

# Phospho-Glucocorticoid Receptor (Ser226) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52695

Package Size: #52695-1 50ul #52695-2 100ul

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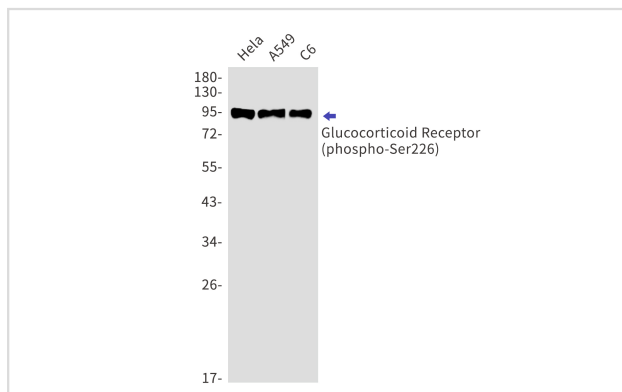
## Description

Product Name	Phospho-Glucocorticoid Receptor (Ser226) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S02-1H0
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Description	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser226 of human Glucocorticoid Receptor
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Other Names	GR; GCR; GRL; GCCR; GCRST
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P04150GeneID:2908
Uniprot	P04150
GeneID	2908
Calculated MW	Calculated MW:86 kDa,Observed MW:94 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

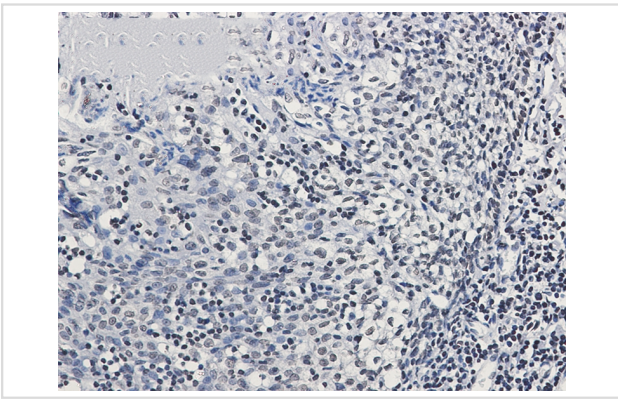
## Application Details

WB: 1/1000 IHC: 1/100

## Images



Western blot detection of phospho-Glucocorticoid Receptor (Ser226) in HeLa,A549,C6 cell lysates using phospho-Glucocorticoid Receptor (Ser226) Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:86kDa.Observed band size:94kDa.



Immunohistochemistry of Glucocorticoid Receptor (phospho-Ser226) in paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using Glucocorticoid Receptor (phospho-Ser226) Rabbit mAb at dilution 1/50

## 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 patterns and distinct transcriptional activities (PMID:15866175). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only