

## Progesterone Receptor (Ab-190) Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C21069



Package Size: #C21069-AF350 100ul #C21069-AF405 100ul #C21069-AF488 100ul  
 #C21069-AF555 100ul #C21069-AF594 100ul #C21069-AF647 100ul  
 #C21069-AF680 100ul #C21069-AF750 100ul #C21069-Biotin 100ul

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## Description

Product Name	Progesterone Receptor (Ab-190) Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Progesterone Receptor protein.
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.188~192 (G-L-S-P-A) derived from Human Progesterone Receptor.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	NR3C3;PGR;PRGR
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P06401NCBI Gene ID:5241NCBI mRNA#:NM_000926.4NCBI Protein#:NP_000917.3
Uniprot	P06401
GeneID	5241;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	99
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

## Product Description

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Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.

## Background

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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 PCO<sub>2</sub> in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and during pregnancy. The human gene encoding the progesterone receptor has been localized to 11q22.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only