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Mouse Anti-Glucocorticoid receptor antibody

SLM-51750M

Product Name	Glucocorticoid receptor
Chinese Name	糖皮质激素受体单克隆抗体
Alias	NR3C1; GCR_HUMAN; Glucocorticoid receptor isoform alpha; GCCR; GCR; GR; GRL; Grl1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1; Glucocorticoid receptor lymphocyte.
Research Area	Tumour Chromatin and nuclear signals Signal transduction Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	T6R7
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Hamster)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	85kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human Glucocorticoid receptor.
Lsotype	IgG1,κ
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	Human(predicted:Mouse,Hamster)1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, Human(predicted:Mouse,Hamster)3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	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.

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

SwissProt: P04150 Human

SwissProt: P06537 Mouse

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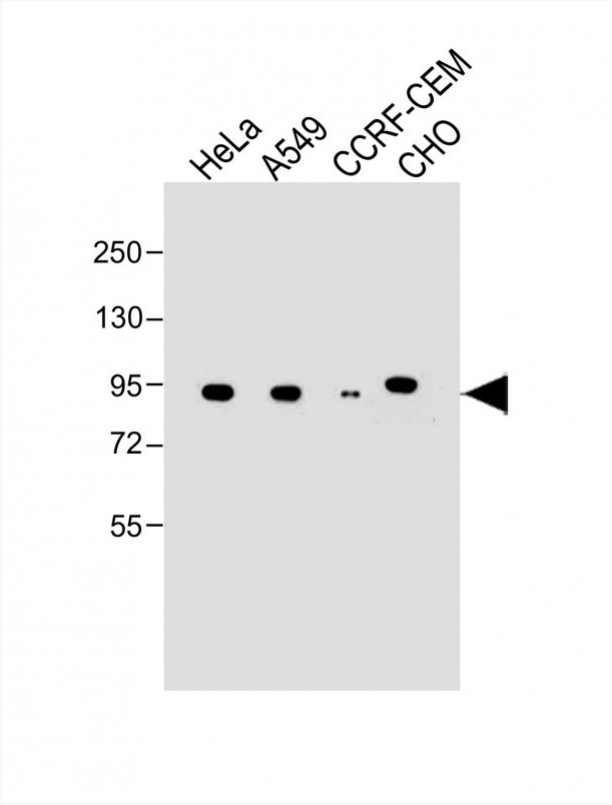
Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: HeLa cell lysates

Lane 2: A549 cell lysates

Lane 3: CCRF-CEM cell lysates

Lane 4: CHO cell lysates

Primary: Anti-Glucocorticoid receptor (SLM-51750M) at 1/2000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 85 kD

Observed band size: 95 kD

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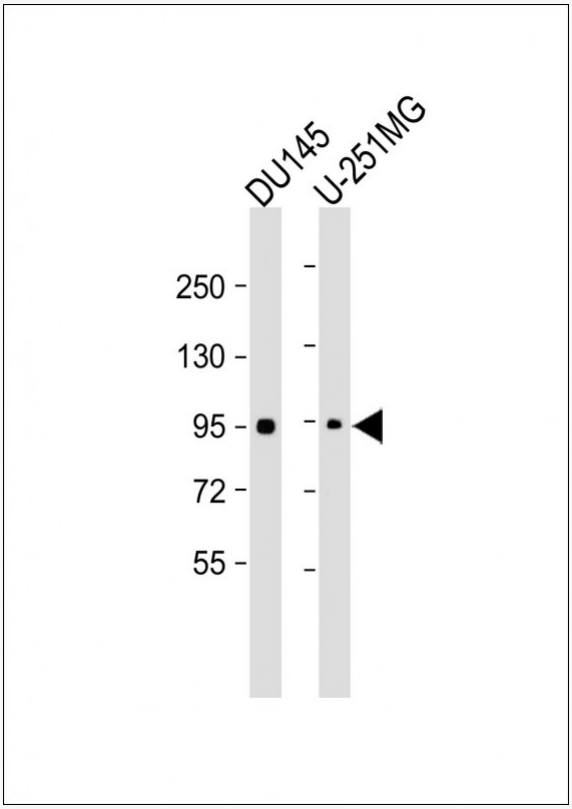

Sample:

Lane 1: DU145 cell lysates

Lane 2: U-251MG cell lysates

Primary: Anti-Glucocorticoid receptor (SLM-51750M) at 1/2000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 85 kD

Observed band size: 95 kD