Data sheet

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Jena Bioscience

GR
Glucocorticoid Receptor
human, recombinant, Sf9 insect cells

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-750	5 µg

For *in vitro* use only

Quality guaranteed for 12 months

Store at -80°C

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Liquid. Supplied in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM KCl, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT and 20% glycerol.

Activity

20 ng are sufficient for a gel-mobility shift assay and 100 ng are sufficient for a protein-protein interaction assay.

Application

GR has been applied in DNA and protein-protein interactions assays.

Molecular Weight

87.5 kDa

Purity

> 90% by SDS-PAGE

Description

Recombinant His tagged GR was expressed in a baculovirus system and purified by affinity and FPLC chromatography.

Glucocorticoids are a vital class of steroid hormones that mediate profound and diverse physiological effects in vertebrates from fish to man. Although named for their role in glucose homeostasis, glucocorticoids are eminently important throughout physiology, with regulatory roles in development, metabolism, neurobiology, programmed cell death, and many other functions. In addition to these far-reaching physiological roles, corticosteroids are among the most widely prescribed class of drugs in the world. The physiological response and sensitivity to glucocorticoids varies among species, individuals, tissues, cell types, and even during the cell cycle. Additionally, several pathological conditions lead to, or are a result, of glucocorticoid resistance or hypersensitivity. The ligand-activated GR also interacts with a multitude of transcription factors such as c-jun, Nuclear Factor-B (NF-B), the TFIID complex, STAT5, as well as a host of coactivators where they are known to act on the function of these signaling molecules. In addition, the GR interacts with numerous cytosolic proteins including chaperones, kinases, phosphatases, nuclear shuttling proteins, and the proteasome.

Recombinant GR was expressed in a baculovirus system and purified by an affinity column in combination with FPLC chromatography.

Selected References:

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McKay *et al.* (1999) Molecular control of immune/inflammatory responses: interactions between nuclear factor kappa B and steroid receptor-signaling pathways. *Endocr. Rev.* **20**:435.
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