Progesterone Receptor Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49338

Package Size: #49338-1 50ul #49338-2 100ul

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

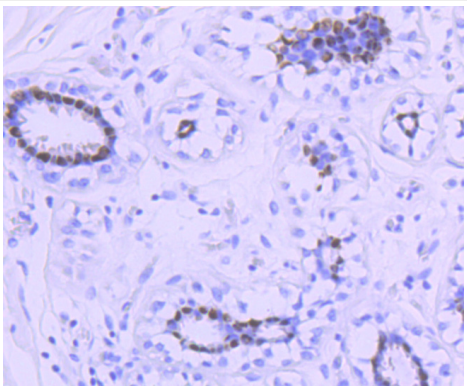
Description

Product Name	Progesterone Receptor Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF0549
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
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 Progestin receptor form A antibody Progestin receptor form B antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P06401
Uniprot	P06401
GeneID	5241;
Calculated MW	99 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

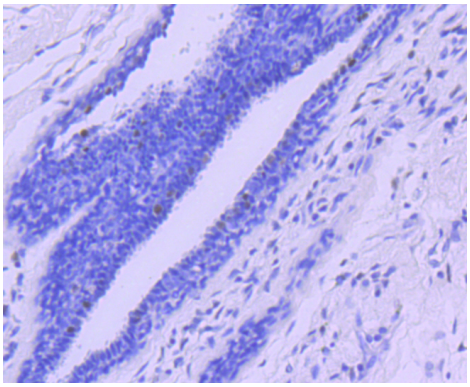
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

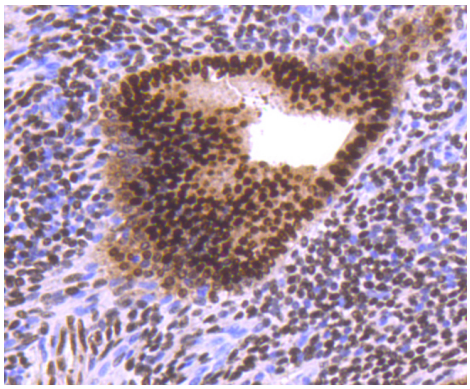
Images



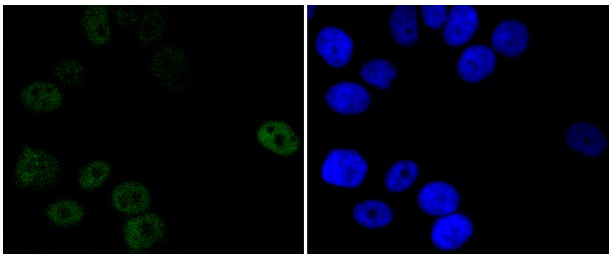
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast tissue using anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus tissue using anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Progesterone Receptor in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The effects of progesterone are mediated by two functionally different isoforms of the progesterone receptor, PR-A and PR-B, which are transcribed from distinct, estrogen-inducible promoters within a single copy of the PR gene. The first 164 amino acids of PR-B are absent in PR-A. Progesterone-bound PR-A and PR-B have different transcription activation properties. Specifically, PR-B functions as a transcriptional activator in most cell and promoter contexts, while PR-A is transcriptionally inactive and functions as a strong ligand-dependent transdominant repressor of steroid hormone receptor transcriptional activity. An inhibitory domain (ID), which maps to the amino terminus of the receptor, exists within both PR isoforms. Interestingly, the ID is functionally active only in PR-A and is necessary for steroid hormone transrepression by PR-A, suggesting that PR-A and PR-B may have different conformations in the cell. Phosphorylation of human PR occurs on at least nine serine residues. Phosphorylation of three of the residues is hormone-inducible (Ser 102, Ser 294 and Ser 345); the others are basal but hormone-stimulated.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only