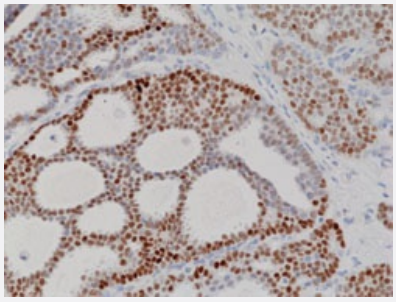
RecomAb™

PGR monoclonal antibody, clone RM357

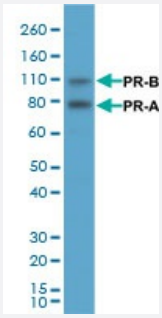
Catalog # MAB23160 Size 100 uL

Applications



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

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human breast cancer with PGR monoclonal antibody, clone RM357 (Cat # MAB23160) at a 1:100 dilution.



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of T-47D cell lysates with PGR monoclonal antibody, clone RM357 (Cat # MAB23160) at 1:2000 dilution.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human PGR.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminus of human PGR.
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody reacts to human PGR. It may also react to mouse and rat PGR, as predicted by immun ogen homology.
Form	Liquid

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Purification	Protein A purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:100-1:200) Western Blot (1:1000-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (50% glycerol, 1% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	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)

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- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of T-47D cell lysates with PGR monoclonal antibody, clone RM357 (Cat # MAB23160) at 1:2000 dilution.

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

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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

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- 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

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- 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

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