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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Vitamin D Receptor/VDR [D6]: MC0304, MC0304RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Steroid receptors are ligand-dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate hormone. The 1,25-dihydroxy-vitamin D3 receptor (VDR) belongs to the superfamily of steroid hormone receptors which includes estrogen, progesterone, glucocorticoid, androgen, and thyroid hormone receptors. Vitamin D modulates calcium and phosphorus homeostasis, bone remodeling, cell growth regulation, and differentiation. Studies have found VDR in the intestine, bone, kidney, epidermis, and cells of the endocrine immune system. Repression of T-cell proliferation and interleukin-2 (IL-2) gene expresion, for example, occurs when VDR binds within the IL-2 enhancer. Formation of VDR/retinoic X receptor (RXR) heterodimers in the presence of intracellular 1,25(OH)2D3 has been shown to interfere with assembly of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFATp)/Fos/Jun/DNA complex and subsequent IL-2 gene transcription.

Specifications

Clone:	D6
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Localization:	Nucleus, cytoplasm, membrane
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, IF, IP, WB

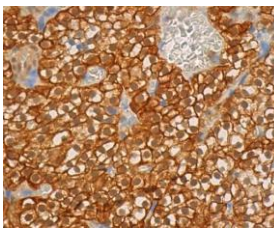
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Vitamin D Receptor/VDR Concentrated	MC0304	1 ml
Vitamin D Receptor/VDR Prediluted	MC0304RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Skin tissue; HeLa cells, MCF7 cell extracts
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human parathyroid gland tissue stained with anti-VDR using DAB

References:

1. Examination of VDR/RXR/DRIP205 Interaction, Intranuclear Localization, and DNA Binding in Ras-Transformed Keratinocytes and Its Implication for Designing Optimal Vitamin D Therapy in Cancer. Jusu S. et al. Endocrinology. Mar 1;159(3):1303-1327, 2018.
2. Decreased Expression of Vitamin D Receptor Affects an Immune Response in Primary Biliary Cholangitis via the VDR-miRNA155-SOCS1 Pathway. Kempinska-Podhorodecka A, et al. Int J Mol Sci. Jan 29;18(2), 2017.

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