

PGR Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19839b

Specification

PGR Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P06401
Other Accession	Q63449 , P06186 , Q00175 , NP_000917.3 , Q28590
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	98981
Antigen Region	833-861

PGR Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5241

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

This PGR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 833-861 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PGR.

Dilution

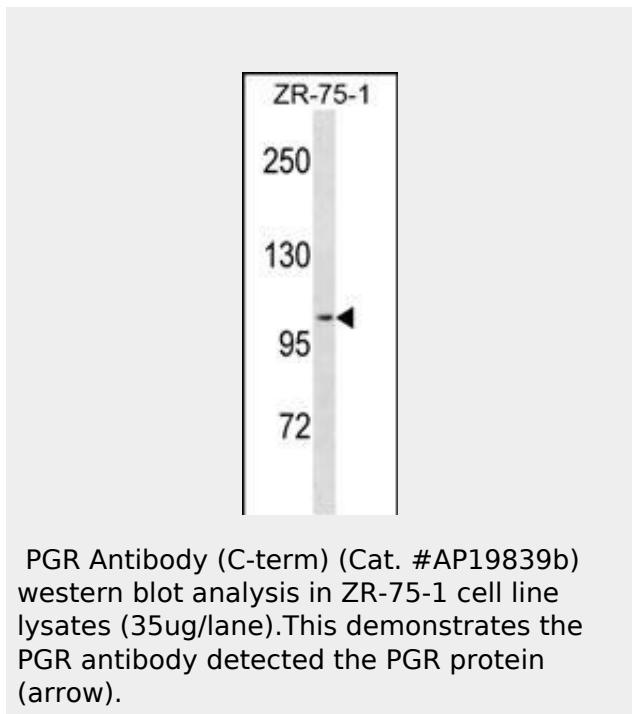
WB~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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



PGR Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. The encoded protein mediates the physiological effects of progesterone, which plays a central role in reproductive events associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy.

This gene uses two distinct promoters and translation start sites in the first exon to produce two isoforms, A and B. The two isoforms are identical except for the additional 165 amino acids found in the N-terminus of isoform B and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of transcription initiation for isoform A has not been clearly determined.

PGR Antibody (C-term) - References

Precautions

PGR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PGR Antibody (C-term) - 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 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

Geraerts, J., et al. *Cancer Invest.*

28(9):969-977(2010)

Tang, P., et al. *Cancer Invest.*

28(9):978-982(2010)

Van Belle, V., et al. *J. Clin. Oncol.*

28(27):4129-4134(2010)

Taylor, K.C., et al. *Horm Res Paediatr* (2010) In press :

Near, A.M., et al. *Fertil. Steril.* (2010) In press :

PGR Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)