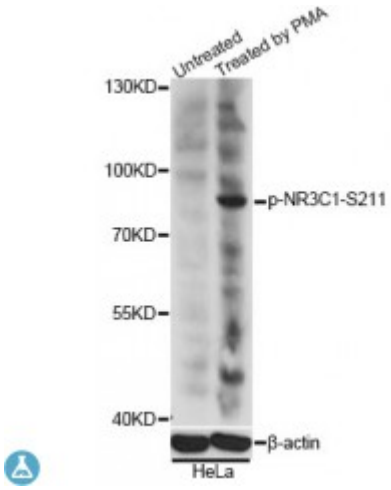
Anti-Phospho-NR3C1-(S211) Antibody



Description	This gene encodes glucocorticoid receptor, which can function both as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements in the promoters of glucocorticoid responsive genes to activate their transcription, and as a regulator of other transcription factors. This receptor is typically found in the cytoplasm, but upon ligand binding, is transported into the nucleus. It is involved in inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation, and differentiation in target tissues. Mutations in this gene are associated with generalized glucocorticoid resistance. Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding either the same or different isoforms. Additional isoforms resulting from the use of alternate in-frame translation initiation sites have also been described, and shown to be functional, displaying diverse cytoplasm-to-nucleus trafficking patterns and distinct transcriptional activities (PMID:15866175).

Model	STJ116380
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S211 of human NR3C1 (NP_000167.1).
Gene ID	2908
Gene Symbol	NR3C1
Dilution range	WB 1:1000 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed including bone, stomach, lung, liver, colon, breast, ovary,

	pancreas and kidney , Isoform Alpha-2: Expressed at low level
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Glucocorticoid receptor GR Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1
Molecular Weight	85.659 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:7978OMIM:138040Reactome:R-HSA-1368108
Alternative Names	Glucocorticoid receptor GR Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1
Function	Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC) ,
Cellular Localization	Isoform Alpha: Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Acetylation by CLOCK reduces its binding to glucocorticoid response elements and its transcriptional activity,