

**Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) Antibody**  
Our Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mo  
Catalog # AN1527

## Specification

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### Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P06401</a>
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	98981

### Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **5241**

#### Other Names

NR3C3 antibody, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3 antibody, PGR antibody, PR antibody, PRA antibody, PRB antibody, PRGR\_HUMAN antibody, Progesterone receptor antibody, Progesterin receptor form A antibody, Progesterin receptor form B antibody

#### Target/Specificity

There is accumulating evidence to suggest that progesterone plays an essential role in the regulation of growth and differentiation of mammary glands and thus may play a key role in breast cancer (Edwards, 2005). The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (PR-A and PR-B forms). In most cell contexts, the B form functions as a transcriptional activator, whereas the A form functions as a transcriptional inhibitor of steroid hormones (Attia et al., 2000; Lin et al., 2003). Recently it has been demonstrated that there is differential hormone dependent regulation of the phosphorylation of the A and B forms of the receptor (Clemm et al., 2000). Treatment of T47D breast cancer cells with progestin agonist increases the phosphorylation of Ser-190 and Ser-294 with different kinetics. These phosphorylation events may differentially affect the transcriptional activity of the receptor.

#### Format

Protein G Purified

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Shipping

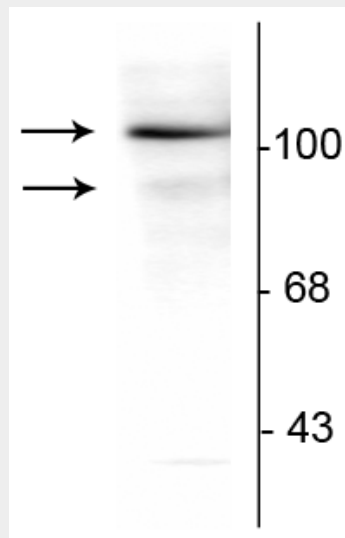
Blue Ice

## Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) 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 (Ser294) Antibody - Images



Western blot of T47D cell lysate prepared from cells that had been incubated in the presence of the synthetic progestin agonist R5020 (500 nM) showing specific immunolabeling of the ~90 kDa PR-A isoform and the ~120 kDa PR-B isoform of the progesterone receptor phosphorylated at Ser294. The immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as the antigen (not shown).

## Anti-Progesterone Receptor (Ser294) Antibody - Background

There is accumulating evidence to suggest that progesterone plays an essential role in the regulation of growth and differentiation of mammary glands and thus may play a key role in breast cancer (Edwards, 2005). The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (PR-A and PR-B forms). In most cell contexts, the B form functions as a transcriptional activator, whereas the A form functions as a transcriptional inhibitor of steroid hormones (Attia et al., 2000; Lin et al., 2003). Recently it has been demonstrated that there is differential hormone dependent regulation of the phosphorylation of the A and B forms of the receptor (Clemm et al., 2000). Treatment of T47D breast cancer cells with progestin agonist increases the phosphorylation of Ser-190 and Ser-294 with different kinetics. These phosphorylation events may differentially affect the transcriptional activity of the receptor.