Anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor antibody ab3578

Overview

Product name: Anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to Glucocorticoid Receptor
Host species: Rabbit
Tested applications: Suitable for: ICC/IF, IHC-P
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse, Human
Predicted to work with: Guinea pig, Pig
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Glucocorticoid Receptor aa 346-367.
Sequence: DQKPIFNVIPPIPVGSENWNRC
(Peptide available as ab5019)
Positive control: ICC: human HeLa, U251, mouse NIH-3T3 cells; IHC: human cervical carcinoma, tonsil tissues.

General notes: The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer: Constituent: 100% PBS
Purity: Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG
The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab3578 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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<td>⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ (2)</td>
<td>1/20.</td>
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<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ (2)</td>
<td>1/200.</td>
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Target

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


Images
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of U251 cells labeling Glucocorticoid (green) with ab3578 at 1/20. F-Actin staining with Phalloidin (red) and nuclei with DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde and incubated with the primary antibody overnight at 4°C. A DyLight 488-conjugated secondary antibody was used. 60X magnification. Right - negative control.

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells labeling Glucocorticoid (green) with ab3578 at 1/20. F-Actin staining with Phalloidin (red) and nuclei with DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde and incubated with the primary antibody overnight at 4°C. A DyLight 488-conjugated secondary antibody was used. 60X magnification. Right - negative control.

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells labeling Glucocorticoid (green) with ab3578 at 1/20. F-Actin staining with Phalloidin (red) and nuclei with DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde and incubated with the primary antibody overnight at 4°C. A DyLight 488-conjugated secondary antibody was used. 60X magnification. Right - negative control.
Immunohistochemistry was performed on both normal and cancer biopsies of deparaffinized Human cervical carcinoma tissue. To expose target proteins, heat induced antigen retrieval was performed using 10mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0) buffer, microwaved for 8-15 minutes. Following antigen retrieval tissues were blocked in 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tissues were then probed at a dilution of 1/200 with a rabbit polyclonal antibody recognizing Glucocorticoid Receptor (ab3578) or without primary antibody (negative control) overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Tissues were washed extensively with PBST and endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched with a peroxidase suppressor. Detection was performed using a biotin-conjugated secondary antibody and SA-HRP, followed by colorimetric detection using DAB. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and prepped for mounting.

Immunohistochemistry was performed on both normal and cancer biopsies of deparaffinized Human tonsil tissue. To expose target proteins, heat induced antigen retrieval was performed using 10mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0) buffer, microwaved for 8-15 minutes. Following antigen retrieval tissues were blocked in 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tissues were then probed at a dilution of 1/200 with a rabbit polyclonal antibody recognizing Glucocorticoid Receptor (ab3578) or without primary antibody (negative control) overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Tissues were washed extensively with PBST and endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched with a peroxidase suppressor. Detection was performed using a biotin-conjugated secondary antibody and SA-HRP, followed by colorimetric detection using DAB. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and prepped for mounting.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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