Recombinant Glucocorticoid Receptor Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301002L**

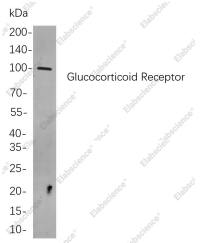
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Glucocorticoid Receptor protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C110626
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:1000-1:4000
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000

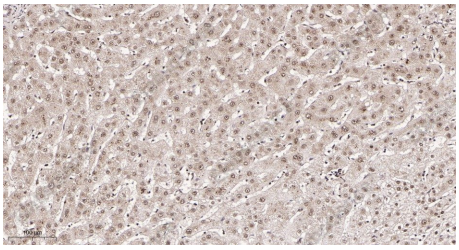
Data



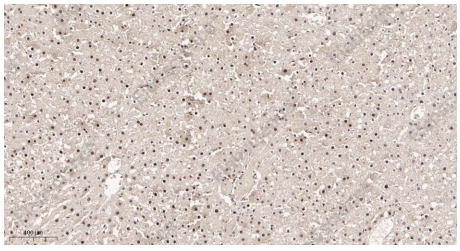
Western Blot with Recombinant Glucocorticoid Receptor Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: U-251 MG cells.

Observed-MW:94 kDa

Calculated-MW:85 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using Recombinant Glucocorticoid Receptor Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat liver tissue using Recombinant Glucocorticoid Receptor Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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 patterns and distinct transcriptional activities (PMID:15866175).