Anti-Progesterone receptor Antibody

ER1901-96



Product Type: Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human

Applications: WB, IF-Cell, FC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size 99 kDa.

Description: 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.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human Progesterone receptor aa 30-250.

Positive control: AN3CA cell lysates, A549 cell, MCF-7 cell.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, Membrane, Mitochondrion, Mitochondrion outer membrane, Nucleus.

Database links: SwissProt: P06401 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:500-1:2000 IF-Cell 1:100-1:500 FC 1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 50% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4° C. Store at $+4^{\circ}$ C short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into

single-use upon delivery. Store at -20 ℃ long term.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

Hangzhou Huaan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.



Service mail:support@huabio.cn



Images

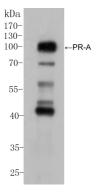


Fig1: Western blot analysis of Progesterone receptor on AN3CA cell lysate. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ER1901-96, 1/100) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

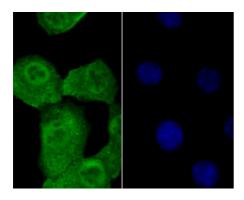


Fig2: ICC staining of Progesterone receptor in A549 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ER1901-96, 1/100) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/100 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

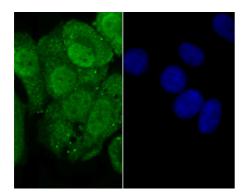


Fig3: ICC staining of Progesterone receptor in MCF-7 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ER1901-96, 1/100) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/100 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

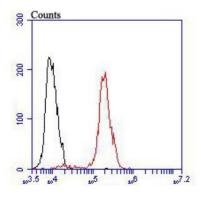


Fig4: Flow cytometric analysis of Progesterone receptor was done on MCF-7 cells. The cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with the primary antibody (ER1901-96, 1/100) (red). After incubation of the primary antibody at room temperature for an hour, the cells were stained with a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG Secondary antibody at 1/500 dilution for 30 minutes. Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Vegeto E et al. Human progesterone receptor A form is a cell- and promoter-specific repressor of human progesterone receptor B function. Mol Endocrinol 7:1244-1255 (1993).