

NR3C2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-93380

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

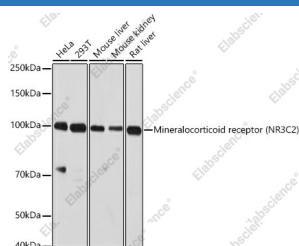
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human Mineralocorticoid receptor
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

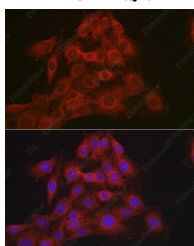
Data



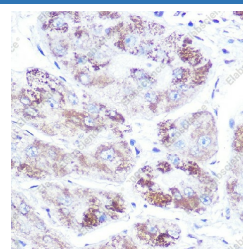
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Mineralocorticoid receptor Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:100 kDa

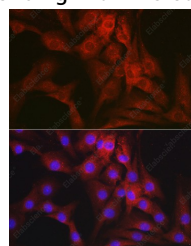
Calculated-MW:75 kDa/94 kDa/107 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using Mineralocorticoid receptor Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer using Mineralocorticoid receptor Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using Mineralocorticoid receptor Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.8

This gene encodes the mineralocorticoid receptor, which mediates aldosterone actions on salt and water balance within restricted target cells. The protein functions as a ligand-dependent transcription factor that binds to mineralocorticoid response elements in order to transactivate target genes. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal dominant pseudohypoaldosteronism type I, a disorder characterized by urinary salt wasting. Defects in this gene are also associated with early onset hypertension with severe exacerbation in pregnancy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.