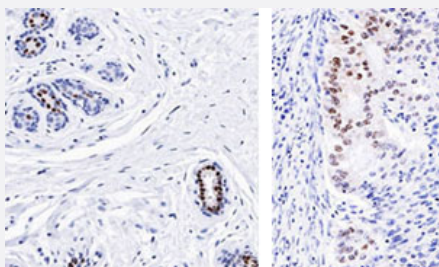


PGR monoclonal antibody, clone PR484

Catalog # MAB11326

Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of normal human breast (left) and endometrial carcinoma (right) with PGR monoclonal antibody, clone PR484 (Cat # MAB11317) at 1:500 using peroxidase-conjugate and DAB chromogen.

Specification

Product Description Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant PGR.

Immunogen Recombinant human Progesterone Receptor protein

Host Mouse

Reactivity Human

Form Liquid

Purification Protein G purification

Isotype IgG1, kappa

Recommend Usage Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:200-1:400 for 30 minutes at RT) (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)
Western Blot (0.5-1.0ug/ml for 2 hours at Room Temp)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer In 10 mM PBS, pH 7.4 (0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction

Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of normal human breast (left) and endometrial carcinoma (right) with PGR monoclonal antibody, clone PR484 (Cat # MAB11317) at 1:500 using peroxidase-conjugate and DAB chromogen.

Gene Info — PGR

Entrez GeneID[5241](#)**Gene Name**

PGR

Gene Alias

NR3C3, PR

Gene Description

progesterone receptor

Omim ID[607311](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

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 promoters 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 A only, and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of transcription initiation for isoform B has not been clearly determined. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

-

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adhesions](#)

- [Aortic Aneurysm](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Connective Tissue Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Gender Identity](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hyperprolactinemia](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Infection](#)
- [Infertility](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Leiomyoma](#)

- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Migraine Disorders](#)
- [Musculoskeletal Diseases](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Cysts](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Panic Disorder](#)
- [Peritoneal Diseases](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Proteinuria](#)
- [Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)

- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Diseases](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Vertigo](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)