


Product datasheet

Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody ab79513

1 Image

Overview

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Product name | Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody |
| Description | Rabbit polyclonal to Vitamin D Receptor |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Tested applications | Suitable for: WB, ELISA |
| Species reactivity | Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat  |
| Immunogen | Synthetic non-phosphopeptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor around the phosphorylation site of serine 51 (R-R-S ^P -M-K). |
| Positive control | Extracts from Jurkat cells. |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Form | Liquid |
| Storage instructions | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. |
| Storage buffer | pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol, 0.87% Sodium chloride Without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺ |
| Purity | Immunogen affinity purified |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab79513** in the following tested applications.

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

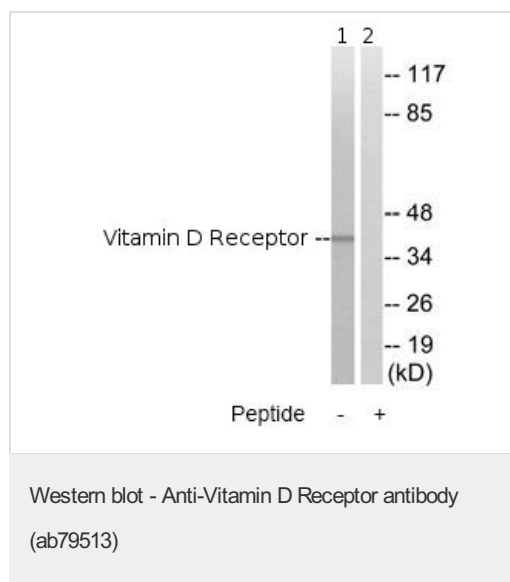
| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| WB | | 1/500 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 48 kDa. |

| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| ELISA | | 1/40000. |

Target

| | |
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| Function | 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. |
| Involvement in disease | 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. |
| Sequence similarities | Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain. |
| Domain | Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain. |
| Cellular localization | Nucleus. |

Images



All lanes : Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody (ab79513) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1 : Extracts from Jurkat cells

Lane 2 : Extracts from Jurkat cells with immunising peptide at 10 µg

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 48 kDa

Observed band size: 42 kDa

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