

**GR Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP70228**Specification****GR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04150</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**GR Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 2908

**Other Names**

NR3C1; GRL; Glucocorticoid receptor; GR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1

**Dilution**

WB~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**GR Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name NR3C1 ([HGNC:7978](#))

Synonyms GRL

**Function**

Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC) (PubMed: [27120390](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27120390), PubMed: [37478846](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37478846)). 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28139699)). Affects inflammatory responses, cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Involved in chromatin remodeling (PubMed: [9590696](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9590696)). Plays a role in rapid mRNA degradation by binding to the 5' UTR of target mRNAs and interacting with PNR2 in a ligand-dependent manner which recruits the RNA helicase UPF1 and the mRNA-decapping enzyme DCP1A, leading to RNA decay (PubMed: [25775514](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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. Note=After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. 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). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06537, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18838540, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27120390, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8621628} [Isoform Alpha-B]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.

#### Tissue Location

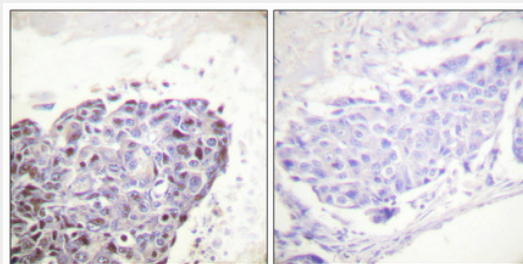
Widely expressed including bone, stomach, lung, liver, colon, breast, ovary, pancreas and kidney (PubMed:25847991). In the heart, detected in left and right atria, left and right ventricles, aorta, apex, intraventricular septum, and atrioventricular node as well as whole adult and fetal heart (PubMed:10902803) [Isoform Alpha-2]: Widely expressed.

### GR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### GR Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### GR Polyclonal Antibody - 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).