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Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) Antibody

Our Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mo
Catalog # AN1527

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P06401
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	608
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/Specificity	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.
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 (Ser294) 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.