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Recombinant Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302069L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse

Immunogen Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.

HostRabbitIsotypeIgG, κCloneA789

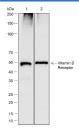
Purification Protein A purified

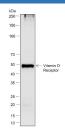
Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:1000-1:3000 **IP** 1:50-1:100

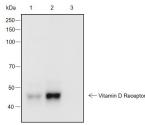
Data





Western Blot with Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody Western Blot with Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000. Lane 1: T-47D, Lane 2: NIH-3T3 at dilution of 1:3000. Lane 1: HL-60

Observed-MW:48 kDa Calculated-MW:48 kDa



Observed-MW:48 kDa Calculated-MW:48 kDa

Rev. V1.0

Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane 1: 10% Input, Lane 2: Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit

monoclonal IgG Isotype
Observed-MW:48 kDa
Calculated-MW:48 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping lce bag

Background

For Research Use Only

 Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
 Tel: 1-832-243-6086
 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

 Web: w w w .elabscience.com
 Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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This gene encodes the nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3. This receptor also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid. The receptor belongs to the family of trans-acting transcriptional regulatory factors and shows sequence similarity to the steroid and thyroid hormone receptors. Downstream targets of this nuclear hormone receptor are principally involved in mineral metabolism though the receptor regulates a variety of other metabolic pathways, such as those involved in the immune response and cancer. Mutations in this gene are associated with type II vitamin D-resistant rickets. A single nucleotide polymorphism in the initiation codon results in an alternate translation start site three codons downstream. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different proteins.

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