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PGR Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1170a

Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	P06401
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	2C11F11
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	98981
Description	PGR: progesterone receptor. 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 promotors 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 A only, and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of transcription initiation for isoform B has not been clearly determined.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of PGR (aa731-909) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5241
Other Names	Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3
Dilution	E~~N/A
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	PGR Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

References

1. Cancer Sci. 2006 Dec;97(12):1308 2. Mol Endocrinol. 2006 Nov;20(11):2656-70.