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Product datasheet for UM800037CF

Progesterone Receptor (PGR) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: UMAB136]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	UMAB136
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:2000, IHC 1:200
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant protein fragment corresponding to amino acids 1-298 of human PGR (NP_000917) produced in E.coli.
Formulation:	Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose)
Reconstitution Method:	For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific)
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	progesterone receptor
Database Link:	NP_000917 Entrez Gene 5241 Human P06401

View online »

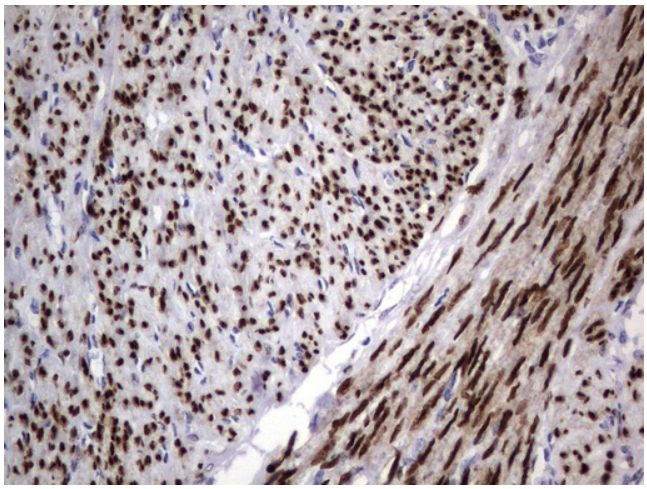
Background: This gene encodes a member of the steroid receptor superfamily. The encoded protein mediates the physiological effects of progesterone, which plays a central role in reproductive events associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. This gene uses two distinct promotors and 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 B and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011]

Synonyms: NR3C3; PR

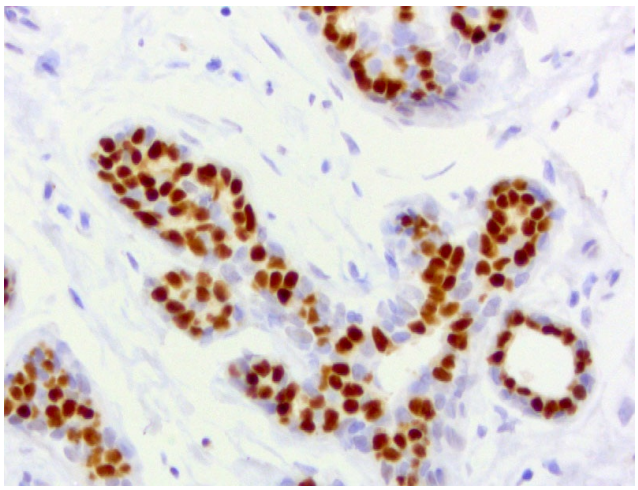
Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways: Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation

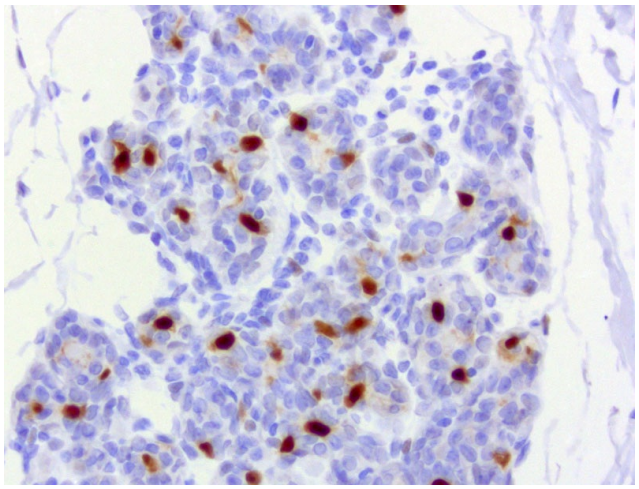
Product images:



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Adenocarcinoma of Human endometrium tissue using anti-PGR mouse monoclonal antibody. ([UM800037]; heat-induced epitope retrieval by 1mM EDTA in 10mM Tris, pH9.0, 120°C for 3min) (1:200)



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded normal/normal adjacent breast with mouse anti-Progesterone [PgR] clone UMAB136 1:400 of 1mg/mL using HIER TEE pH9.0 [GBI Labs B21-Tris/EDTA HIER]. Expression of progesterone is nuclear in normal/normal adjacent breast tissue.



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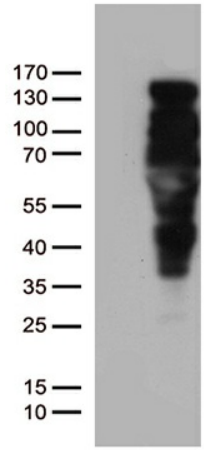
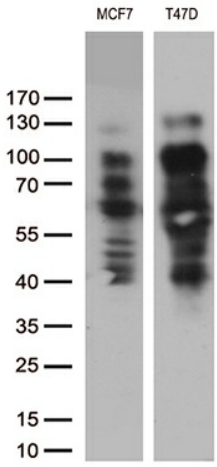
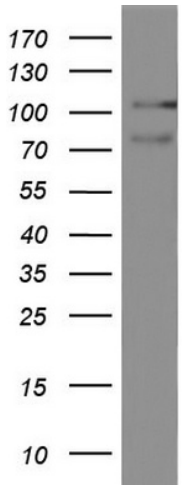


