

Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11734

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.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5241
Other Names	Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3
Calculated MW	98981
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. 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.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Progesterone receptor
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
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 reconstitution, 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.

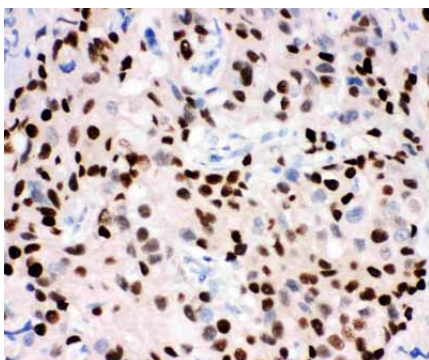
Protein Information

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

Background

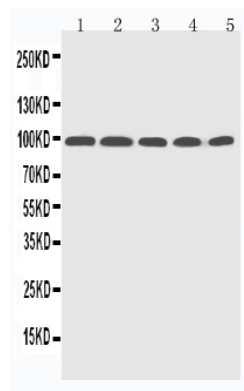
The progesterone receptor (PR) is an intracellular steroid receptor that specially binds progesterone in humans. PR has been a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. It is encoded by a single PGR gene residing on chromosome 11q22. The PGR gene uses separate promoters and translational start sites 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.

Images



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

Anti-Progesterone Receptor Picoband antibody, ABO11734-2.jpg All lanes: Anti-Progesterone Receptor (ABO11734) at 0.5 µg/mL Lane 1: HELA Whole Cell



Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 3: SKOV Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 4: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 5: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate at 40ug
 Predicted bind size: 99KD
 Observed bind size: 99KD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.