

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects human PR-A and PR-B in Western blots. |
| Source | Polyclonal Sheep IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PR-B Met1-Leu189 Accession # P06401 |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide |
| *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions. | |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

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| Western Blot | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |
| Immunocytochemistry | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |
| Immunohistochemistry | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| Shipping | The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| Stability & Storage | Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied |

BACKGROUND

Progesterone Receptor B (PR-B) is a 118 kDa member of the NR3 subfamily within the nuclear hormone receptor family of proteins. It is expressed in female reproductive tissues as well as neurons throughout the CNS. PR-B is particularly important in the mammary gland where it mediates proliferative responses to progesterone. Human PR-B is 933 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal regulatory region (aa 1-566), a DNA binding domain (aa 567-639), and a steroid-binding region (aa 681-933). Ligand binding induces a key phosphorylation event at Ser294 by ERK1/2. An alternate start site at Met165 generates 90 kDa PR-A, an isoform particularly important in the ovary and uterus that insures fertility. Other isoforms show a deletion of either aa 637-738 or 598-636, or a 17 aa substitution for aa 787-933.

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