



# VDR (phospho Ser208) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES7494

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	VDR (phospho Ser208) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Vitamin D Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser208. AA range:181-230
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-VDR (S208) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VDR protein only when phosphorylated at S208.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Vitamin D3 receptor
<b>Gene Name</b>	VDR
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Localizes mainly to the nucleus (PubMed:28698609, PubMed:12145331). Localization to the nucleus is enhanced by vitamin D3. .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	50kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	7421
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P11473
<b>Alternative Names</b>	VDR; NR1I1; Vitamin D3 receptor; VDR; 1; 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor; Nuclear receptor

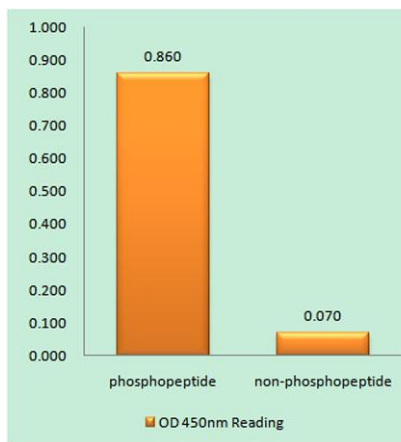




## Background

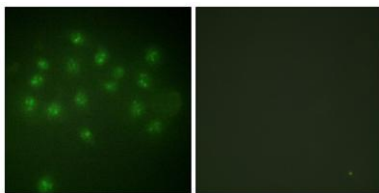
### subfamily 1 group I member 1

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],



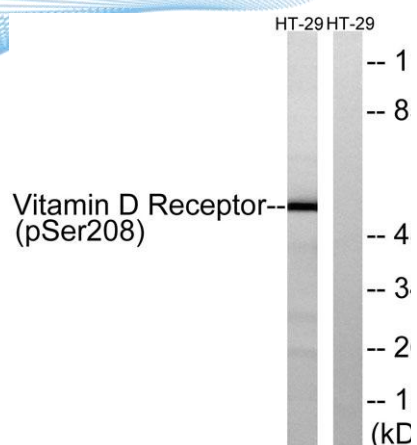
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Vitamin D Receptor (Phospho-Ser208) Antibody

Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Vitamin D Receptor (Phospho-Ser208) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.





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Western blot analysis of lysates from HT29 cells treated with heat shock, using Vitamin D Receptor (Phospho-Ser208) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



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