

Product datasheet

Human Glucocorticoid Receptor beta peptide ab39765

Description

Product name	Human Glucocorticoid Receptor beta peptide
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Human
Sequence	NVMWLKPESTSHTLIC
Amino acids	728 to 742

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab39765** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Neutralising Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-Glucocorticoid Receptor beta antibody (ab3581)
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Double distilled water.
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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.

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