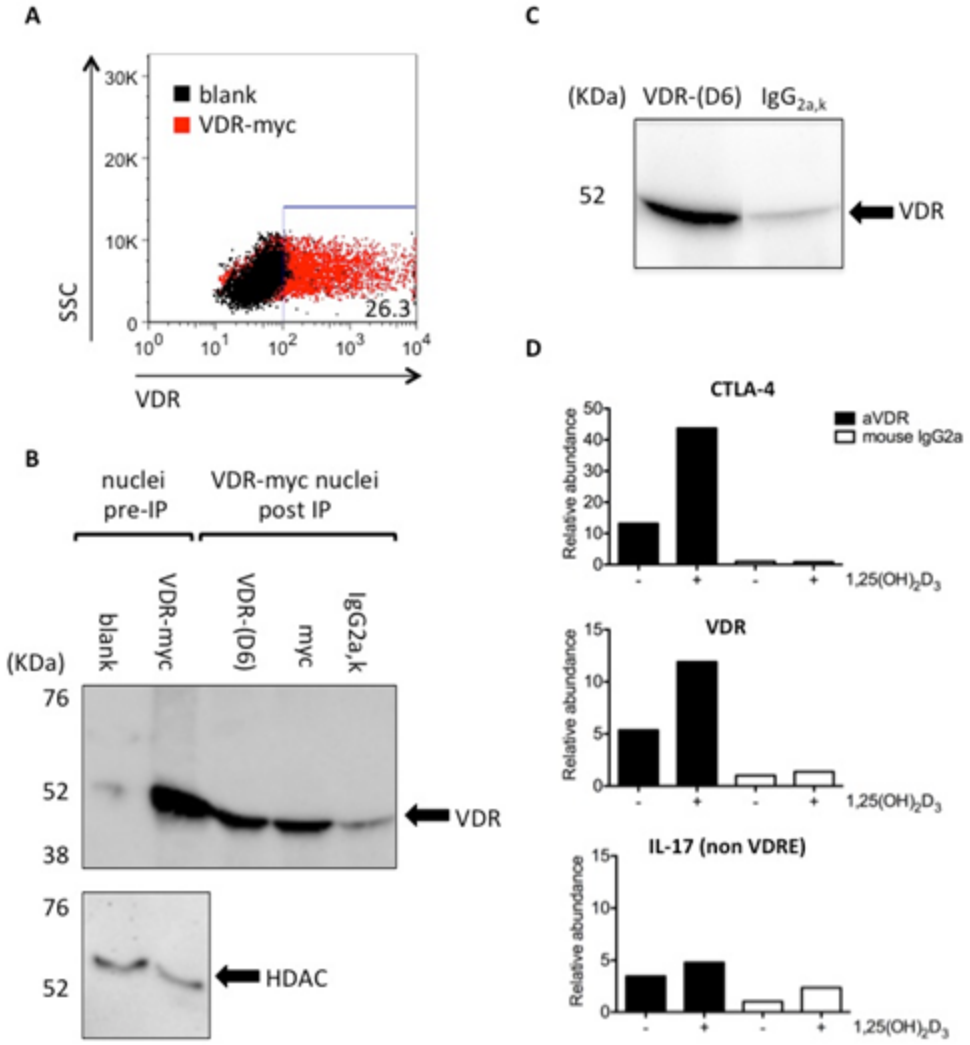

Supplemental Figure 3. Anti-human vitamin D receptor (VDR) antibody (D6 clone) can detect and immunoprecipitate VDR from human T cells. A) VDR expression in non-transfected (black) and VDR-myc-transfected (red) Jurkat T cells as detected by flow cytometry using mouse anti-human VDR (D6) clone (aVDR). B) Immunoprecipitations (IP) with aVDR, anti-myc (amyc) and anti-IgG2a,k (aIgG2a,k) antibodies was performed on nuclei from VDR-myc-transfected Jurkat T cells. Nuclei pre-IP and IP products were immunoblotted with non-competing aVDR (9A7). Histone deacetylase (HDAC) was used as a loading control. C) aVDR (D6) was used to IP VDR from the chromatin fraction of aCD3/CD28-stimulated T cells. IP products were immunoblotted with non-competing aVDR (9A7). D) VDR-chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) with D6 aVDR was performed on $1,25(OH)_2D3$- and vehicle-treated aCD3/CD28-stimulated CD4+ T cells. Relative abundance of VDR on vitamin D response element (VDRE) cDNAs for CTLA-4 and VDR-promoters, and a non-VDRE region of the IL-17 promoter is shown.