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Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22416a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P06401
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Clone Names	R04239
Calculated MW	98981

Additional Information

Gene ID	5241
Other Names	Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3
Target/Specificity	This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Progesterone Receptor 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

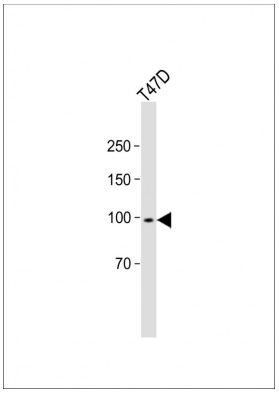
Background

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.

References

Kastner P.,et al.EMBO J. 9:1603-1614(1990).
Misrahi M.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 143:740-748(1987).
Kieback D.G.,et al.Submitted (JUL-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hisatomi H.,et al.Submitted (APR-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Chen C.,et al.Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 47:637-649(2008).

Images



All lanes: Anti-Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody at 1:1000 dilution + T47D whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 99 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.