sensitive genes via its association with the WINAC complex, a chromatin-remodeling complex. Recruited to promoters via its interaction with the WINAC complex subunit BAZ1B/WSTF, which mediates the interaction with acetylated histones, an essential step for VDR-promoter association. Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in VDR are the cause of rickets vitamin D-dependent type 2A (VDDR2A) [MIM:277440]. A disorder of vitamin D metabolism resulting in severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Most patients have total alopecia in addition to rickets.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
<b>Domain</b>	Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus.

## Images



**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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