Human Glucocorticoid Receptor alpha peptide

OM643470

Productor Name	**Human** Glucocorticoid Receptor alpha peptide
purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
properties	Synthetic
Host species	Human
sequence	CEIITNQIPKYSNGNIKK
Residues:	755 to 771
Traits:	Lyophilized

STORAGE AND STABILITY	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
	Double distilled water.
USAGE	Reconstitute with 0.1ml distilled water for a 0.5mg/ml solution.

IMPORTANT NOTE	Glucocorticoids are a family of steroids necessary for the regulation of energy metabolism and the immune and inflammatory responses. These compounds exert their effect through their interaction with the Glucocorticoid Receptor (GR) and that complex's subsequent association with DNA. All normal mammalian tissues examined to date have been shown to contain GR. The human GR exists in two forms, alpha and beta, which are thought to be the result of alternative splicing of a single gene. Sequence analysis indicates that alpha and beta forms of human GR are 777 an 742 amino acids long, respectively. They are identical up to residue 727, after which they diverge. After ligand binding, the 94 kDa GR alpha isoform translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus where it regulates gene expression. In contrast, the 90 kDa GR beta isoform does not appear to bind either glucocorticoid agonists or antagonists, and has been localized predominantly in the nucleus independent of hormone treatment in some human cell lines. Studies suggest that human GR alpha has a greater affinity for GR response elements (GREs) than GR beta only when in the ligand bound state.
cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic in the absence of ligand; nuclear after ligand-binding.