www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

VDR Human

Catalog #:PRPS-212

For research use only.

Description: Vitamin D Receptor Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a full length protein consisting of 427 amino acids having a molecular weight of 48.3kDa and fused with 5.5kDa amino-terminal His-Flag tag.VDR is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Vitamin D3 receptor, VDR, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 1, VDR, NR1I1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:
MSYYHHHHHHDYDIPTTDYKDDDDKDYKDDDDKENLYFQGEFMEAMAASTSLPDPGDFDRNVP
RICGVCGDRATGFHFNAMTCEGCKGFFRRSMKRKALFTCPFNGDCRITKDNRRHCQACRLKRC
VDIGMMKEFILTDEEVQRKREMILKRKEEEALKDSLRPKLSEEQQRIIAILLDAHHKTYDPTYSDFC
QFRPPVRVNDGGGSHPSRPNSRHTPSFSGDSSSSCSDHCITSSDMMDSSSFSNLDLSEEDSD

Purity: Greater than 70.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
VDR protein is supplied in 50mM Tris, 150mM NaCl and 10% Glycerol, pH 7.5.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks.Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time.Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Vitamin D receptors (VDRs) belong to the NR1I family, which also includes pregnane X (PXR) and constitutive androstane (CAR) receptors which form heterodimers with members of the retinoid X receptor family. VDR is expressed in the intestine, thyroid and kidney and has an imperative role in calcium homeostasis. VDRs inhibit expression of 1alpha-hydroxylase (the proximal activator of 1,25(OH)2D3 and induce expression of the 1,25(OH)2D3 inactivating enzyme CYP24. Additionally, VDR has recently been recognized as an additional bile acid receptor alongside FXR and may function to protect gut against the toxic and carcinogenic effects of these endobiotics. Hereditary mutations in the VDR gene leads to rickets, which is typified by muscle weakness, growth retardation, bone deformity and secondary hyperparathyroidism. The human gene encoding the VDR is localized to chromosome 12q12-q14.

To place an order, please Click HERE.