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## Progesterone Receptor Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-23376R

Target Protein: Progesterone Receptor

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), Flow-Cyt (1ug/Test)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat (predicted:Rabbit)

Predicted MW: 103 kDa

Entrez Gene: 5241

Swiss Prot: P06401

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Progesterone Receptor:  
221-320/933.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

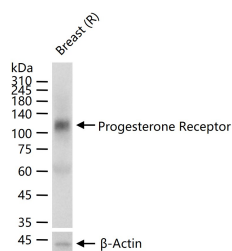
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

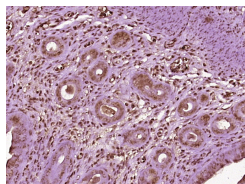
**Background:** Estrogen and progesterone receptor are members of a family of transcription factors that are regulated by the binding of their cognate ligands. The interaction of hormone-bound estrogen receptors with estrogen responsive elements(EREs) alters transcription of ERE-containing genes. The carboxy terminal region of the estrgen receptor contains the ligand binding domain, the amino terminus serves as the transactivation domain, and the DNA binding domain is centrally located. Two forms of estrogen receptor have been identified, ER alpha and ER beta. ER alpha and ER beta have been shown to be differentially activated by various ligands. The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (hPR-Aand hPR-B), which arise from alternative splicing. In most cells, hPR-B functions as a transcriptional activator of progesterone-responsive gene, whereas hPR-A function as a transcriptional inhibitor of all steroid hormone receptors.

### VALIDATION IMAGES

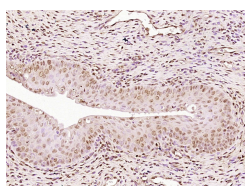
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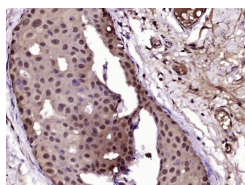
25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Progesterone Receptor polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (bs-23376R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



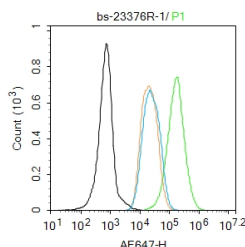
Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse uterus tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (PRGR) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-23376R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat uterus); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Progesterone Receptor) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-23376R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human breast cancer); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Progesterone Receptor) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-23376R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Blank control: MCF7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody (bs-23376R) Dilution: 1μg /10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647 Dilution: 1μg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=6.208] Jianlin Zeng. et al. Subacute Ruminal Acidosis as a Potential Factor That Induces Endometrium Injury in Sheep. INT J MOL SCI. 2023 Jan;24(2):1192 IHC ; Sheep . 36674716

[IF=5.131] Yu Tang. et al. hUMSCs Restore Uterine Function by Inhibiting Endometrial Fibrosis via Regulation of the MMP-9/TIMP-1 Ratio in CDDP-Induced Injury Rats. STEM CELLS INT. 2023;2023:8014052 IHC ; Rat . 36994440

[IF=4.757] Hyun Jin Kim. et al. Dienogest May Reduce Estradiol- and Inflammatory Cytokine-Induced Cell Viability and Proliferation and Inhibit the Pathogenesis of Endometriosis: A Cell Culture- and Mouse Model-Based Study. BIOMEDICINES. 2022 Nov;10(11):2992 IHC ; Mouse . 36428561

[IF=2.6] Zilu Wang. et al. Establishment of an immortalized cell line derived from human adenomyosis ectopic lesions. TISSUE CELL. 2023 Dec;102284 WB ; Human . 38134573

[IF=2.984] Junjie Hu. et al. Assessment of progesterone synthesis and its regulation role on dihydrotestosterone secretion in sheep epididymis. Gene. 2021 Jul;790:145699 WB,IHC ; Sheep . 33964380