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Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11734

Specification

Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P06401
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

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

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

Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband 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, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat

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

Protein Name
Progesterone receptor

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human Progesterone Receptor recombinant protein (Position: M595-K933). Human Progesterone Receptor shares 95% and 94% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat Progesterone Receptor, respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, 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 Picoband 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 Picoband 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband Antibody - Images

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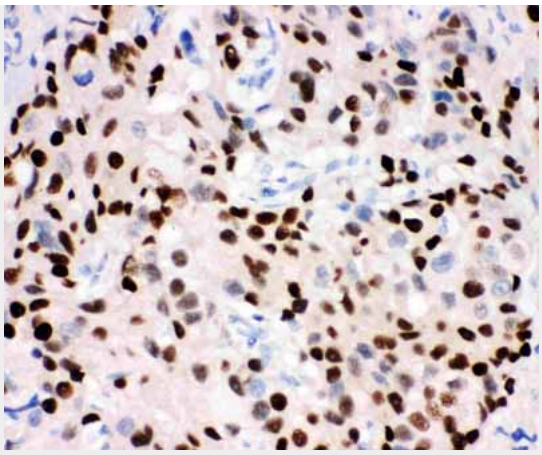
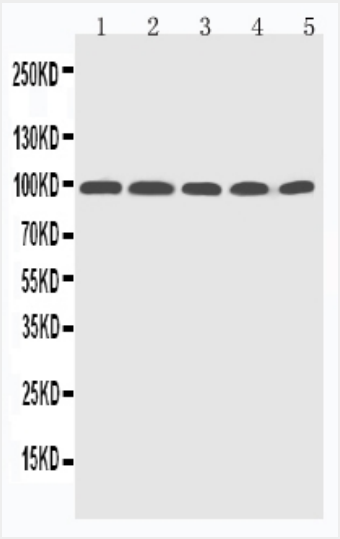


Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband antibody, ABO11734-1.JPGIHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue



Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband antibody, ABO11734-2.jpgAll lanes: Anti-Progesterone Receptor(ABO11734) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 3: SKOV Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 40ugLane 5: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 99KDObserved bind size: 99KD

Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband 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.