Recombinant Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN302069L**

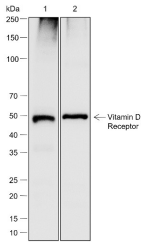
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	C231690
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

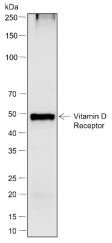
Data



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

Observed-MW:48 kDa

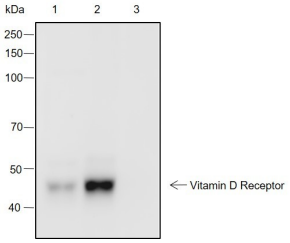
Calculated-MW:48 kDa



Western Blot with Vitamin D Receptor Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000. Lane 1: HL-60

Observed-MW:48 kDa

Calculated-MW:48 kDa



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.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Shipping Ice bag

Background

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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