

## PGR

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 99kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human PGR

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

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**Synonym:**

NR3C3; PR;

**Catalog #:** A2105

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 5241

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P06401

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Human progesterone receptor (PR) is expressed as two forms: the full length PR B and the short form PR A. PR A lacks the first 164 amino acid residues of PR B (1,2). Both PR A and PR B are ligand activated, but differ in their relative ability to activate target gene transcription (3,4). The activity of PR is regulated by phosphorylation; at least seven serine residues are phosphorylated in its amino-terminal domain. Three sites (Ser81, Ser102, and Ser162) are unique to full length PR B, while other sites (Ser190, Ser294, Ser345, and Ser400) are shared by both isoforms (5). Phosphorylation of PR B at Ser190 (equivalent to Ser26 of PR A) is catalyzed by CDK2 (6). Mutation of Ser190 results in decreased activity of PR (7), suggesting that the phosphorylation at Ser190 may be critical to its biological function.

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