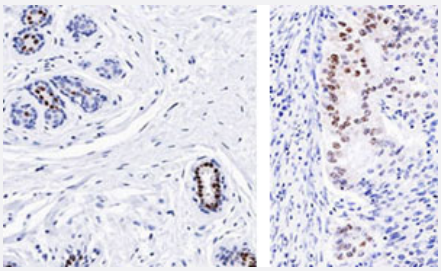
PGR monoclonal antibody, clone PR484

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)

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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 shoul d 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 associ ated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. This gene uses two distinct promotor s and translation start sites in the first exon to produce two isoforms, A and B. The two isoforms ar e identical except for the additional 165 amino acids found in the N-terminus of isoform A only, an d mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of tran scription initiation for isoform B has not been clearly determined. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	-

Disease

- Abortion
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adhesions

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- 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

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- 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

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- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Diseases
- Uterine Neoplasms
- Vertigo
- Werner syndrome

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