Vitamin D3 Receptor (D2K6W) Rabbit mAb

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

**Applications:** WB, IP, IHC-P, ChIP, ChIP-seq

**Reactivity:** H M

**Sensitivity:** Endogenous

**MW (kDa):** 48, 54

**Source/Isotype:** Rabbit IgG

**UniProt ID:** #P11473

**Entrez-Gene Id:** 7421

**Product Usage Information**

For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq results, use 10 μl of antibody and 10 μg of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

**Application**

- Western Blotting: 1:1000
- Immunoprecipitation: 1:100
- Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin): 1:100 - 1:400
- Chromatin IP: 1:50
- Chromatin IP-seq: 1:50

**Storage**

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #54721.

**Specificity / Sensitivity**

Vitamin D3 Receptor (D2K6W) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total vitamin D3 receptor protein. This antibody does not cross-react with vitamin D3 receptor-like proteins. Based upon sequence alignment, this antibody is predicted to react with both VDRB1 and VDRB2 isoforms.

**Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:** Hamster, Bovine, Pig, Horse

**Source / Purification**

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human vitamin D3 receptor isoform A protein.

**Background**

Although originally identified based on their roles in calcium and bone homeostasis, the vitamin D3 receptor (VDR/NR1I1) and its ligand 1-α, 25-dihydroxycholecalciferol [1α, 25(OH)₂D₃] are now recognized to exert biological effects in almost every tissue of the human body. Targets for vitamin D signaling include the central nervous system, skin, immune system, endocrine glands, kidney, and colon. At the cellular level, vitamin D signaling affects proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis of both normal and transformed cells. Within the steroid receptor gene family, VDR belongs to the NR1I subfamily that also includes NR1I2/PXR and NR1I3/CAR. The human VDR gene is composed of 11 exons that encode six domains (A-F) of the full length VDR protein, which includes an N-terminal dual zinc finger DNA binding domain, a C-terminal ligand-binding activity domain, and an extensive unstructured region that links the two functional domains together (1). Upon 1α, 25(OH)₂D₃ binding to the hormone ligand-binding domain, VDR is stabilized by the phosphorylation of Ser51 in the DNA-binding domain by PKC (2), and Ser208 in the hinge region by casein kinase II (3). VDR associates with the retinoic acid receptor (RXR) through dimerization domains. The 1α, 25(OH)₂D₃-RXR complex binds to the vitamin D response elements (VDREs) in the promoters of target genes through the DNA-binding domain. Ligand-induced conformation changes in VDR results in the dissociation of the co-repressor, silencing-mediator for retinoid and thyroid hormone receptors (SMRT), and allows interaction of the VDR activation function (AF2) transactivation domain with transcriptional coactivators (1). Studies have shown that variable VDR expression is associated with different forms or stages of cancer and likely results from tissue-type variation in 1α, 25(OH)₂D₃ signaling. In the case of colon cancer, research indicates that VDR expression is relatively higher in hyperplastic colon polyps and during early tumorigenesis but diminishes in later stage, poorly differentiated tumors. Multiple studies suggest that 1α, 25(OH)₂D₃ may be an attractive target for development as a therapeutic anticancer agent (4,5).
Species Reactivity
Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer
IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key
- **WB**: Western Blotting
- **IP**: Immunoprecipitation
- **IHC-P**: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)
- **ChIP**: Chromatin IP
- **ChIP-seq**: Chromatin IP-seq

Cross-Reactivity Key
- H: human
- M: mouse
- R: rat
- Hm: hamster
- Mk: monkey
- Vir: virus
- Mi: mink
- C: chicken
- Dm: D. melanogaster
- X: Xenopus
- Z: zebrafish
- B: bovine
- Dg: dog
- Pg: pig
- Sc: S. cerevisiae
- Ce: C. elegans
- Hr: horse
- GP: Guinea Pig
- Rab: rabbit
- All: all species expected

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