

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (pS400) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Progesterone Receptor (pS400)
Catalog # AP61145

Specification

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (pS400) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P06401
Other Accession	Q00175
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	98981

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (pS400) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5241

Other Names

NR3C3; Progesterone receptor; PR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of Progesterone Receptor (pS400) protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

IF/IC~~N/A

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (pS400) 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

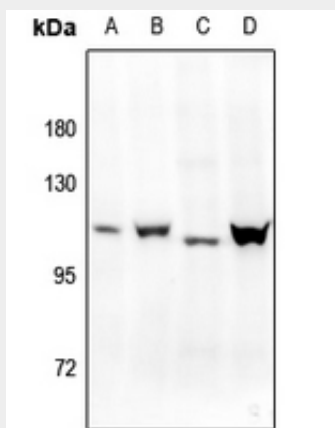
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but 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 (pS400) Antibody - Protocols

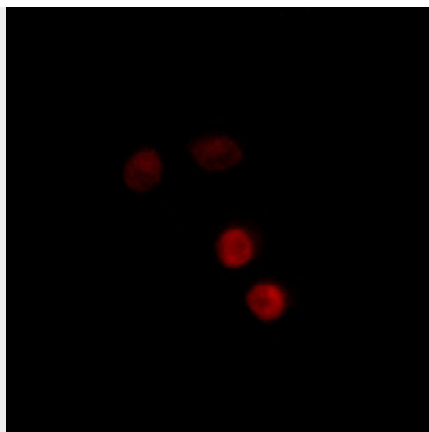
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (pS400) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Progesterone Receptor (pS400) expression in mouse testis (A), rat ovary (B), A2780 (C), HeLa (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Progesterone Receptor (pS400) staining in A549 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (pS400) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Progesterone Receptor (pS400). The exact sequence is proprietary.