10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Progestin Receptor Beta Rabbit pAb

Progestin Receptor Beta Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP54490

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8TEZ7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40464
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Progestin Receptor Beta
Epitope Specificity	251-300/354
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Note: Colocalizes with a lysosomal protein cathepsin D.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The steroid progesterone induces the resumption of maturation in oocytes via a nongenomic pathway through binding to a novel membrane progestin receptor (mPR). This pathway inhibits adenylyl cyclase and reduces intracellular cAMP, and also activates mitogen-activated protein kinase to effect signal transduction pathways. Five distinct groups, designated Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, comprise the mPR gene family. mPR Alpha, also designated progestin and adipo Theta receptor family member VII (PAQR7), consists of an extracellular N-terminus, an intracellular C-terminus and seven transmembrane domains. mPR Alpha is expressed in ovary, testis, placenta, uterus and bladder. mPR Beta, or progestin and adipo Theta receptor family member VIII (PAQR8), consists of eight putative transmembrane regions and an intracellular N-terminus that contains a leucine-rich motif. mPR Beta is a 354 amino acid protein expressed in brain and spinal cord. Both mPR Alpha and mPR Beta may be G protein-coupled receptors and may be involved in oocyte maturation.

Additional Information

Gene ID	85315
Other Names	Membrane progestin receptor beta, mPR beta, Lysosomal membrane protein in brain 1, Membrane progesterone P4 receptor beta, Membrane progesterone receptor beta, Progesterone and adipoQ receptor family member 8, Progestin and adipoQ receptor family member 8, Progestin and

	adipoQ receptor family member VIII, PAQR8 (HGNC:15708)
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

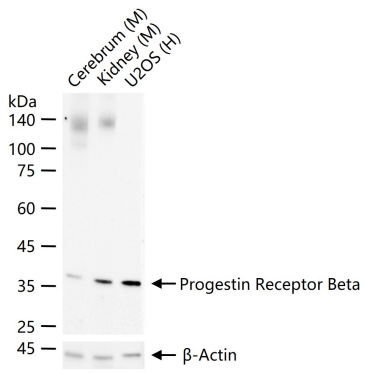
Protein Information

Name	PAQR8 (HGNC:15708)
Function	Plasma membrane progesterone (P4) receptor coupled to G proteins (PubMed:23763432). Seems to act through a G(i) mediated pathway (PubMed:23763432). May be involved in oocyte maturation (By similarity). Also binds dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), pregnanolone, pregnenolone and allopregnanolone (PubMed:23161870).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with a lysosomal protein CTSD/cathepsin D.
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in the hypothalamus (PubMed:23161870). Also expressed in spinal cord, kidney and testis

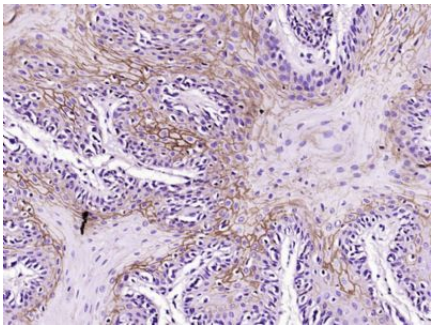
Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Progestin Receptor Beta polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (AP54490) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Dog skin tumor); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Progestin Receptor Beta) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54490) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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