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Product datasheet for RC220189L2V

Glucocorticoid Receptor (NR3C1) (NM_000176) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Glucocorticoid Receptor (NR3C1) (NM_000176) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Glucocorticoid Receptor
Synonyms:	GCCR; GCR; GCRST; GR; GRL
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000176
ORF Size:	2331 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220189).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_000176.2
RefSeq Size:	6784 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2334 bp
Locus ID:	2908
UniProt ID:	P04150
Cytogenetics:	5q31.3
Domains:	HOLI, GCR, zf-C4
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

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Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 85.5 kDa

Gene 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]