abcam

Product datasheet

APC Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody [YR85] ab303063

Recombinant RabMAb

1 Image

Overview

Product name	APC Anti-Progesterone Receptor antibody [YR85]
Description	APC Rabbit monoclonal [YR85] to Progesterone Receptor
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	APC. Ex: 645nm, Em: 660nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Target binding affinity, Antibody labelling
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
General notes	This **conjugated primary antibody** is released using a quantitative quality control method that evaluates binding affinity post-conjugation and efficiency of antibody labeling. For suitable applications and species reactivity, please refer to the unconjugated version of this clone. This conjugated antibody is eligible for Abtrial: learn more **here**. This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production For more information **see here**. Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at +4°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 1% BSA, 98% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	YR85
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab303063 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

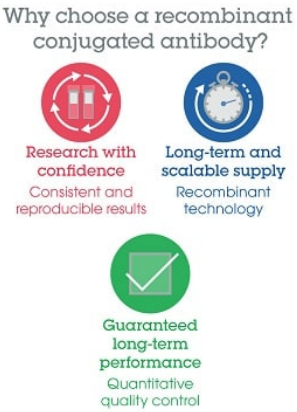
Application	Abreviews	Notes
Target binding affinity		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Antibody labelling		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Function	The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the 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. Isoform A: inactive in stimulating c-Src/MAPK signaling on hormone stimulation. Isoform 4: Increases mitochondrial membrane potential and cellular respiration upon stimulation by progesterone.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
Domain	Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain.
Post-translational modifications	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 Ser-81, Ser-162, Ser-190 and Ser-400 is increased in response to progesterone and can be phosphorylated in vitro by the CDK2-A1 complex. Increased levels of phosphorylation on Ser-400 also in the presence of EGF, heregulin, IGF, PMA and FBS. Phosphorylation at this site by CDK2 is ligand-independent, and increases nuclear translocation and transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-162 and Ser-294, but not at Ser-190, is impaired during the G(2)/M phase of the cell cycle. Phosphorylation on Ser-345 by ERK1/2 MAPK is required for interaction with SP1. Sumoylation is hormone-dependent and represses transcriptional activity. Sumoylation on all three sites is enhanced by PIAS3. Desumoylated by SENP1. Sumoylation on Lys-388, the main site of sumoylation, is repressed by ubiquitination on the same site, and modulated by phosphorylation at Ser-294. Ubiquitination is hormone-dependent and represses sumoylation on the same site. Promoted by MAPK-mediated phosphorylation on Ser-294. Palmitoylated by ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21. Palmitoylation is required for plasma membrane targeting and for rapid intracellular signaling via ERK and AKT kinases and cAMP generation.
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both homone- and cell cycle-dependent. On

hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(1) and G(2)/M phases; Mitochondrion outer membrane and Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Mainly nuclear.

Images



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- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

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