Progesterone Receptor (Phospho-Ser294) Antibody

Catalog No: #11991

Package Size: #11991-1 50ul #11991-2 100ul

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

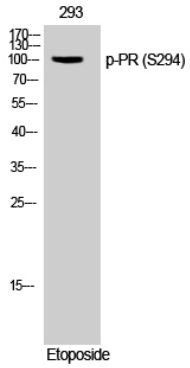
Description

Product Name	Progesterone Receptor (Phospho-Ser294) 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
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of Progesterone Receptor only when phosphorylated at serine 294.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 294 (G-R-S(p)-P-L) derived from Human Progesterone Receptor.
Target Name	Progesterone Receptor
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	NR3C3; PGR; PRGR; Progesterone receptor;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P06401; NCBI Gene#: 5241; NCBI Protein#: NP_000917.3
Uniprot	P06401
GeneID	5241;
SDS-PAGE MW	99kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG 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/1 year

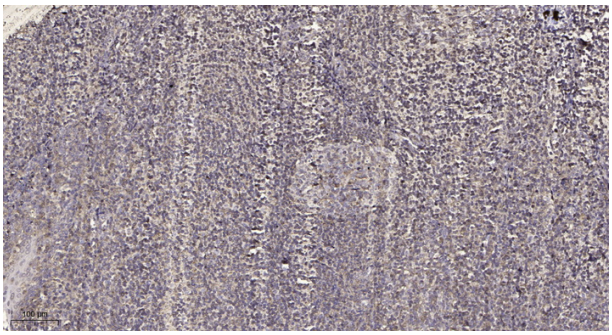
Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

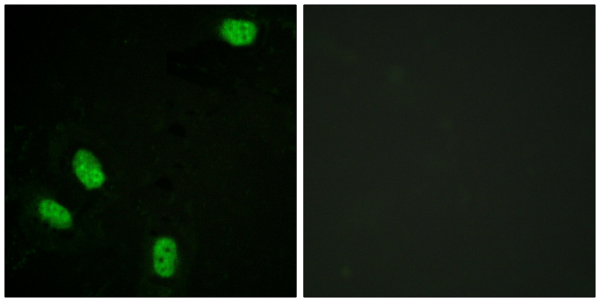
Images



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-PR (S294) Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Progesterone Receptor (Phospho-Ser294) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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.

Chung HH, Sze SK, Tay AS, Lin VC (2014) J Biol Chem 289, 2180-94

Hagan CR, Knutson TP, Lange CA (2013) Nucleic Acids Res 41, 8926-42

Wang S, et al. (2013) J Biol Chem 288, 26265-74

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only