



Datasheet for ABIN3032062
anti-NR3C2 antibody (AA 966-984)



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2 Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	NR3C2
Binding Specificity:	AA 966-984
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This NR3C2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Amino acids 966-984 (DQLPKVESGNAKPLYFHRK-human) were used as the immunogen for this Mineralocorticoid Receptor antibody (100% homologous in human, mouse and rat).
Isotype:	IgG
Purification:	Antigen affinity

Target Details

Target:	NR3C2
Alternative Name:	Mineralocorticoid Receptor (NR3C2 Products)
Background:	NR3C2 (nuclear receptor subfamily 3, group C, member 2) also known as MR (mineralocorticoid receptor) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NR3C2 gene that is located on chromosome 4q31.1-31.2. It belongs to the nuclearreceptor family where the ligand

Target Details

diffuses into cells, interacts with the MR and results in a signal transduction affecting specific gene expression in the nucleus. MR is expressed in many tissues, such as the kidney, colon, heart, central nervous system(hippocampus), brown adipose tissue and sweat glands. In epithelial tissues, its activation leads to the expression of proteins regulating ionic and water transports(mainly the epithelial sodium channel or ENaC, Na⁺/K⁺ pump, serum and glucocorticoid induced kinase or SGK1) resulting in the reabsorption of sodium, and as a consequence an increase in extracellular volume, increase in blood pressure, and an excretion of potassium to maintain a normal salt concentration in the body. The protein is activated by mineralocorticoids such as aldosterone and deoxycorticosterone as well as glucocorticoids, like cortisol. In intact animals, the MR is protected from glucocorticoids by co-localization of an enzyme, 11beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2(11beta-HSD2), that converts cortisol to inactive cortisone. It also responds to some progestins. Spironolactone and eplerenone are MR antagonists. Activation of the mineralocorticoid receptor, upon the binding of its ligand aldosterone, results in its translocation to the cell nucleus, homodimerization and binding to hormone response elements present in the promoter of some genes. This results in the complex recruitment of the transcriptional machinery and the transcription into mRNA of the DNA sequence of the activated genes.

UniProt: [P08235](#)

Pathways: [ACE Inhibitor Pathway](#), [Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway](#), [Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: The stated application concentrations are suggested starting amounts. Titration of the Mineralocorticoid Receptor antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.\. Western blot: 0.5-1 µg/mL

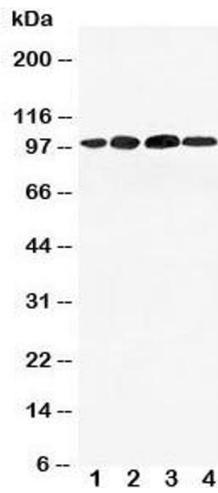
Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer: 0.5 mg/mL if reconstituted with 0.2 mL sterile DI water

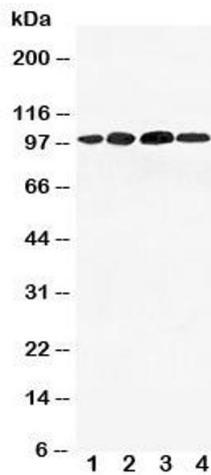
Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: After reconstitution, the Mineralocorticoid Receptor antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot testing of Mineralocorticoid Receptor antibody and Lane 1: 293T; 2: SMMC-7721; 3: SW620; 4: HeLa cell lysate



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot testing of Mineralocorticoid Receptor antibody and Lane 1: 293T