



Glucocorticoid Receptor (ANT0006R) Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: ANT8180 **Recombinant** 

Formulation: PBS,50%glycerol,0.05%Proclin 300,0.05%BSA
Quantity : 100 ug/vial

Host Species

- Rabbit
- Human,Mouse,Rat,

Reactivity

- WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA

Applications

MW

- 85kD (Calculated)
- 94kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

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,

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Basic Information

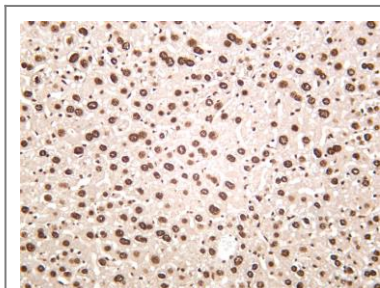
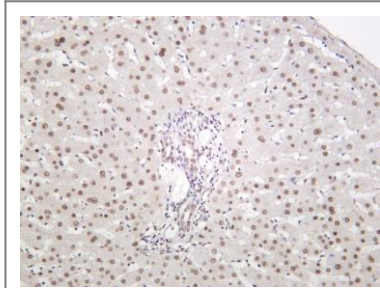
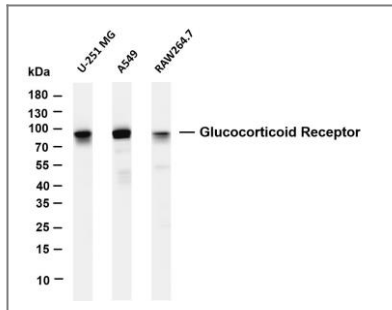
Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number ANT0006R

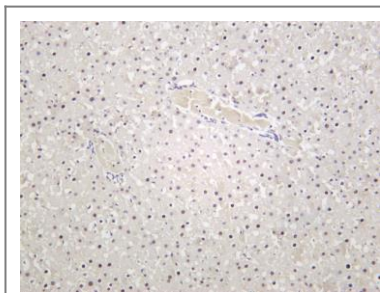
Target Information

Endogenous

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gene name | Nr3c1 Grl Grl1 | | |
| Protein Name | Glucocorticoid receptor (GR) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1) | | |
| | Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
| | Human | 2908 ; | P04150 ; |
| Cellular Localization | Nucleus | | |
| Tissue specificity | 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}. | | |
| 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 activity (By similarity). Mediates glucocorticoid-induced apoptosis (By similarity). Promotes accurate chromosome segregation during mitosis (PubMed:25847991). May act as a tumor suppressor (PubMed:25847991). May play a negative role in adipogenesis through the regulation of lipolytic and antilipogenic gene expression (PubMed:21994940). . ; Function: [Isoform 3]: Acts as a dominant negative inhibitor of isoform 1 (PubMed:20660300). Has intrinsic transcriptional activity independent of isoform Alpha when both isoforms are coexpressed (By similarity). Loses this transcription modulator function on its own (By similarity). Has no hormone-binding activity (PubMed:20660300). May play a role in controlling glucose metabolism by maintaining insulin sensitivity (PubMed:20660300). Reduces hepatic gluconeogenesis through down-regulation of PEPCK in an isoform Alpha-dependent manner (By similarity). Directly regulates STAT1 expression in isoform Alpha-independent manner (By similarity). | | |



Validation Data



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 (ANT0006R) 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 (ANT0006R) rabbit antibody

Mouse liver was stained with anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor (ANT0006R) rabbit antibody

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