

Anti-Phospho-Progesterone Receptor (Ser400) Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 99 kDa.
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.

Applications

Verified Activity: 1. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells treated with Heatshock using Phospho-Progesterone Receptor (Ser400) antibody TMAC-03433. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 400 (A-R-S(p)-P-R) derived from Human Progesterone Receptor
Antigen Species:	Human
Uniprot ID:	P06401
Synonyms:	p-Progesterone Receptor (S400);Progesterone Receptor (p-Ser400);Progesterone Receptor (p-S400);p-Progesterone Receptor (Ser400)

Research Background

Progesterone receptors (PRs) are nuclear hormone receptors of the NR3C class, which also includes 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,

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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 gland and receptor expression is induced by estrogen. Well established functions of progesterone receptors 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 centers to carbon dioxide and decreases arterial and alveolar PCO₂ in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and during pregnancy. The human gene encoding the progesterone receptor has been localized to 11q22.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel: 781-999-4286 E_mail: info@targetmol.com Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481