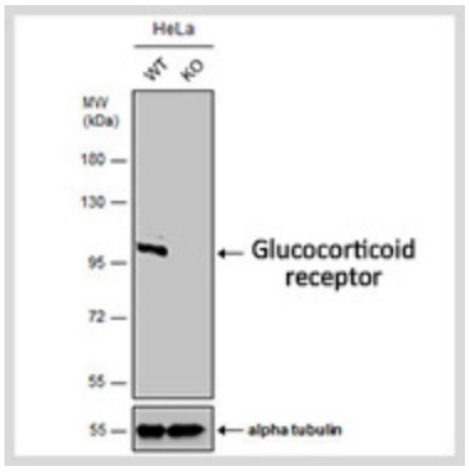
Glucocorticoids (GCs) are potent and commonly prescribed anti-inflammatory drugs whose therapeutic benefit can be undermined by their significant side effects. As GCs act largely through glucocorticoid receptors (GRs), understanding the molecular pathways that link GR activation to gene expression changes is an area of intense research. The goal is to create GR modulators that retain clinical efficacy while minimizing side effects.

View all GR antibodies

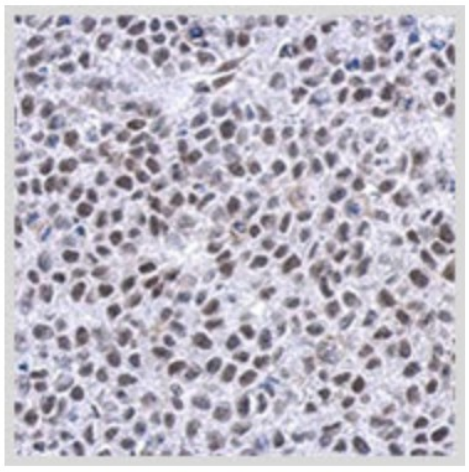
GeneTex is proud to offer a selection of GR antibody reagents to facilitate study of GC-triggered signaling. This includes the polyclonal antibody highlighted below whose specificity has been confirmed using a CRISPR-mediated knockout cell lysate.

Knockout/Knockdown validated



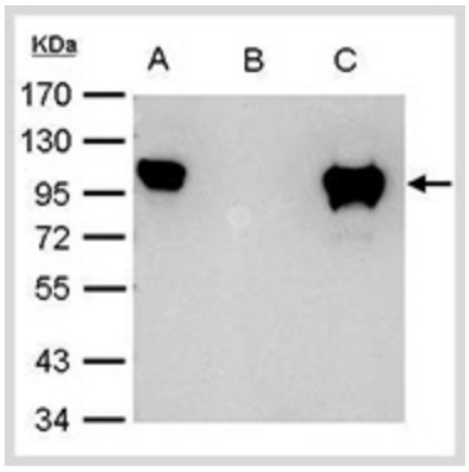
Glucocorticoid receptor antibody (GTX101120)

WB analysis of wild-type (WT) and Glucocorticoid receptor knockout (KO) HeLa whole cell extracts (30 µg) using Glucocorticoid receptor antibody (1:500).



Glucocorticoid receptor antibody (GTX101120)

IHC-P analysis of HeLa xenograft tissue using Glucocorticoid receptor antibody (1:500).



Glucocorticoid receptor antibody (GTX101120)

IP analysis of Glucocorticoid receptor protein from HeLa whole cell extracts (1000 µg) using Glucocorticoid receptor antibody (2.5 µg). WB performed with same antibody and EasyBlot anti-rabbit IgG (GTX221666-01) used as the secondary reagent.

Reference: 1. Neurobiol Dis. 2013 Nov;59:165-76.
Reference: 2. Nucleic Acids Res. 2013 Apr;41(7):4036-48.