

## Rabbit Anti-Glucocorticoid receptor antibody

SL0252R

<b>Product Name</b>	Glucocorticoid receptor
<b>Chinese Name</b>	糖皮质激素受体抗体
<b>Alias</b>	NR3C1; GCR_HUMAN; Glucocorticoid receptor isoform alpha; GCCR; GCR; GR; GRL; Gr11; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1; Glucocorticoid receptor lymphocyte.
<b>Research Area</b>	Tumour Chromatin and nuclear signals Signal transduction Epigenetics
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat,
<b>Applications</b>	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1µg/Test (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Theoretical molecular weight</b>	85kDa
<b>Cellular localization</b>	The nucleus cytoplasmic
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glucocorticoid receptor: 231-320/777
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## PubMed

### [PubMed](#)

This gene encodes glucocorticoid receptor, which can function both as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements in the promoters of glucocorticoid responsive genes to activate their transcription, and as a regulator of other transcription factors. This receptor is typically found in the cytoplasm, but upon ligand binding, is transported into the nucleus. It is involved in inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation, and differentiation in target tissues. Mutations in this gene are associated with generalized glucocorticoid resistance. Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding either the same or different isoforms. Additional isoforms resulting from the use of alternate in-frame translation initiation sites have also been described, and shown to be functional, displaying diverse cytoplasm-to-nucleus trafficking patterns and distinct transcriptional activities (PMID:15866175). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

#### **Function:**

Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC). Has a dual mode of action: as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements (GRE) and as a modulator of other transcription factors. Affects inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Could act as a coactivator for STAT5-dependent transcription upon growth hormone (GH) stimulation and could reveal an essential role of hepatic GR in the control of body growth. Involved in chromatin remodeling. Plays a significant role in transactivation. Involved in nuclear translocation.

## Product Detail

#### **Subunit:**

Heteromultimeric cytoplasmic complex with HSP90, HSP70, and FKBP5 or another immunophilin, or the immunophilin homolog PPP5C. Directly interacts with UNC45A. Upon ligand binding FKBP5 dissociates from the complex and FKBP4 takes its place, thereby linking the complex to dynein and mediating transport to the nucleus, where the complex dissociates (By similarity). Binds to DNA as a homodimer, and as a heterodimer with NR3C2 or the retinoid X receptor. Binds STAT5A and STAT5B homodimers and heterodimers. Interacts with NRIP1, POU2F1, POU2F2 and TRIM28. Interacts with NCOA1, NCOA3, SMARCA4, SMARCC1, SMARCD1, and SMARCE1 (By similarity). Interacts with several coactivator complexes, including the SMARCA4 complex, CREBBP/EP300, TADA2L and p160 coactivators such as NCOA2 and NCOA6. Interaction with BAG1 inhibits transactivation. Interacts with HEXIM1, PELP1 and TGFB1I1.

#### **Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Cytoplasmic in the absence of ligand, nuclear after ligand-binding.

Isoform Beta: Nucleus. Note=Localized largely in the nucleus.

#### **Tissue Specificity:**

Widely expressed. In the heart, detected in left and right atria, left and right ventricles, aorta, apex, intraventricular septum, and atrioventricular node as well as whole adult and

fetal heart.

**DISEASE:**

Defects in NR3C1 are a cause of glucocorticoid resistance (GCRES) [MIM:138040]; also known as cortisol resistance. It is a hypertensive, hyperandrogenic disorder characterized by increased serum cortisol concentrations. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily.  
Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

**SWISS:**

P04150

**Gene ID:**

2908

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 2908](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14815](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24413](#) Rat

