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phospho-Progesterone Receptor (Ser190) Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP94186

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q63449
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	99408
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from rat Progesterone Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser190
Epitope Specificity	GL(p-S)P
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	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both homone- and cell cycle-dependent. On hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(1) and G(2)/M phases. Isoform A: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Mainly nuclear.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Estrogen and progesterone receptor are members of a family of transcription factors that are regulated by the binding of their cognate ligands. The interaction of hormone-bound estrogen receptors with estrogen responsive elements(EREs) alters transcription of ERE-containing genes. The carboxy terminal region of the estrgen receptor contains the ligand binding domain, the amino terminus serves as the transactivation domain, and the DNA binding domain is centrally located. Two forms of estrogen receptor have been identified, ER alpha and ER beta. ER alpha and ER beta have been shown to be differentially activated by various ligands. The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (hPR-Aand hPR-B), which arise from alternative splicing. In most cells, hPR-B functions as a transcriptional activator of progesterone-responsive gene, whereas hPR-A function as a transcriptional inhibitor of all steroid hormone receptors.

Additional Information

Gene ID	25154
Other Names	Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, Pgr, Nr3c3

Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test
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.

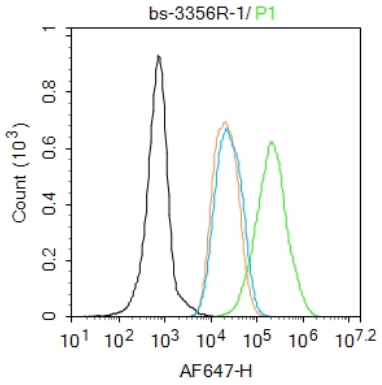
Protein Information

Name	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 (By similarity).
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 (By similarity).
Tissue Location	Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in the pituitary.

Background

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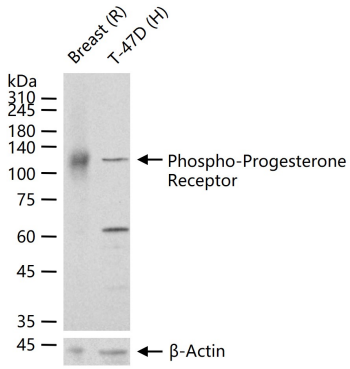
Images



Blank control: MCF7.
Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Progesterone Receptor (Ser190) antibody (AP94186)
Dilution: 1 µg /10^6 cells;
Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .
Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647
Dilution: 1 µg /test.
Protocol
The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20℃. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Phospho-Progesterone Receptor (Ser190) polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (AP94186) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for

60 min.



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