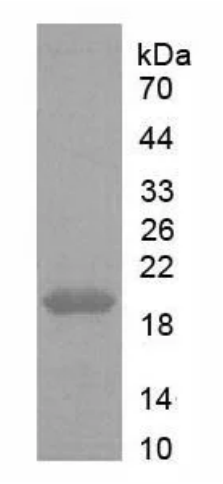
Active Vitamin D Receptor (VDR)

Catalog#:PEH12372

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	NR1I1; Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 1 Group I Member 1; Calcitriol Receptor; 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Met272-Ser427】
Accession #	P11473
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	21.6 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Nuclear receptor for calcitriol, the active form of vitamin D3 which mediates the action of this vitamin on cells. Enters the nucleus upon vitamin D3 binding where it forms heterodimers with the retinoid X receptor/RXR. The VDR-RXR heterodimers bind to specific response elements on DNA and activate the transcription of vitamin D3-responsive target genes. Plays a central role in calcium homeostasis.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

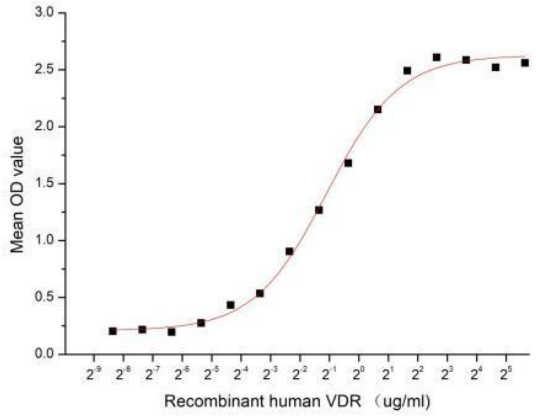


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant human VDR and human RXRa

Vitamin D Receptor (VDR) is the nuclear hormone receptor for vitamin D3. The receptor belongs to the family of trans-acting transcriptional regulatory factors and shows sequence similarity to the steroid and thyroid hormone receptors. It mediates the action of vitamin D3 by controlling the expression of hormone sensitive genes. Besides, Retinoid X Receptor Alpha (RXRa) has been identified as an interactor of VDR, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human VDR and recombinant human RXRa. Briefly, VDR were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 ul were then transferred to RXRa-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37℃. Wells were aspirated and incubated for 1h with anti-VDR pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution , wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50 µL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of of VDR and RXRa was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner. The EC50 for this effect is 0.469 ug/mL.

注意事项（Note）

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