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PR (phospho Ser400) Polyclonal Antibody

Progesterone Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser400. AA range:371-420 Specificity Phospho-PR (\$400) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PR protonly when phosphorylated at \$400. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms PGR; NR3C3; Progesterone receptor; PR; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group member 3 Observed Band 99kD Cell Pathway Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both hormone- and cell cycle-dependent. On hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(and G(2)/M phases.; [Isoform A]. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Kainly nuclear.; [Isoform A]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm in the G(and G(2)/M phases.; [Isoform A]. Nucleus. Cytoplasm in the G(and G(2)/M phases.; [Isoform A]. Tissue Specificity In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B isoform A presists in the glands during mid-secretory phase. In the stroma, isoform A persists in the glands during mid-secretory phase. In the stroma, isofor		
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	regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Progesterone receptor isoform B (PRB) is involved activation of c-SRC/MAPK signaling on hormone stimulation.,online information:Progesterone receptor entry,PTM:Phosphorylated on multiple serine sites. Several of these sites are hormone-dependent. Phosphorylation on Ser-294 occurs preferentially on isoform B, is highly hormone-dependent and modulates ubiquitination and sumoylation on Lys-388. Phosphorylation on Ser-102 and Ser-345 also requires induction by hormone. Basal phosphorylation on Se
Background	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 associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. This gene uses two distinct promotors and translation start sites in the first exon to produce several transcript variants, both protein coding and non-protein coding. Two of the isoforms (A and B) are identical except for an additional 165 amino acids found in the N-terminus of isoform B and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

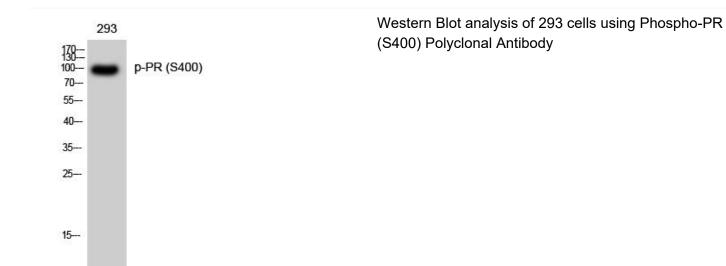


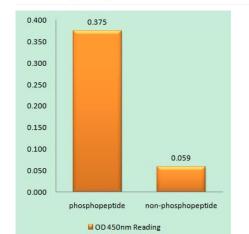
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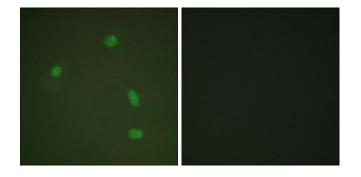


Products Images





Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Progesterone Receptor (Phospho-Ser400) Antibody



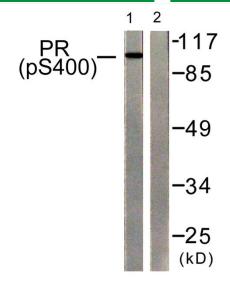
Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Progesterone Receptor (Phospho-Ser400) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



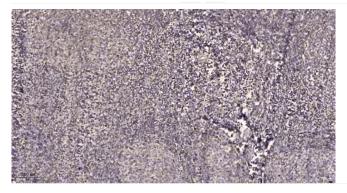
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Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with heat shock, using Progesterone Receptor (Phospho-Ser400) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).