

## NR3C1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

## General Information

Synonyms:	GCCR;GRL;GR;nuclear receptor subfamily 3, group C, member 1 (glucocorticoid receptor); GCRST;GCR
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human NR3C1 (P04150) (Pro417-Gly506) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P04150
Molecular Weight:	10.95 kDa (predicted)

## QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

## Preparation and Storage

## Reconstitution:

Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

## Stability &amp; Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

## Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

## Protein Background

NR3C1 (Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 3 Group C Member 1) is a Protein Coding gene. 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. NR3C1 is a transcriptional regulator of many drug-metabolizing enzymes and anti-

inflammatory molecules. NR3C1 polymorphisms associate with obesity, muscle strength, and cortisol sensitivity. Glucocorticoid receptor gene polymorphism (NR3C1 646 C>G) may play an important role in the development of severe bronchial asthma and resistance to glucocorticoids (GCs). Disturbances in the structure and function of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) alter the glucocorticoid regulation of the corticotropin-releasing hormone, which leads to nonspecific activation of numerous receptors in the brain and alters the metabolism.

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