

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser190) Antibody

Our Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser190) phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mo Catalog # AN1526

Product Information

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession P06401
Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype IgG1
Clone Names 1154
Calculated MW 98981

Additional Information

Gene ID 5241

Other Names NR3C3 antibody, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3 antibody,

PGR antibody, PR antibody, PRA antibody, PRB antibody, PRGR_HUMAN antibody, Progesterone receptor antibody, Progestin receptor form A

antibody, Progestin receptor form B antibody

Target/SpecificityThere is accumulating evidence to suggest that progesterone plays an

essential role in the regulation of growth and differentiation of mammary glands and thus may play a key role in breast cancer (Edwards, 2005). The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (PR-A and PR-B forms). In most cell contexts, the B form functions as a transcriptional activator, whereas the A form functions as a transcriptional inhibitor of steroid hormones (Attia et al., 2000; Lin et al., 2003). Recently it has been demonstrated that there is differential hormone dependent regulation of the phosphorylation of the A and B forms of the receptor (Clemm et al., 2000) . Treatment of T47D breast cancer cells with progestin agonist increases the phosphorylation of Ser-190 and Ser-294 with different kinetics. These phosphorylation events may differentially affect

the transcriptional activity of the receptor.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500

Format Protein G Purified

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser190) Antibody is for research use only and

not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

There is accumulating evidence to suggest that progesterone plays an essential role in the regulation of growth and differentiation of mammary glands and thus may play a key role in breast cancer (Edwards, 2005). The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (PR-A and PR-B forms). In most cell contexts, the B form functions as a transcriptional activator, whereas the A form functions as a transcriptional inhibitor of steroid hormones (Attia et al., 2000; Lin et al., 2003). Recently it has been demonstrated that there is differential hormone dependent regulation of the phosphorylation of the A and B forms of the receptor (Clemm et al., 2000). Treatment of T47D breast cancer cells with progestin agonist increases the phosphorylation of Ser-190 and Ser-294 with different kinetics. These phosphorylation events may differentially affect the transcriptional activity of the receptor.

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