Progesterone Receptor (6A1) Mouse mAb



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Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 90 (PR-A). 118 (PR- B).	Source/Isotype: Mouse IgG1	UniProt ID: #P06401	Entrez-Gene Id: 5241
	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation		Dilution 1:1000 1:50		
	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
sitivity	Progesterone Receptor (6A1) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of total progesterone receptor. It does not cross-react with other PR family members.				
ation	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser190 of human progesterone receptor.				
	Human progesterone receptor (PR) is expressed as two forms: the full length PR-B and the short form PR-A. PR-A lacks the first 164 amino acid residues of PR-B (1,2). Both PR-A and PR-B are ligand activated, but differ in their relative ability to activate target gene transcription (3,4). The activity of PR is regulated by phosphorylation; at least seven serine residues are phosphorylated in its amino-terminal domain. Three sites (Ser81, Ser102, and Ser162) are unique to full length PR-B, while other sites (Ser190, Ser294, Ser345, and Ser400) are shared by both isoforms (5). Phosphorylation of PR-B at Ser190 (equivalent to Ser26 of PR-A) is catalyzed by CDK2 (6). Mutation of Ser190 results in decreased activity of PR (7), suggesting that the phosphorylation at Ser190 may be critical to its biological function.				
eferences	 Evans, R.M. (1988) Science 240, 889-895. Kastner, P. et al. (1990) EMBO J. 112, 1603-1614. Giangrande, P.H. et al. (2000) Mol. Cell. Biol. 20, 3102-3115. Wen, D.X. et al. (1994) Mol. Cell. Biol. 14, 8356-8364. Clemm, D.L. et al. (2000) Mol. Endocrinol. 14, 52-65. Zhang, Y. et al. (1997) Mol. Endocrinol. 11, 823-832. Takimoto, G.S. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271, 13308-13316. 				
	•	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM s 0.02% sodium azide sitivity Progesterone Recep receptor. It does not Monoclonal antibod residues surroundin Human progesteron PR-A. PR-A lacks the but differ in their rel regulated by phospl domain. Three sites (Ser190, Ser294, Ser Ser190 (equivalent t activity of PR (7), sug function. eferences 1. Evans, R.M. (1988) 2. Kastner, P. et al. (1 3. Giangrande, P.H. et 4. Wen, D.X. et al. (15 5. Clemm, D.L. et al. 6. Zhang, Y. et al. (15	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not receptor. It does not cross-react with other and produced by immunoprecipitation Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunoprecipitation Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunoprecipitation Human progesterone receptor (PR) is expressed by the first 164 amino acid result of the first 164 amino acid	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Sitivity Progesterone Receptor (6A1) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogreceptor. It does not cross-react with other PR family members. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a sresidues surrounding Ser190 of human progesterone receptor. Human progesterone receptor (PR) is expressed as two forms: the PR-A. PR-A lacks the first 164 amino acid residues of PR-B (1,2). Bobut differ in their relative ability to activate target gene transcript regulated by phosphorylation; at least seven serine residues are promoted by phosphorylation; at least seven serine residues ar	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycer 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Sitivity Progesterone Receptor (6A1) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of tot receptor. It does not cross-react with other PR family members. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide coresidues surrounding Ser190 of human progesterone receptor. Human progesterone receptor (PR) is expressed as two forms: the full length PR-B a PR-A. PR-A lacks the first 164 amino acid residues of PR-B (1,2). Both PR-A and PR-B a but differ in their relative ability to activate target gene transcription (3,4). The activit regulated by phosphorylation; at least seven serine residues are phosphorylated in i domain. Three sites (Ser81, Ser102, and Ser162) are unique to full length PR-B, while (Ser190, Ser294, Ser345, and Ser400) are shared by both isoforms (5). Phosphorylation Ser190 (equivalent to Ser26 of PR-A) is catalyzed by CDK2 (6). Mutation of Ser190 restriction. Seferences 1. Evans, R.M. (1988) Science 240, 889-895. 2. Kastner, P. et al. (1990) EMBO J. 112, 1603-1614. 3. Giangrande, P.H. et al. (2000) Mol. Cell. Biol. 14, 83-68-88-64. 5. Clemm, D.X. et al. (1994) Mol. Cell. Biol. 14, 83-68-65. 6. Zhang, Y. et al. (1997) Mol. Endocrinol. 11, 823-832.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

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