BACKGROUND

Cortisol is the most potent glucocorticoid produced by the human adrenal cortex. It is synthesized from cholesterol and its production is stimulated by pituitary adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), which is regulated by corticotropin releasing factor (CRF). ACTH and CRF secretions are inhibited by high Cortisol levels in a negative feedback loop. In plasma, the majority of Cortisol is bound with high affinity to corticosteroid binding globulin (CBG), also referred to as transcotin. Cortisol acts through specific intracellular receptors. It is involved in the human response to stress by increasing blood pressure and blood sugar levels, while suppressing the immune system.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Cortisol (CORT-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length human Cortisol conjugated to BSA.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.