[Omim: 138040](#) Human

[SwissProt: P04150](#) Human

[SwissProt: P06537](#) Mouse

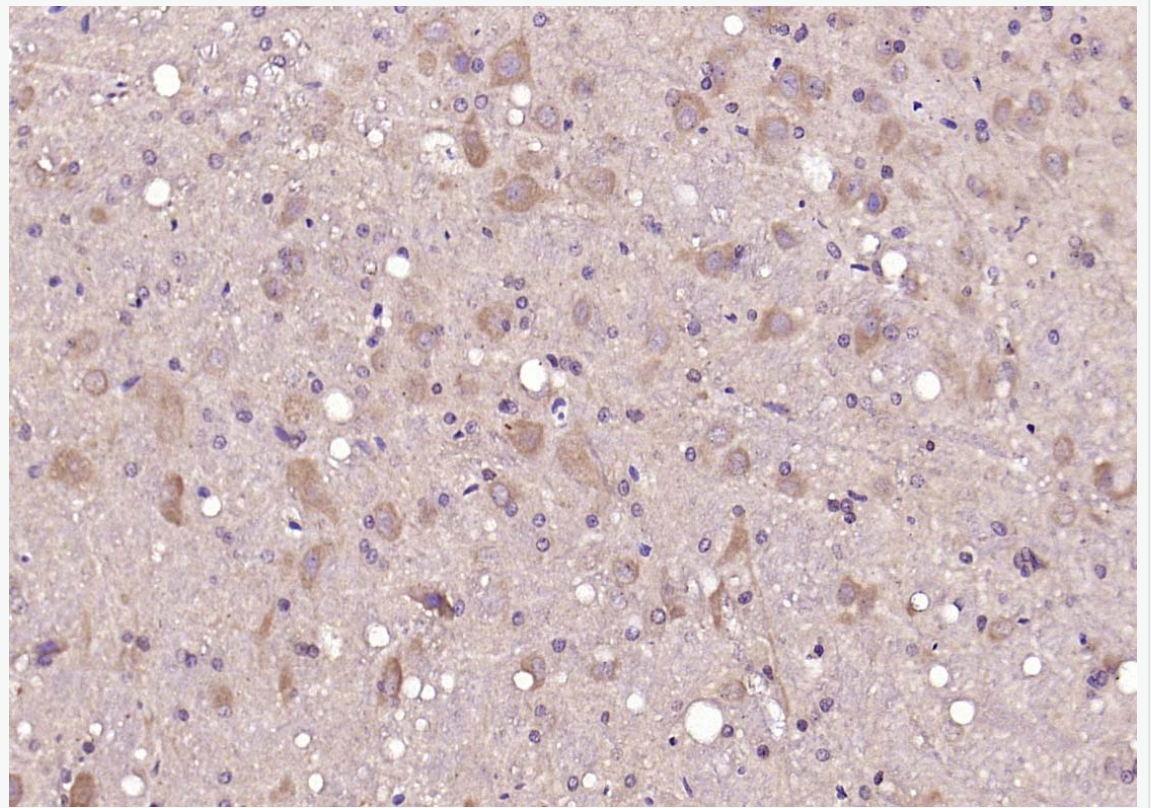
[SwissProt: P59667](#) Rabbit

[SwissProt: P06536](#) Rat

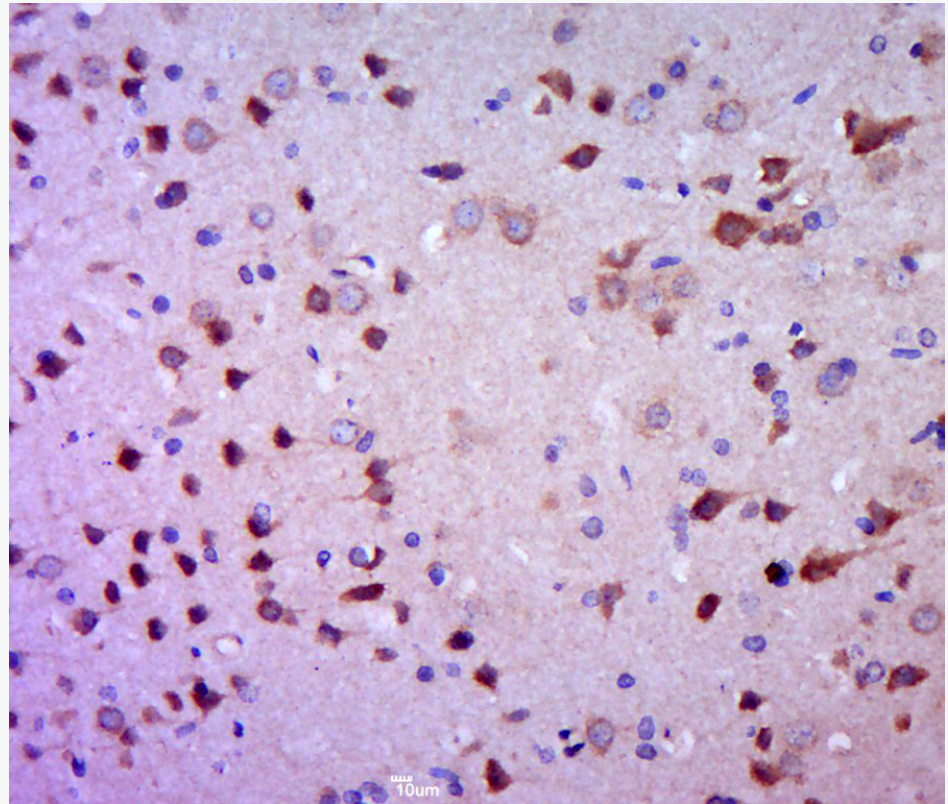
甾体激素受体 (Steroid Receptors)

