

## Anti-Progesterone Receptor Antibody (9Z37)

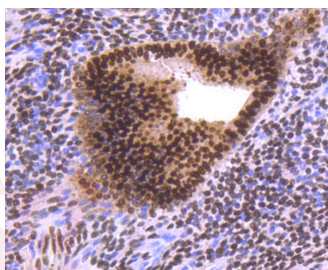
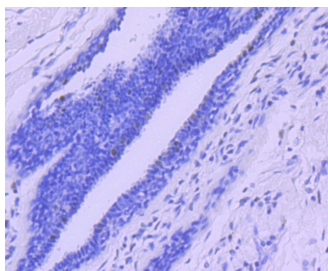
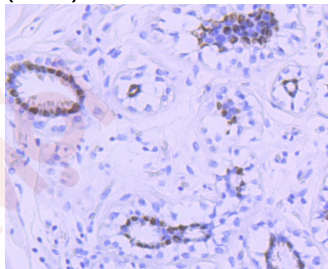
### Product Details

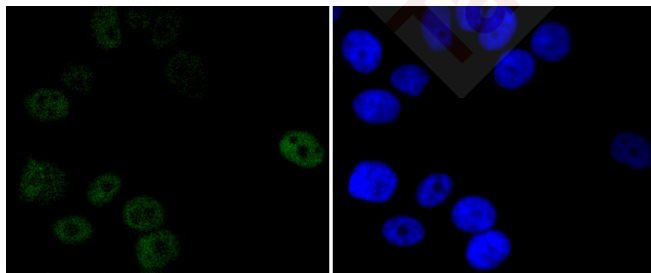
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 99 kDa.
Clone:	9Z37
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast tissue using anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus tissue using anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. ICC staining Progesterone Receptor in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

### 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: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P06401

Synonyms: PRB;Progesterin receptor form B;Progesterin receptor form A;NR3C3;PR;Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3;PGR;PRA;PRGR;Progesterone receptor

### Research Background

The effects of progesterone are mediated by two functionally different isoforms of the progesterone receptor, PR-A and PR-B, which are transcribed from distinct, estrogen-inducible promoters within a single copy of the PR gene. The first 164 amino acids of PR-B are absent in PR-A. Progesterone-bound PR-A and PR-B have different transcription activation properties. Specifically, PR-B functions as a transcriptional activator in most cell and promoter contexts, while PR-A is transcriptionally inactive and functions as a strong ligand-dependent transdominant repressor of steroid hormone receptor transcriptional activity. An inhibitory domain (ID), which maps to the amino terminus of the receptor, exists within both PR isoforms. Interestingly, the ID is functionally active only in PR-A and is necessary for steroid hormone transrepression by PR-A, suggesting that PR-A and PR-B may have different conformations in the cell. Phosphorylation of human PR occurs on at least nine serine residues. Phosphorylation of three of the residues is hormone-inducible (Ser 102, Ser 294 and Ser 345); the others are basal but hormone-stimulated.

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