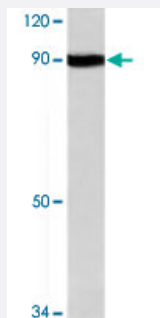


PGR polyclonal antibody

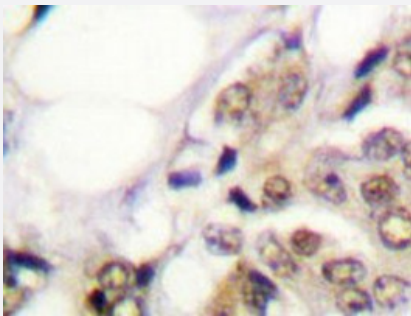
Catalog # PAB24862 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate with PGR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24862).



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

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using PGR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24862).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PGR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to PGR.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	~90.0
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	PGR polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of PGR protein.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.2 (0.09% 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

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate with PGR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24862).

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

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using PGR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24862).

- Immunofluorescence

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](#)