

**Glucocorticoid Receptor (PT0306R) PT® Rabbit mAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM8180
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
<b>Gene Name :</b>	Nr3c1 Grl Grl1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Glucocorticoid receptor (GR) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	2908
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P04150
<b>Specificity :</b>	endogenous
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:1000-1:4000,WB 1:1000-1:5000,IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,IP 1:50-1:200,
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein A
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	85kD
<b>Observed Band :</b>	94kD
<b>Background :</b>	<p>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</p>

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]

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**Function :**

Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC). Has a dual mode of action: as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements (GRE), both for nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, and as a modulator of other transcription factors. Affects inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Involved in chromatin remodeling (PubMed:10678832). Plays a role in rapid mRNA degradation by binding to the 5' UTR of target mRNAs and interacting with PNRC2 in a ligand-dependent manner which recruits the RNA helicase UPF1 and the mRNA-decapping enzyme DCP1A, leading to RNA decay (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:15037546). .; FUNCTION: [Isoform 1]: Has transcriptional activation and repression activ

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**Subcellular Location :**

Nucleus

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**Expression :**

Expressed in spleen, kidney and liver (PubMed:20660300). Expressed in a circadian manner in the liver (PubMed:27686098). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20660300, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27686098}.; TISSUE SPECIFICITY: [Isoform 3]: Expressed at highest level in spleen with lesser amounts in kidney and liver. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20660300}.

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**Tag :**

hot,recombinant

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**No4 :**

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**Host :**

Rabbit

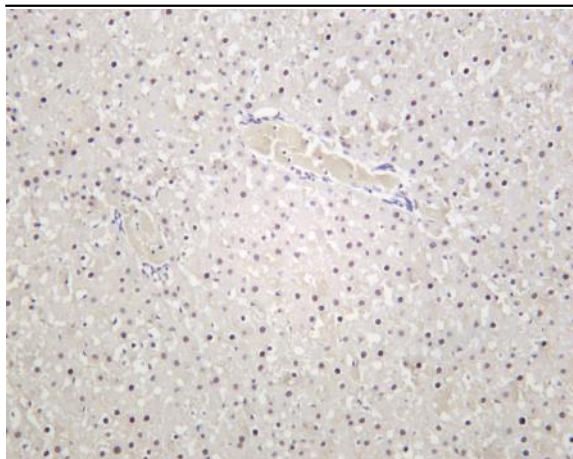
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**Modifications :**

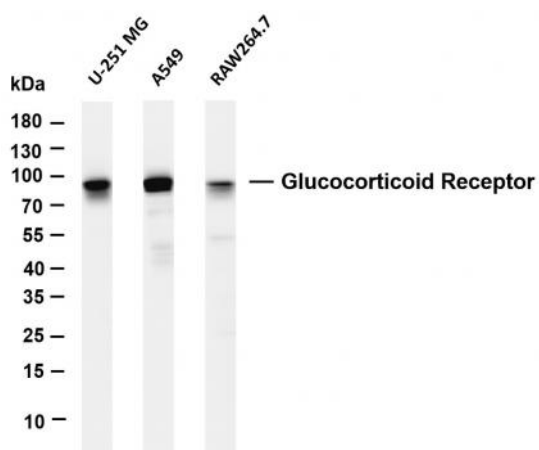
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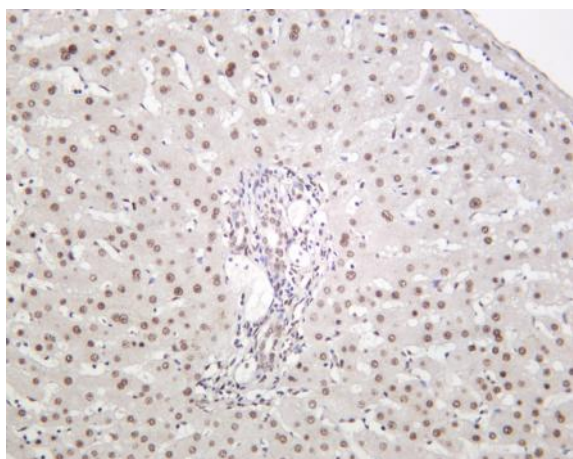
## Products Images



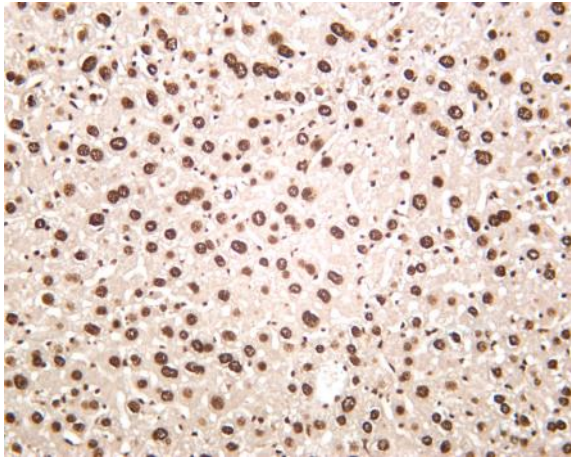
Rat liver was stained with anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor (PT0306R) rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor (PT0306R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: U-251 MG Lane 2: A549 Lane 3: RAW264.7 Predicted band size: 85kDa Observed band size: 94kDa



Human liver was stained with anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor (PT0306R) rabbit antibody



Mouse liver was stained with anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor (PT0306R) rabbit antibody