

## Glucocorticoid Receptor (D6H2L) XP® Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated)



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## For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity: H M R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 94, 91	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P04150	Entrez-Gene Id 2908	
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 140 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCI, 10 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mM potassium phosphate monobasic, 2 mg/mL BSA, and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. <i>Do not aliquot the antibody.</i>					
Specificity/Sensitivity		Glucocorticoid Receptor (D6H2L) XP® Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated) recognizes endogenous levels of total GR protein. This antibody reacts with GR- $\alpha$ and GR- $\beta$ but does not cross-react with mineralocorticoid receptor.					
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a recombinant protein specific to the amino terminus of human GR protein.					
Description		This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to biotin under optimal conditions. The biotinylated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Glucocorticoid Receptor (D6H2L) XP® Rabbit mAb #12041.					
Background		Glucocorticoid Receptor (D6H2L) XP® Rabbit mAb #12041.  Glucocorticoid hormones control cellular proliferation, inflammation, and metabolism through their association with the glucocorticoid receptor (GR)/NR3C1, a member of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily of transcription factors (1). GR is composed of several conserved structural elements, including a carboxy-terminal ligand-binding domain (which also contains residues critical for receptor dimerization and hormone-dependent gene transactivation), a neighboring hinge region containing nuclear localization signals, a central zinc-finger-containing DNA-binding domain, and an aminoterminal variable region that participates in ligand-independent gene transcription. In the absence of hormone, a significant population of GR is localized to the cytoplasm in an inactive form via its association with regulatory chaperone proteins, such as HSP90, HSP70, and FKBP52. On hormone binding, GR is released from the chaperone complex and translocates to the nucleus as a dimer to associate with specific DNA sequences termed glucocorticoid response elements (GREs), thereby enhancing or repressing transcription of specific target genes (2). It was demonstrated that GR-mediated transcriptional activation is modulated by phosphorylation (3-5). Although GR can be basally phosphorylated in the absence of hormone, it becomes hyperphosphorylated upon binding receptor agonists. It has been suggested that hormone-dependent phosphorylation of GR may determine target promoter specificity, cofactor interaction, strength and duration of receptor signaling, receptor stability, and receptor subcellular localization (3).					
		superfamily of transcincluding a carboxy-to-dimerization and horn nuclear localization si terminal variable regi hormone, a significar association with regu binding, GR is release associate with specifienhancing or repress mediated transcription phosphorylated in the agonists. It has been target promoter specifically.	ription factors (1). Germinal ligand-bindi mone-dependent gignals, a central zincion that participates in the population of GR latory chaperone pred from the chapero c DNA sequences teing transcription of one absence of hormo suggested that horificity, cofactor interiord.	R is composed of several dig domain (which also be transactivation), a netringer-containing DNA in ligand-independent is localized to the cytopl oteins, such as HSP90, I ne complex and translo rmed glucocorticoid resspecific target genes (2) dulated by phosphorylame, it becomes hyperphonone-dependent phospaction, strength and du	al conserved structucontains residues cieighboring hinge re-binding domain, ai gene transcription. asm in an inactive f HSP70, and FKBP52 cates to the nucleusponse elements (G). It was demonstraition (3-5). Although osphorylated upon whorylation of GR m	ural elements, ritical for receptor egion containing nd an amino- In the absence of orm via its . On hormone is as a dimer to RES), thereby ted that GRueral of GR can be basally binding receptor ay determine	

**Species Reactivity** 

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

**Western Blot Buffer** 

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at  $4^{\circ}$ C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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