

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO14286

Specification

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P06401
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5241

Other Names

Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3

Calculated MW

98981 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:1000-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. 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.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Progesterone Receptor

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - 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

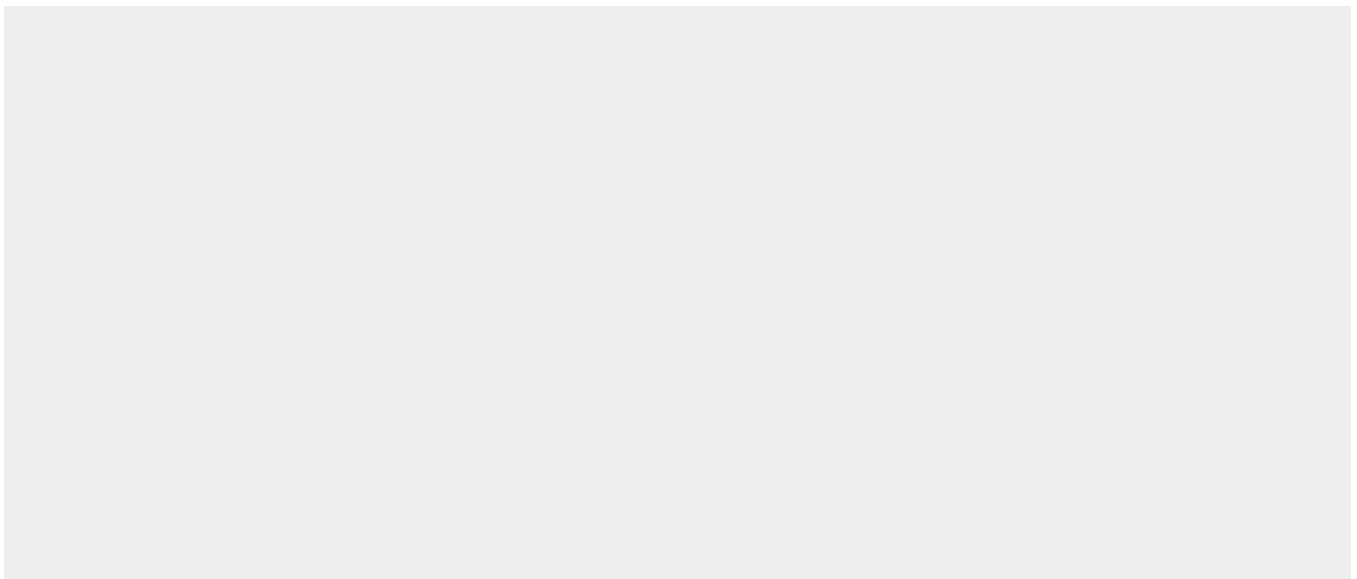
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but 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

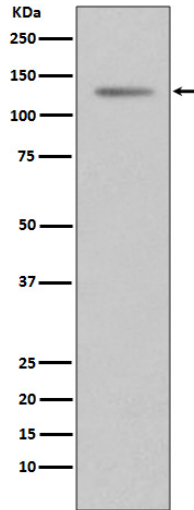
Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

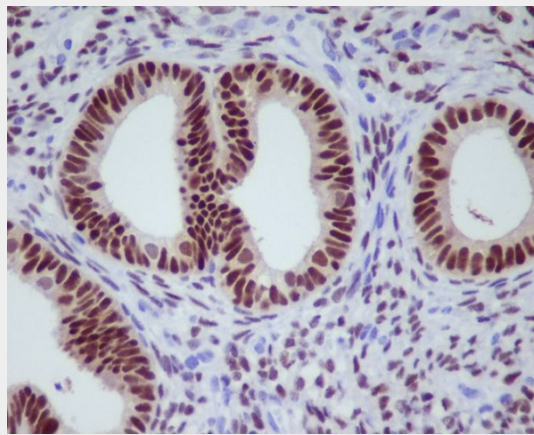
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Progesterone Receptor PGR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of Progesterone Receptor expression in T47 D cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus, using Progesterone Receptor Antibody.