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Product datasheet for AP02372PU-S

Progesterone Receptor (PGR) pSer190 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western blot:** 1/500-1/1000. Incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% nonfat milk, 1X TBS, 0,1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight. **Immunofluorescence:** 1/100-1/200. **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 1/50-1/100.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic phosphopeptide derived from Human Progesterone Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Serine 190 (G-L-Sp-P-A).
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Progesterone Receptor only when phosphorylated at Serine 190.
Formulation:	PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 50% Glycerol Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store 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.
Predicted Protein Size:	99 kDa
Gene Name:	progesterone receptor

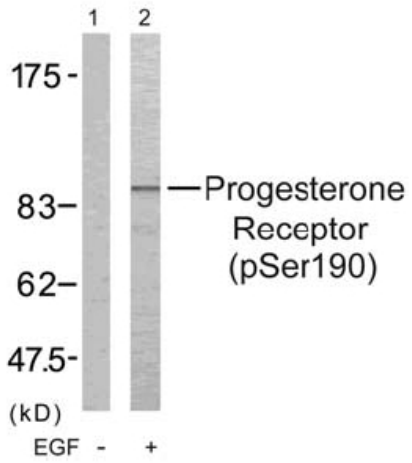
View online »

Database Link: Entrez Gene 5241 Human
P06401

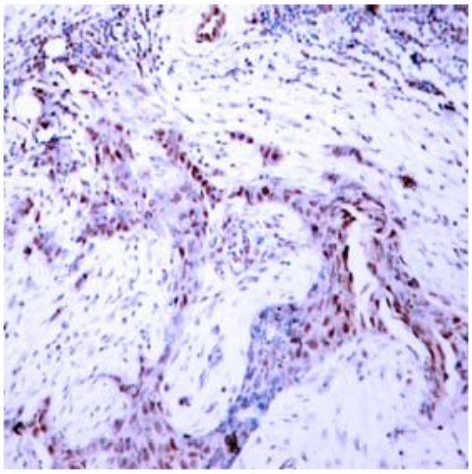
Background: Progesteron receptors (PRs) are nuclear hormone receptors of the NR3C class, which also inculdes mineralocorticoid, glucocorticoid and androgen receptors. They exist as homodimers coupled to Hsp90 or HMGB proteins, which are shed upon activation. The major signaling pathway used by progesterone 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 fland and receptor expression is induced by estrogen. Well established functions of progesterone receptores 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 center to carbon dioxide and decreases arterial and alveolar PCO2 in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and druing pregnancy. The human gene encoding the progesterone receptor has been localized to 11q22.

Synonyms: PR, PGR, NR3C3

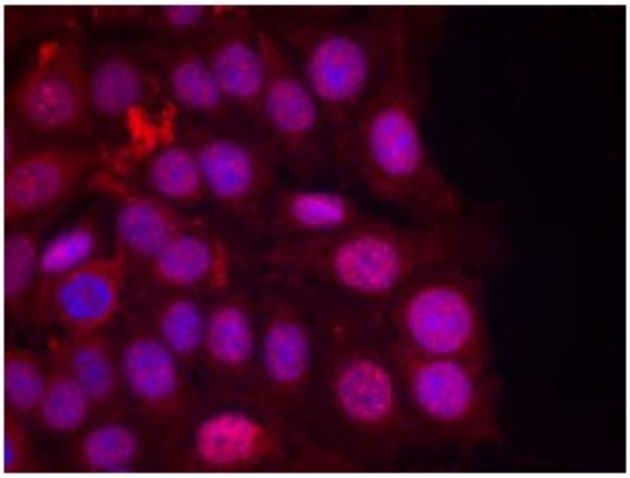
Product images:



Western blot analysis of extract from SKOV3 cells untreated (lane 1) or treated with EGF (Lane 2) using Progesterone Receptor (pSer190) antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using Progesterone Receptor (pSer190) antibody



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed MCF cells using Progesteron Receptor (pSer190) antibody