| Basic Information | Catalog Number: 60116-2-Ig | GenBank Accession Number: BC060832 | Purification Method: Protein A purification |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Size: } \\ & 1000 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GenelD (NCBI): } \\ & 7421 \end{aligned}$ | CloneNo.: <br> 4C2F1 |
|  | Source: <br> Mouse | UNIPROT ID: P11473 |  |
|  | Isotype: lgG2a | Full Name: vitamin D (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin |  |
|  | Immunogen Catalog Number: | D3) receptor |  |
|  | AG6012 | Calculated MW: 48 kDa |  |
|  |  | Observed MW: 55 kDa |  |

## $\overline{\text { Applications }}$

Tested Applications: ELISA
Species Specificity:
human


#### Abstract

Background Information The vitamin D receptor (VDR), also known as NR111 (nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group I, member 1), is a member of the nuclear receptor family of transcription factors. Upon activation by vitamin D, the VDR forms a heterodimer with the retinoid- K receptor and binds to hormone response elements on DNA resulting in expression or transrepression of specific gene products.It is an intracellular hormone receptor that specifically binds $1,25(\mathrm{OH}) 2 \mathrm{D} 3$ and mediates its effects. 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. Defects in VDR are the cause of rickets vitamin D-dependent type 2A (VDDR2A). A disorder of vitamin D metabolism results in severe rickets, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Most patients have total alopecia in addition to rickets. This antibody is a mouse monoclonal IgG2a antibody to human VDR.


Storage
Storage:
Store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Stable for one year after shipment.
Storage Buffer:
PBS with $0.02 \%$ sodium azide and $50 \%$ glycerol pH 7.3 .
Aliquoting is unnecessary for $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ storage

Selected Validation Data

