

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1958a

Specification

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P06401
Other Accession	NP_000917.3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Calculated MW	98981
Antigen Region	349-377

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5241

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

This PGR/PR antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 349-377 amino acids from human PGR/PR.

Dilution

WB~~1:100~3200

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - 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

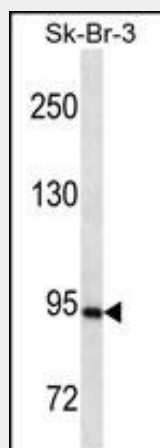
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but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

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - 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](#)

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - Images



PGR/PR Antibody (Cat. #AM1958a) western blot analysis in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the PGR/PR antibody detected the PGR/PR protein (arrow).

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. The encoded protein mediates the physiological effects

of progesterone, which plays a central role in reproductive events associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. This gene uses two distinct promoters and translation start sites in the first exon to produce two isoforms, A and B. The two isoforms are identical except for the additional 165 amino acids found in the N-terminus of isoform B and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of transcription initiation for isoform A has not been clearly determined.

PGR/PR Antibody (Ascites) - References

Geradts, J., et al. Cancer Invest. 28(9):969-977(2010)
Tang, P., et al. Cancer Invest. 28(9):978-982(2010)
Van Belle, V., et al. J. Clin. Oncol. 28(27):4129-4134(2010)
Taylor, K.C., et al. Horm Res Paediatr (2010) In press :
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