

Progesterone Receptor(Ab-190) Antibody

Catalog No: #21069



Package Size: #21069-1 50ul #21069-2 100ul #21069-4 25ul

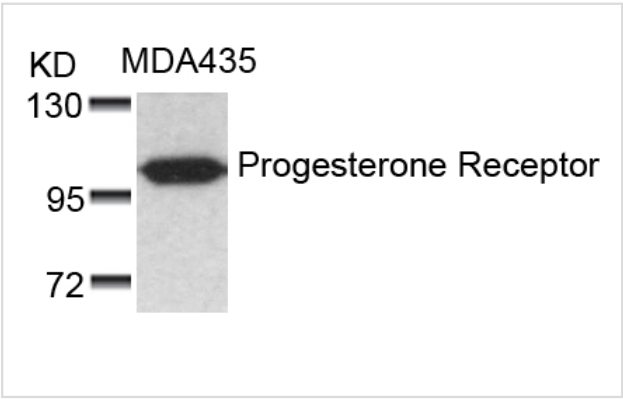
Overview

Product Name	Progesterone Receptor(Ab-190) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Target Name	Progesterone Receptor
Alternative Names	NR3C3; PGR; PRGR

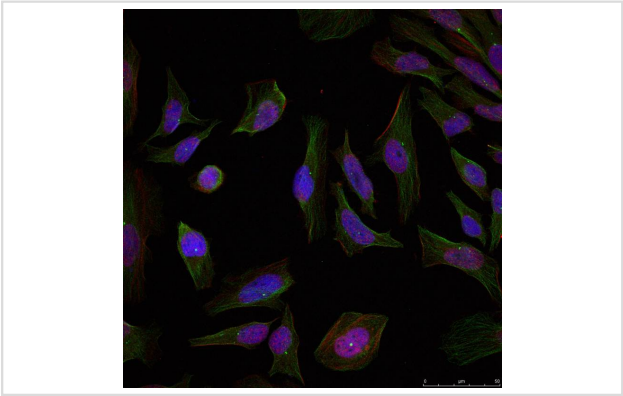
Application Details

Predicted MW: 99kd
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000
Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from MDA435 cells using Progesterone Receptor(Ab-190) Antibody #21069.



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using Progesterone Receptor(Ab-190) Antibody #21069.

Descriptions

Immunogen	Peptide sequence around aa.188~192 (G-L-S-P-A) derived from Human Progesterone Receptor.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Progesterone Receptor protein.
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), 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.
Accession NO.	Swiss-Prot: P06401NCBI Protein: NP_000917.3

Related Information

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 and is not intended for use in humans or animals.