

**Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10735****Specification**

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**Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P06401</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Progesterone receptor(PGR) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5241

**Other Names**

Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3

**Calculated MW**

98981 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both hormone- and cell cycle-dependent. On hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(1) and G(2)/M phases.

**Protein Name**

Progesterone receptor(PR)

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human Progesterone Receptor(536-553aa QVYPPYLNLYLRPDSEASQ), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily.

**Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PGR

**Synonyms** NR3C3

**Function**

The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Depending on the isoform, progesterone receptor functions as a transcriptional activator or repressor.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both hormone- and cell cycle-dependent. On hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(1) and G(2)/M phases [Isoform 4]: Mitochondrion outer membrane

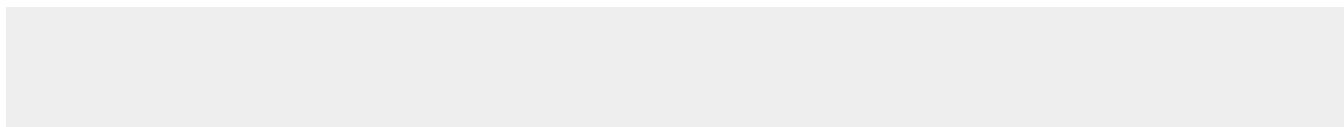
**Tissue Location**

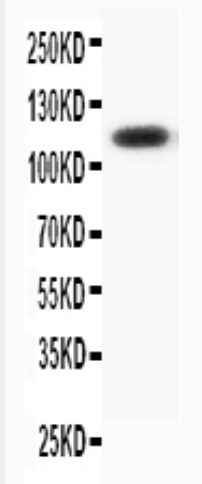
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but not of isoform A persists in the glands during mid-secretory phase. In the stroma, isoform A is the predominant form throughout the cycle. Heterogeneous isoform expression between the glands of the endometrium basalis and functionalis is implying region-specific responses to hormonal stimuli

**Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody - Protocols**

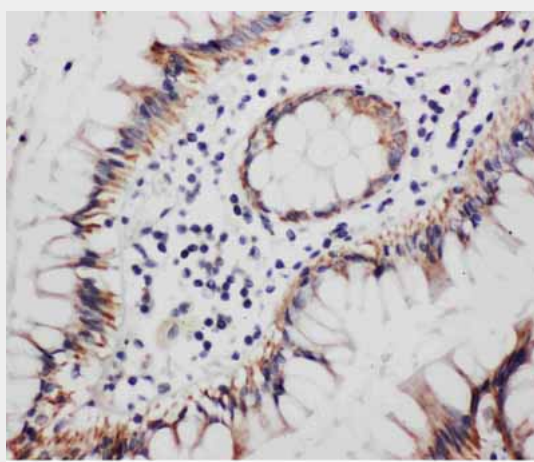
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody - Images**



Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody, ABO10735, Western blottingWB: HELA Cell Lysate



Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody, ABO10735, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Rectal Cancer Tissue

### **Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody - Background**

The progesterone receptor (PR) is an intracellular steroid receptor that specially binds progesterone in humans. PR has been a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. It is encoded by a single PGR gene residing on chromosome 11q22. The PGR gene uses separate promoters and translational start sites to produce 2 isoforms, PRA and PRB, which are identical except for an additional 165 amino acids present only in the N terminus of PRB. It can be observed in human breast tissues. The proteins function as dimeric molecules in nuclei to regulate the transcription of target genes in a ligand-responsive manner.