GR 广泛分布于多种淋巴组织及器官，存在于免疫细胞的胞浆及核内。

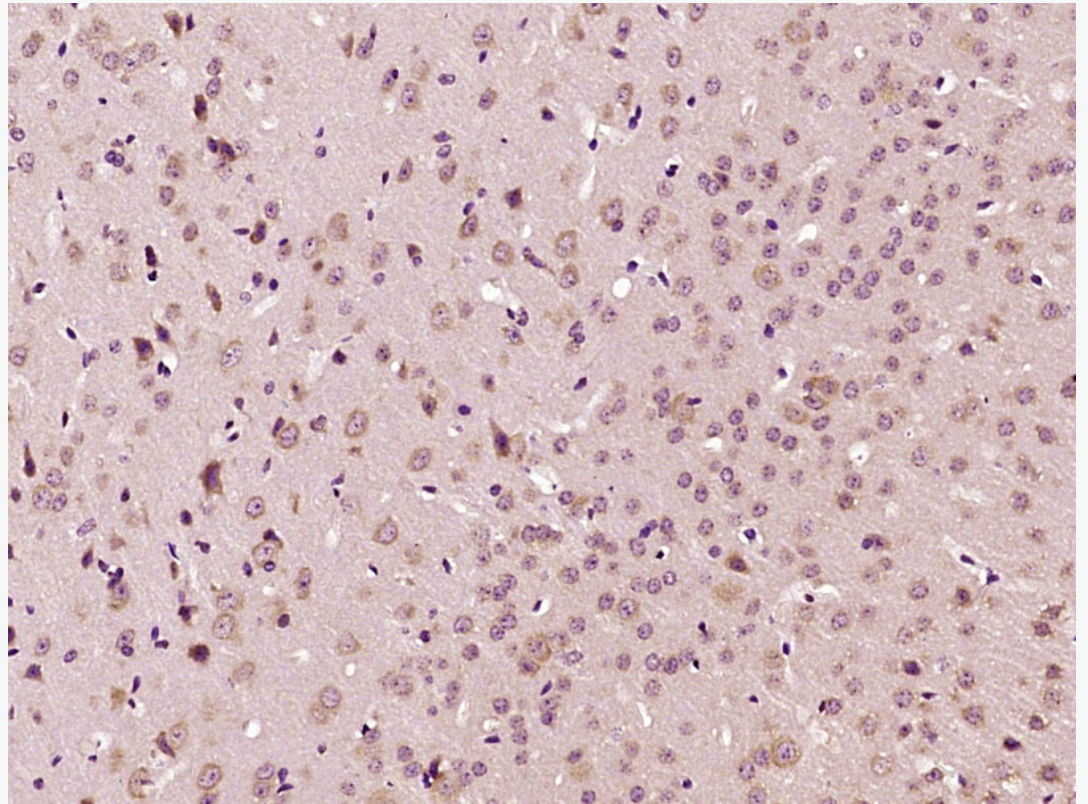
**Product  
Picture**



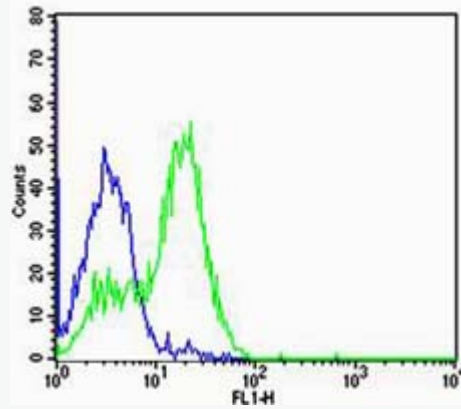
Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Glucocorticoid receptor) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0252R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GCR) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0252R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Glucocorticoid receptor) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0252R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

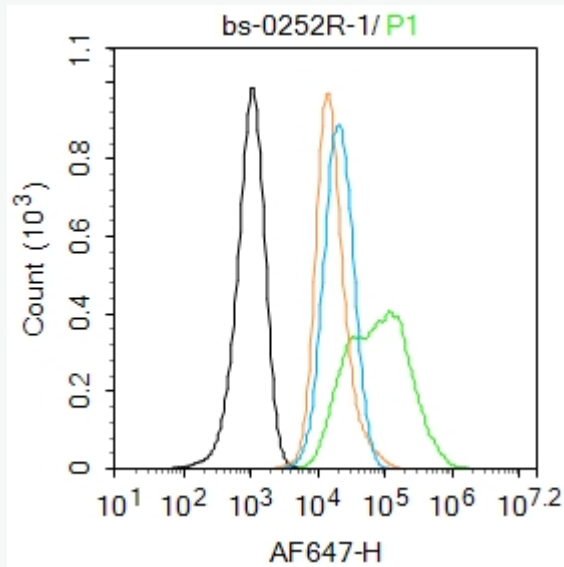


Cell: H-4-II-E

Concentration:1:100

Host/Isotype:Rabbit/IgG

Flow cytometric analysis of primary antibody (Cat#: SL0252R) on H-4-II-E(green) compared with control in the absence of primary antibody (blue) followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) secondary antibody .



Blank control:A549.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Glucocorticoid receptor antibody  
(SL0252R)

Dilution:  $1\mu\text{g} / 10^6$  cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution:  $1\mu\text{g} / \text{test}$ .

#### Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.