

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Glucocorticoid Receptor protein
ab158586

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human Glucocorticoid Receptor protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	ASQSDSKQRLLVDFPKGSVSNAQQPDLSKAVSLSM GLYMGETETKVMGN DLGFPQQGQISLSSGETDLKLLLEESIANLNRSTSVPEN PK
Amino acids	51 to 140
Tags	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab158586** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

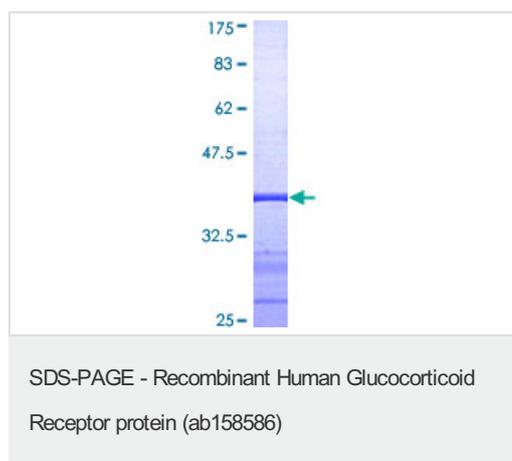
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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General Info

Function	Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC). Has a dual mode of action: as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements (GRE) and as a modulator of other transcription factors. Affects inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. 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. Involved in chromatin remodeling. Plays a significant role in transactivation. Involved in nuclear translocation.
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed. In the heart, detected in left and right atria, left and right ventricles, aorta, apex, intraventricular septum, and atrioventricular node as well as whole adult and fetal heart.
Involvement in disease	Defects in NR3C1 are a cause of glucocorticoid resistance (GCRES) [MIM:138040]; also known as cortisol resistance. It is a hypertensive, hyperandrogenic disorder characterized by increased serum cortisol concentrations. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
Domain	Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain.
Post-translational modifications	Increased proteasome-mediated degradation in response to glucocorticoids. Phosphorylated in the absence of hormone; becomes hyperphosphorylated in the presence of glucocorticoid. The Ser-203-phosphorylated form is mainly cytoplasmic, and the Ser-211-phosphorylated form is nuclear. Transcriptional activity correlates with the amount of phosphorylation at Ser-211. Sumoylated; this reduces transcription transactivation. Ubiquitinated; restricts glucocorticoid-mediated transcriptional signaling.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic in the absence of ligand, nuclear after ligand-binding and Nucleus. Localized largely in the nucleus.

Images



ab158586 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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