

**Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM566 ]**  
**Catalog # AH10666**

**Specification**

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**Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P06401</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">5241</a> , <a href="#">2905</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	PR-A (81kDa) and PR-B (116kDa). KDa

**Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5241

**Other Names**

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

**Application Note**

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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**

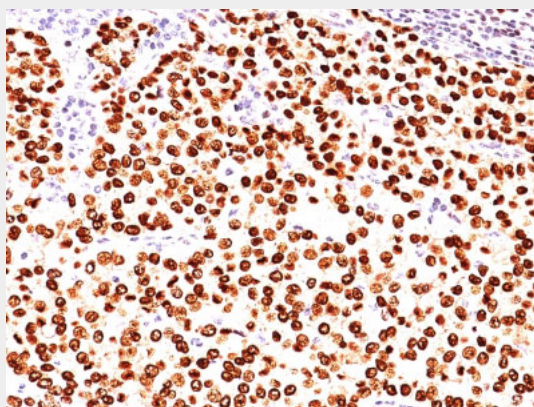
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but 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

### **Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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](#)

### **Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Breast Carcinoma stained with Progesterone Receptor Monoclonal Antibody (SPM566).

### **Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This MAb is specific to progesterone receptor and shows minimal cross-reaction with other members of the family. Progesterone receptor is expressed as two major isoforms, PR-A (81kDa)

and PR-B (116kDa). Expression of PgR has been suggested to reflect a intact estrogen regulatory machinery and therefore, predict better clinical response to endocrine therapy than ER alone. It is excellent for immunohistochemical staining of formalin/paraffin tissues.

**Progesterone Receptor (Marker of Progestin Dependence) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**- References**

Press M, et al. Steroids. 2002 Aug; 67(9):799-813. | Mote P, et al. J Clin Pathol., 2001; 54: 624-630