# GR (Acetyl Lys494) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0115

## Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 85kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

## Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage*** | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |

## Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:1000-2000**
**ELISA 1:5000-20000**

## Basic Information

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|---|---|
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |

## Immunogen Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Immunogen** | Synthesized peptide derived from human GR (Acetyl Lys494) |
| **Specificity** | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat GR (Acetyl Lys494).The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):TkkKI |

## Target Information

**Gene name** NR3C1 GRL

**Protein Name** Glucocorticoid receptor (Acetyl Lys494)

| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|---|---|---|
| Human | 2908; | P04150; |
| Mouse | | P06537; |
| Rat | 24413; | P06536; |

**Cellular Localization** [Isoform Alpha]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . 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). .; [Isoform Beta]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Expressed predominantly in the nucleus with some expression also detected in the cytoplasm. .; [Isoform Alpha-B]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm . After ligand activation, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. .

**Tissue specificity** 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 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** regulation of carbohydrate metabolic process, regulation of gluconeogenesis, chromatin organization, transcription,transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, intracellular signaling cascade, steroid metabolic process, glucocorticoid metabolic process, response to organic substance, regulation of cellular ketone metabolic process, regulation of cellular carbohydrate metabolic process, regulation of hormone levels, regulation of glucose metabolic process, regulation of cell death, positive regulation of cell death, chromatin modification, regulation of lipid metabolic process, regulation of steroid metabolic process, adrenal gland development, steroid hormone receptor signaling pathway, intracellular receptor-mediated signaling pathway, regulation of glucocorticoid metabolic process, regulation of glucocorticoid biosynthetic process,corticosteroid receptor signaling pathway, regulation of hormone metabolic process, RNA biosynthetic process, cellular hormone metabolic process, endocrine system development, hormone metabolic process, glucocorticoid receptor signaling pathway, regulation of apoptosis, positive regulation of apoptosis, regulation of programmed cell death,positive regulation of programmed cell death, regulation of carbohydrate biosynthetic process, regulation of neuron apoptosis, positive regulation of neuron apoptosis, regulation of transcription, regulation of hormone biosynthetic process, regulation of lipid biosynthetic process, gland development, regulation of steroid biosynthetic process,regulation of RNA metabolic process, chromosome organization, response to protein stimulus,

## Validation Data

## Contact information


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|---|---|
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