



# GR rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5666

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	GR rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GR. AA range:181-230
<b>Specificity</b>	GR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GR protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Glucocorticoid receptor
<b>Gene Name</b>	NR3C1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	[Isoform Alpha]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. In the presence of NR1D1 shows a time-dependent subcellular localization, localizing to the cytoplasm at ZT8 and to the nucleus at ZT20 (By similarity). Lacks this diurnal pattern of localization in the absence of NR1D1, localizing to both nucleus and the cytoplasm at ZT8 and ZT20 (By similarity). . ; [Isoform Beta]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Expressed predominantly in the nucleus with some expression also detected in the cytoplasm. . ; [Isoform Alpha-B]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm . After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. .





#### Purification

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

#### Clonality

Polyclonal

#### Concentration

1 mg/ml

#### Observed band

95kD

#### Human Gene ID

2908

#### Human Swiss-Prot Number

P04150

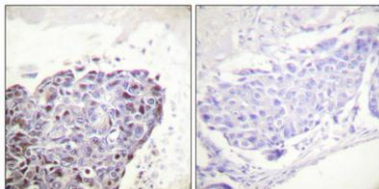
#### Alternative Names

NR3C1; GRL; Glucocorticoid receptor; GR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1

#### Background

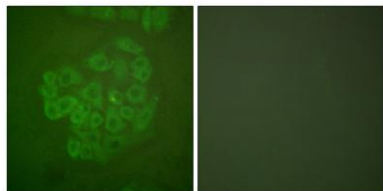
This gene encodes glucocorticoid receptor, which can function both as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements in the promoters of glucocorticoid responsive genes to activate their transcription, and as a regulator of other transcription factors. This receptor is typically 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 pat

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorb

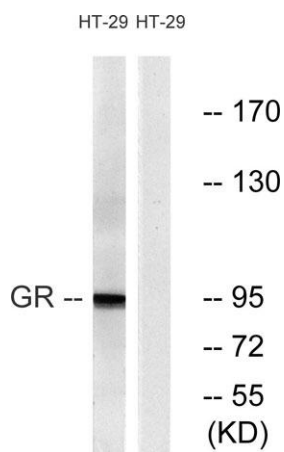
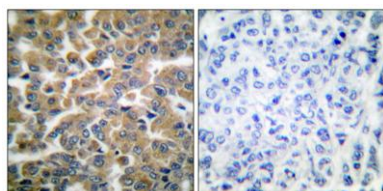




Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using GR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using GR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29 cells, treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using GR Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

