

Product datasheet for **KN204878RB**

Glucocorticoid Receptor (NR3C1) Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	RFP-BSD
Symbol:	Glucocorticoid Receptor
Locus ID:	2908
Components:	KN204878G1 , Glucocorticoid Receptor gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN204878G2 , Glucocorticoid Receptor gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN204878RBD , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette. GE100003 , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	NM_000176 , NM_001018074 , NM_001018075 , NM_001018076 , NM_001018077 , NM_001020825 , NM_001024094 , NM_001204258 , NM_001204259 , NM_001204260 , NM_001204261 , NM_001204262 , NM_001204263 , NM_001204264 , NM_001204265 , NM_001364182 , NM_001364184 , NR_157096 , NM_001364180 , NM_001364181 , NM_001364183 , NM_001364185
UniProt ID:	P04150
Synonyms:	GCCR; GCR; GCRST; GR; GRL



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Summary:

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]

Product images:
