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PGR (M) Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

Cat#: R1864-2

Quantity: 100 ul

Predicted | Observed M.W.: 99 kDa

Lot#: Refer to vial

Application: WB

Uniprot ID: P06401

Background:

Progesterone receptor (PGR) is a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. PGR mediates the physiological effects of progesterone, which plays a central role in reproductive events associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. When no binding hormone is present the carboxyl terminal inhibits transcription. Binding to a hormone induces a structural change that removes the inhibitory action. Progesterone antagonists prevent the structural reconfiguration. After progesterone binds to the receptor, restructuring with dimerization follows and the complex enters the nucleus and binds to DNA. There transcription takes place, resulting in formation of messenger RNA that is translated by ribosomes to produce specific proteins.

Other Names:

Progesterone receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, NR3C3

Source and Purity:

Rabbit polyclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with a GST-fusion protein containing the middle region of human PGR. Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Storage Buffer and Condition:

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 100 ug/ml BSA, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% NaN₃. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.

Species Specificity:

Human

Tested Applications:

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein*)

*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modifications.

Product Data:

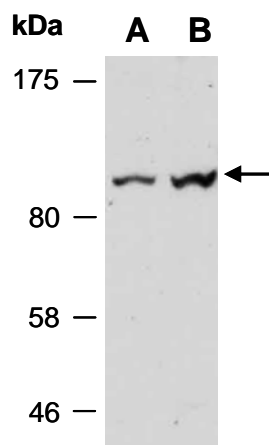


Fig 1. Western blot of total cell extracts from (A) human HeLa, (B) human Jurkat; using anti-PGR (M) (R1864-2) at RT for 2 h.