




Product datasheet

Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody ab3508

★★★★★ [6 Abreviews](#) [66 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Vitamin D Receptor
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-Fr, ChIP, WB, IP, IHC-P, ChIP-sequencing, ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Human Predicted to work with: Cow, Pig, Zebrafish, Saguinus oedipus 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Vitamin D Receptor aa 350-450. Database link: P11473  Run BLAST with  Run BLAST with
Positive control	IHC: Human jejunum
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
Purity	Whole antiserum
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab3508 in the following tested applications.

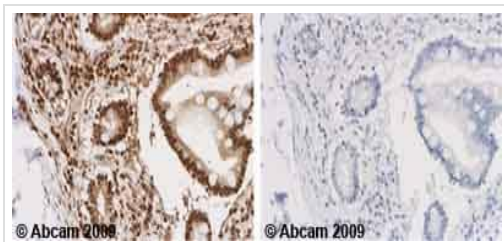
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
EMSA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Gel Shift Assay		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-Fr	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ChIP		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 17244627
WB	★★★★★ (3)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 48 kDa. 1/100. Detects a band of approximately 53 kDa in COS-7 cells transfected with the human gene (predicted molecular weight: 48 kDa). This antibody supershifts DNA fragments that contain VDR response elements (e.g., rat osteocalcin and mouse osteopontin upstream elements).
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (1)	1/2000 - 1/4000.
ChIP-sequencing		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 21846776
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

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



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Vitamin D Receptor antibody (ab3508)

Ab3508 staining Human normal jejunum. Staining is localized to the nucleus.

Left panel: with primary antibody at 1/2000. Right panel: isotype control.

Sections were stained using an automated system DAKO Autostainer Plus, at room temperature. Sections were rehydrated and antigen retrieved with the Dako 3-in-1 AR buffer, citrate pH 6.0 in a DAKO PT Link. Slides were peroxidase blocked in 3% H₂O₂ in methanol for 10 minutes. They were then blocked with Dako Protein block for 10 minutes (containing casein 0.25% in PBS) then incubated with primary antibody for 20 minutes and detected with Dako Envision Flex amplification kit for 30 minutes. Colorimetric detection was completed with Diaminobenzidine for 5 minutes. Slides were counterstained with Haematoxylin and coverslipped under DePeX. Please note that for manual staining we recommend to optimize the primary antibody concentration and incubation time (overnight incubation), and amplification may be required.

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

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