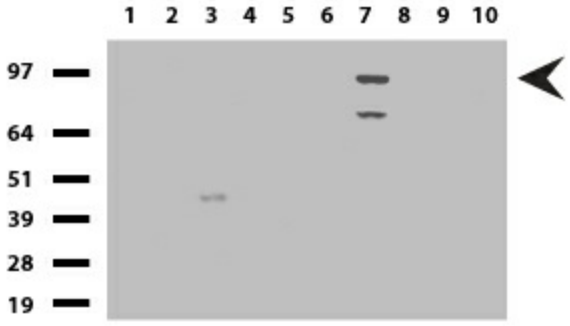
HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY PGR ([RC221303], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-PGR (1:500).



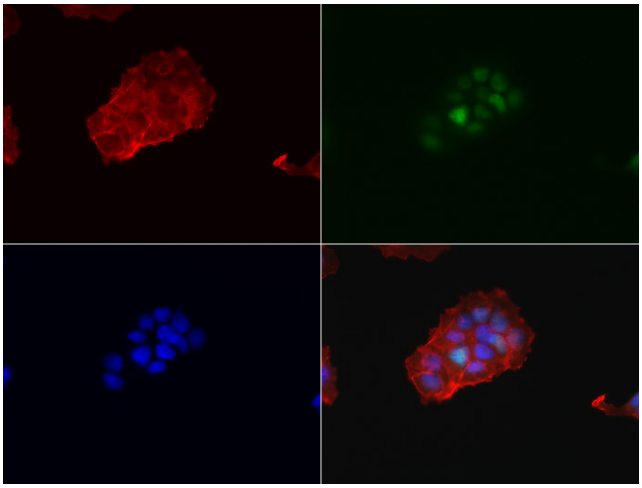
Western blot analysis of extracts (35ug) from 2 different cell lines by using anti-PGR monoclonal antibody (1:500).



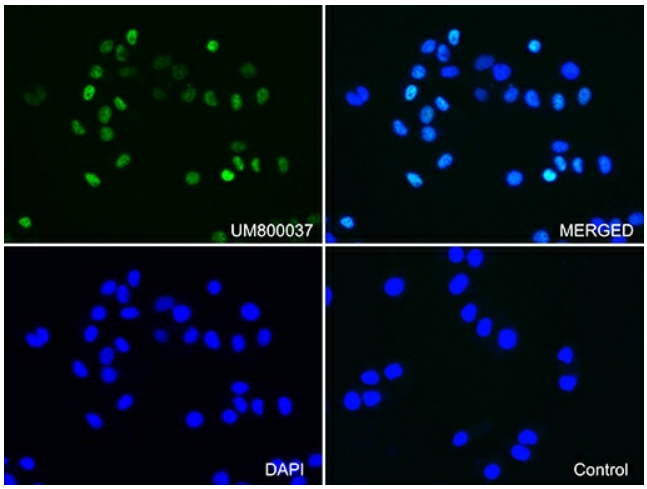
Western blot analysis of MCF7 cell lysate (35ug) by using anti-PGR monoclonal antibody.



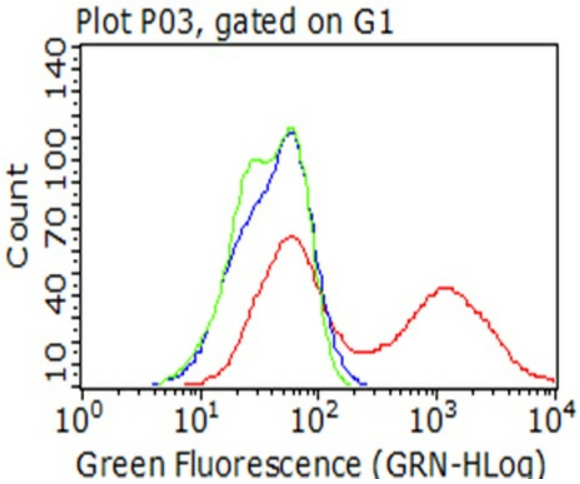
Western blot of human tissue lysates (15ug) from 10 different tissues (1: Testis, 2: Omentum, 3: Uterus, 4: Breast, 5: Brain, 6: Liver, 7: Ovary, 8: Thyroid, 9: Colon, 10: Spleen). Diluation: 1:500.



Immunofluorescent staining of MCF-7 cells using anti-PGR mouse monoclonal antibody ([UM800037], green, 1:50). Actin filaments were labeled with TRITC-phalloidin (red), and nuclear with DAPI (blue). The three-color overlay image is located at the bottom-right corner.



Immunofluorescent staining of T47D cells using anti-PGR mouse monoclonal antibody ([UM800037], green, upper left; merged, upper right) or Isotype control (merged, lower right). Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue, lower left) (1:100).



HEK293T cells transfected with either [RC221303] overexpress plasmid (Red), compared to an IgG isotype control, (Green) or empty vector control plasmid (Blue) were immunostained by anti-PGR antibody ([UM800037]), and then analyzed by flow cytometry (1:100).