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Product datasheet for AM31005PU-N

Progesterone Receptor (PGR) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunofluorescence**. **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 1/50. **Immunoprecipitation** (NATIVE ONLY): 2 µg/mg protein lysate Using Protein G. **Western Blot:** 1 - 2 µg/ml for 2 hrs at RT. *Positive control:* T47D cells or breast carcinoma.
Reactivity:	Human, Monkey, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human endometrial carcinoma (EnCa 101) grown in athymic mice.
Specificity:	Equally recognizes two proteins: 116kD (triplet) and 81kD (singlet) which are identified as the hormone-binding high (B) and low (A) MW forms of Human progesterone receptor. **Does not** cross-react with Guinea Pig.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 containing 0.2% BSA as stabilizer and 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	progesterone receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 18667 Mouse Entrez Gene 25154 Rat Entrez Gene 5241 Human P06401

View online »

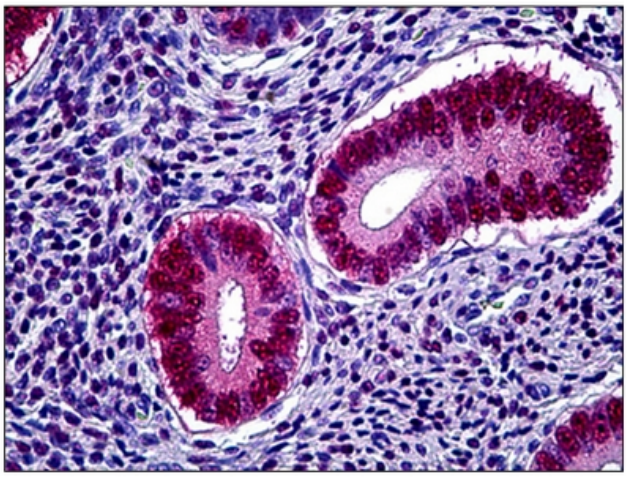
Background: The progesterone receptor, a NR3 Steroid Receptor, is induced in granulosa cells of preovulatory follicles in response to surges in luteinizing hormone. It is essential for ovulation and egg implantation. A decrease in expression of endometrial progesterone receptor results in infertility in women. This receptor mediates the progesterone-induced transcription of proteases including ADAMTS1 and cathepsin L. In breast cancer, progesterone receptors are associated with hormone dependence and prolonged survival. At least two alternatively spliced isoforms have been identified in human: hPR-A (94 kD) is 164 aa shorter than hPR-B (114 kD). In most cell contexts, hPR-B functions as a transcriptional activator of progesterone-responsive genes, whereas hPR-A functions as a transcriptional inhibitor of all steroid hormone receptors. hPR-A and hPR-B have been shown to regulate different sets of genes in human breast cancer cells. Some of these PR-regulated genes are implicated in breast cancer.

Synonyms: PR, PGR, NR3C3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways: Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation

Product images:



Human Uterus: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)