

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 ASQSDSKQRLLVDFPKGSVSNAQQPDLSKAVSLMGLYMGETETKVMGN
 DLGFPQQGQISLSSGETDLKLLLEESIANLNRSTSVPENPK
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.

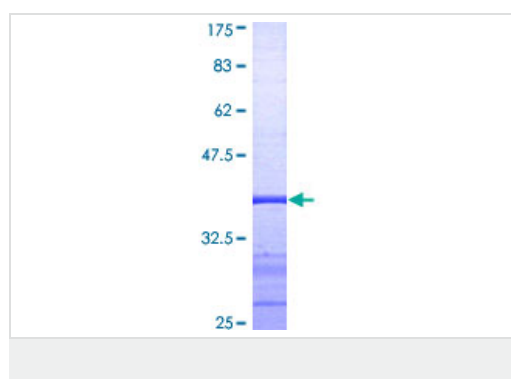
Preparation and Storage

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

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.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours

- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors