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# PGR Antibody (C-term)
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**
**Catalog # AP19839b**

## Specification

### PGR Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB,E** |
| Primary Accession | P06401 |
| Other Accession | Q63449, P06186, Q00175, NP_000917.3, Q28590 |
| Reactivity | **Human** |
| Predicted | **Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Rabbit IgG** |
| Calculated MW | **98981** |
| Antigen Region | **833-861** |

### PGR Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 5241

**Other Names**
Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3

**Target/Specificity**
This PGR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 833-861 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PGR.

**Dilution**
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
PGR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### PGR Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

**Name** PGR

**Synonyms** NR3C3

**Function** The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Depending on the isoform, progesterone receptor functions as a transcriptional activator or repressor.

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both hormone- and cell cycle-dependent. On hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(1) and G(2)/M phases [Isoform 4]: Mitochondrion outer membrane

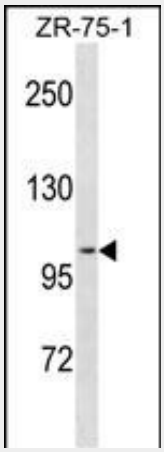
**Tissue Location**
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but not of isoform A persists in the glands during mid-secretory phase. In the stroma, isoform A is the predominant form throughout the cycle. Heterogeneous isoform expression between the glands of the endometrium basalis and functionalis is implying region-specific responses to hormonal stimuli

## PGR Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## PGR Antibody (C-term) - Images




PGR Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP19839b) western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the PGR antibody detected the PGR protein (arrow).

## PGR Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. The encoded protein mediates the physiological effects of progesterone, which plays a central role in reproductive events associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. This gene uses two distinct promotors and translation start sites in the first exon to produce two isoforms, A and B. The two isoforms are identical except for the additional 165 amino acids found in the N-terminus of isoform B and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of transcription initiation for isoform A has not been clearly determined.

**PGR Antibody (C-term) - References**

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Van Belle, V., et al. J. Clin. Oncol. 28(27):4129-4134(2010)
Taylor, K.C., et al. Horm Res Paediatr (2010) In press :
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