

PR (phospho Ser294) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP67463

Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IF |
| Primary Accession | P06401 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 98981 |

Additional Information

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Gene ID | 5241 |
| Other Names | PGR; NR3C3; Progesterone receptor; PR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3 |
| Dilution | WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 |
| Format | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. |
| Storage Conditions | -20°C |

Protein Information

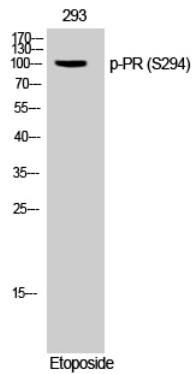
| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name | PGR |
| Synonyms | NR3C3 |
| Function | The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Depending on the isoform, progesterone 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 transcriptional activator or repressor.

Images



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-PR (S294) Polyclonal Antibody

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