

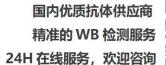


# GR (phospho Ser203) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-03282
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	NR3C1
Protein Name	Glucocorticoid receptor
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GR around the phosphorylation site of Ser203. AA range:171-220
Specificity	Phospho-GR (S203) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GR protein only when phosphorylated at S203.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Concentration Purity	1 mg/ml ≥90%
Purity	≥90%
Purity Storage Stability	≥90%  -20°C/1 year  NR3C1; GRL; Glucocorticoid receptor; GR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C
Purity Storage Stability Synonyms	≥90%  -20°C/1 year  NR3C1; GRL; Glucocorticoid receptor; GR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 1

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[Isoform Beta]: Widely expressed including brain, bone marrow, thymus, spleen, liver, kidney, pancreas, lung, fat, skeletal muscle, heart, placenta and blood leukocytes.; [Isoform Alpha-2]: Widely expressed.

### **Function**

alternative products:At least 4 isoforms, Alpha (shown here), Alpha-B, Beta and Beta-B, are produced by alternative initiation at Met-1 and Met-27. The existence of isoform Alpha and isoform Alpha-B has been proved by mutagenesis. As the sequence environment of the 2 potential ATG initiator codons is the same for the other altrnatively spliced isoforms, alternative initiation of translation could also occur on these transcripts. Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in NR3C1 are a cause of glucocorticoid resistance [MIM:138040]; also known as cortisol resistance. It is a hypertensive, hyperandrogenic disorder characterized by increased serum cortisol concentrations. Inheritance is autosomal dominant., domain:Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal steroid-binding domain., function:Receptor for glucocorticoids (GC). Has a

### **Background**

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 pat

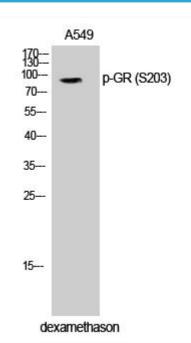
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### **Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

### **Products Images**



Western Blot analysis of various cells using GR (phospho Ser203) Monoclonal Antibody

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