

Product datasheet for **TA354207**

Progesterone Receptor (PGR) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 0.1-1 µg/ml ELISA 0.01-0.1 µg/ml IP 2-5 µg/ml IHC 2-10 µg/ml FC 5-10 µg/ml
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminus of human Progesterone receptor. This sequence is identical within human, mouse, rat, chicken, bovine and dog origins.
Formulation:	This affinity purified antibody is supplied in sterile Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer.
Purification:	The Rabbit IgG is purified by Epitope Affinity Purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	116 kDa
Gene Name:	progesterone receptor
Database Link:	NP_000917 Entrez Gene 18667 Mouse Entrez Gene 25154 Rat Entrez Gene 5241 Human P06401



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Background:

The progesterone receptor (PR) is a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. PR expression indicates a responsive estrogen receptor (ER) pathway, and therefore, may predict likely response to endocrine therapy in human breast cancer. In humans, the progesterone receptor (PR) gene gives rise to multiple isoforms. The "B" (PR-B, 116kDa, 933aa) contains a proline-rich N-term (aa 1 - 566), a central DNA-binding domain (DBD) (aa 567 - 636), a nuclear localization motif (aa 637 - 644), and a hormone binding/dimerization domain (HBD) (aa 645 - 933). PR-A (94 kDa, 769aa) utilizes a different start site that shortens the N-terminus by 164 amino acids. The N-terminus in both is rich in serine that is phosphorylated in response to hormone binding. In the absence of hormone, a few PR-A and -B molecules are phosphorylated at Serine 190 (S190). Hormone increases this number two-fold, providing evidence for hormone stimulation. The common Serine at 294 can only be phosphorylated on PR-B, due to a difference in N-terminal conformation. This may account for functional differences between the molecules. Alternate start sites also generate two shorter forms that lack the N-terminus: PR-C (60 kDa, 339 aa), PR-M (38 kDa, 314aa). PR-A, -B and -C are known to heterodimerize. Alternate splicing of PR-A generates at least four other isoforms. All contain aa 1 - 516 (with the N-terminus), and are either truncated or show a partial deletion of the HBD.

Synonyms:

NR3C3; PR

Protein Families:

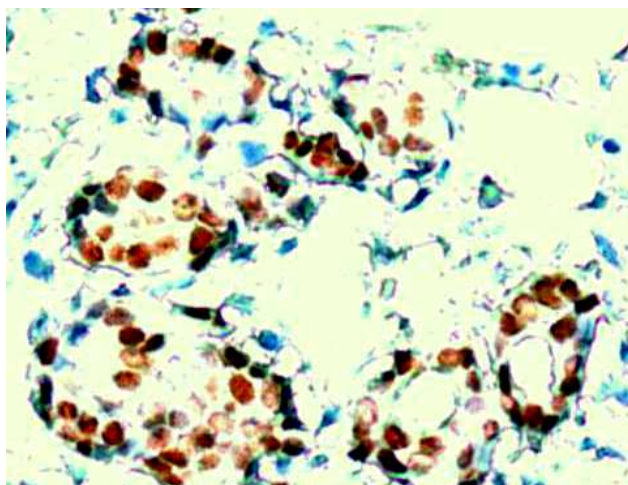
Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation

Product images:

WB: The cell lysate derived from MCF-7 was immunoprobed by Rabbit anti-PR antibody at 1:500.



Human breast cancer tissue stained with Anti-PR antibody, at 1:200 for 10 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissue requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.