Progesterone Receptor(Phospho-Ser190) Antibody

Catalog No: #11074

Package Size: #11074-1 50ul #11074-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Progesterone Receptor(Phospho-Ser190) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of Progesterone Receptor only when phosphorylated at serine 190.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 190 (G-L-S(p)-P-A) derived from Human Progesterone Receptor.
Target Name	Progesterone Receptor
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	NR3C3; PGR; PRGR
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P06401NCBI Protein: NP_000917.3
Uniprot	P06401
GeneID	5241;
Calculated MW	90kD, 118kD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

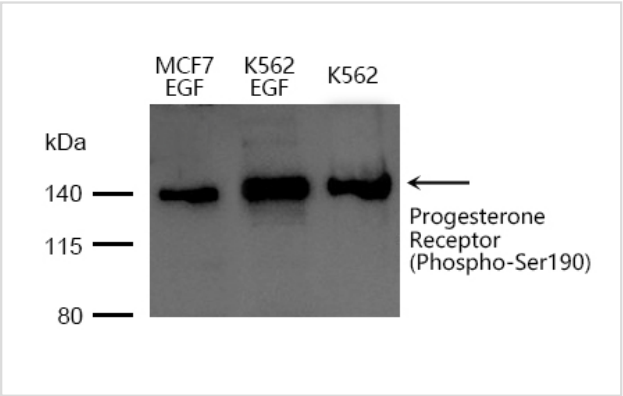
Predicted MW: 99kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using Progesterone Receptor(Phospho-Ser190) Antibody

Background

Progesterone receptors (PRs) are nuclear hormone receptors of the NR3C class, which also includes mineralocorticoid,glucocorticoid and androgen receptors. They exist as homodimers coupled to Hsp90 or HMGB proteins, which are shed upon activation. The major signaling pathway used by progesterone receptors is via direct DNA binding and transcriptional regulation of target genes. They can also signal by binding to other proteins, mainly with transcription factors such as NF-kappaB, AP-1 or STAT. Progesterone receptors are found in the female reproductive tract, mammary glands, brain and pituitary gland and receptor expression is induced by estrogen. Well established functions of progesterone receptors include ovulation, implantation, mammary gland development and maintenance of pregnancy. In addition,progesterone, signaling through the progesterone receptor, increases the ventilatory response of the respiratory centers to carbon dioxide and decreases arterial and alveolar PCO2 in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and during pregnancy. The human gene encoding the progesterone receptor has been localized to 11q22.

Narayanan R, et al. (2005) Mol Cell Biol; 25(8): 2885-98.
Knotts TA, et al. (2001) J Biol Chem; 276(11): 8475-83.
Clemm DL, et al. (2000) Mol Endocrinol; 14(1): 52-65.
Zhang Y, et al. (1997) Mol Endocrinol; 11(6): 823-32

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only