Datasheet for ABIN7317432

Vitamin D Receptor Protein (VDR) (His tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	Vitamin D Receptor (VDR)
Origin:	Human
Source:	Baculovirus infected Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Vitamin D Receptor protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human VDR/NR1I1 Protein (His Tag)
Sequence:	Met 1-Ser 427
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the human VDR (P11473) (Met 1-Ser 427) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 88 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	Vitamin D Receptor (VDR)
Alternative Name:	VDR/NR1I1 (VDR Products)
Target Type:	Chemical
Background:	Background: VDR (vitamin D(1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3)receptor), also known as NR1I1,

Target Details

	belongs to the NR1I family, NR1 subfamily. It is composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain. Vitamin D receptors (VDRs) are members of the NR1I family, which also includes pregnane X (PXR) and constitutive androstane (CAR) receptors, that form heterodimers with members of the retinoid X receptor family. VDRs repress expression of 1alpha-hydroxylase (the proximal activator of 1,25(OH)2D3) and induce expression of the 1,25(OH)2D3 inactivating enzyme CYP24. Also, it has recently been identified as an additional bile acid receptor alongside FXR and may function to protect gut against the toxic and carcinogenic effects of these endobiotics. VDR is expressed in the intestine, thyroid and kidney and has a vital role in calcium homeostasis. It is the nuclear hormone receptor, also called transcription factor that mediates the action of vitamin D3. Inherited mutations in the VDR gene leads to rickets. Synonym: NR1I1,PPP1R163
Molecular Weight:	50 KDa
UniProt:	P11473
Pathways:	Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway, Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10 % glycerol
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.