

VDR (phospho Ser51) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb770368 (Manual)**

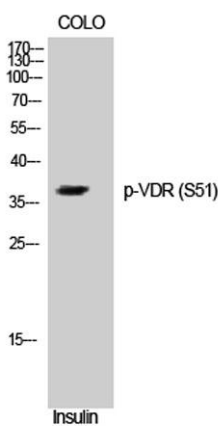
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Product Name	VDR (phospho Ser51) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D3 Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser51. AA range:16-65
Specificity	Phospho-VDR (S51) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VDR protein only when phosphorylated at S51.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Vitamin D3 receptor
Gene Name	VDR
Cellular localization	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:28698609, PubMed:12145331). Localization to the nucleus is enhanced by vitamin D3. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

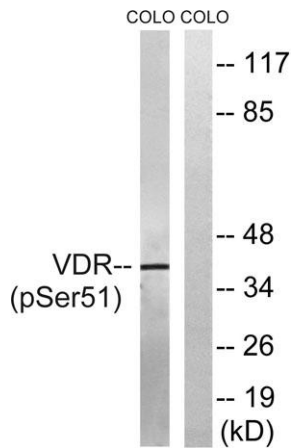
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	38kD
Human Gene ID	7421
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P11473
Alternative Names	VDR; NR1H1; Vitamin D3 receptor; VDR; 1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1

Background

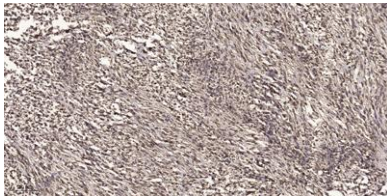
This gene encodes the nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3. This receptor also functions as a receptor for the secondary bile acid lithocholic acid. The receptor belongs to the family of trans-acting transcriptional regulatory factors and shows sequence similarity to the steroid and thyroid hormone 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. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011],



Western Blot analysis of COLO cells using Phospho-VDR (S51) Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15', using Vitamin D3 Receptor (Phospho-Ser51) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestinal carcinoma tissue. 1,primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:2