

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO14286

Specification

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP

Primary Accession
Host
Rabbit
Isotype
Reactivity
Clonality
Format
Rabbit IgG
Human
Monoclonal
Liquid

Description

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal 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

WB 1:1000-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:50

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.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Progesterone Receptor

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage Store at -20°C for one year. For short term

storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for

up to one month. Avoid repeated

freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal 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

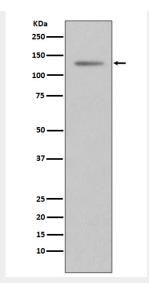
Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

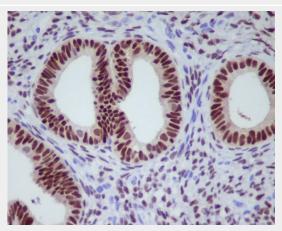
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Progesterone	Receptor PGR	Rabbit Monoclonal	Antibody - Image





Western blot analysis of Progesterone Receptor expression in T47 D cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus, using Progesterone Receptor Antibody.