

NR3C1 [Knockout Validated]

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM8721b

Product Information

Application WB, E **Primary Accession** P04150

Reactivity Human, Mouse **Predicted** Human, Mouse

HostMouseClonalitymonoclonalIsotypeIgG1,κ

Clone Names 2153CT307.32.80

Calculated MW 85659

Additional Information

Gene ID 2908

Other Names Glucocorticoid receptor, GR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1,

NR3C1, GRL

Target/Specificity This antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant

protein from human.

Dilution WB~~1:4000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis

against PBS.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions NR3C1 [Knockout Validated] is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name NR3C1 (HGNC:7978)

Synonyms GRL

Function Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC) (PubMed: <u>27120390</u>, PubMed:<u>37478846</u>).

Has a dual mode of action: as a transcription factor that binds to

glucocorticoid response elements (GRE), both for nuclear and mitochondrial

DNA, and as a modulator of other transcription factors (PubMed:28139699). Affects inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Involved in chromatin remodeling (PubMed:9590696). Plays a role in rapid mRNA degradation by binding to the 5' UTR of target mRNAs and interacting with PNRC2 in a ligand-dependent manner which recruits the RNA helicase UPF1 and the mRNA-decapping enzyme DCP1A, leading to RNA decay (PubMed:25775514). 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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Isoform Alpha]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06537}. Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06537}. Note=After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus (PubMed:30698747). The hormone-occupied receptor undergoes rapid exchange between chromatin and the nucleoplasmic compartment (By similarity). In the presence of NR1D1 shows a time-dependent subcellular localization, localizing to the cytoplasm at ZT8 and to the nucleus at ZT20 (By similarity). Lacks this diurnal pattern of localization in the absence of NR1D1, localizing to both nucleus and the cytoplasm at ZT8 and ZT20 (By similarity). Upon dexamethasone binding associates with the glucocorticoid response elements of target genes (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06537, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30698747} [Isoform Alpha-B]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed including bone, stomach, lung, liver, colon, breast, ovary, pancreas and kidney (PubMed:25847991). 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 (PubMed:10902803) [Isoform Alpha-2]: Widely expressed.

Background

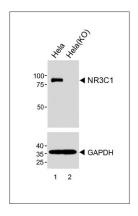
Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC) (PubMed: 27120390). Has a dual mode of action: as a transcription factor that binds to glucocorticoid response elements (GRE), both for nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, and as a modulator of other transcription factors. Affects inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Involved in chromatin remodeling (PubMed:9590696). Plays a role in rapid mRNA degradation by binding to the 5' UTR of target mRNAs and interacting with PNRC2 in a ligand-dependent manner which recruits the RNA helicase UPF1 and the mRNA-decapping enzyme DCP1A, leading to RNA decay (PubMed:25775514). 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 (By similarity).

References

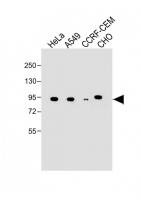
Hollenberg S.M.,et al.Nature 318:635-641(1985). Encio I.J.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 266:7182-7188(1991). Wang W.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 39:44-58(2011). Turner J.D.,et al.Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1095:334-341(2007). Tung K.,et al.Shock 36:339-344(2011).

Images

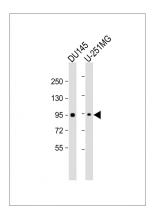
All lanes: Anti-NR3C1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution (upper)



Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: HeLa-Knockout Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1613) at 1/8000 dilution. Predicted band size: 85 kDa



All lanes: Anti-NR3C1 at dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: CCRF-CEM whole cell lysate Lane 4: CHO whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 86 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes: Anti-NR3C1 at dilution Lane 1: DU145 whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-251MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 86 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.