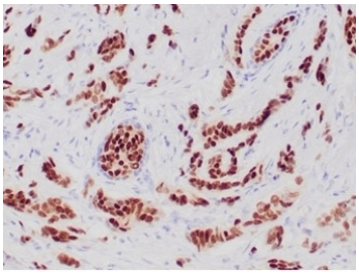
Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R [clone PGR/6854R] (V8885)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8885-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8885-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8885SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

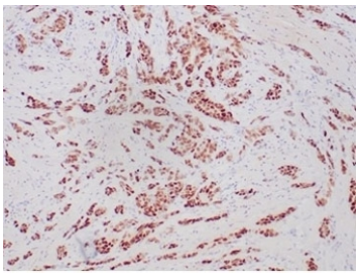
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

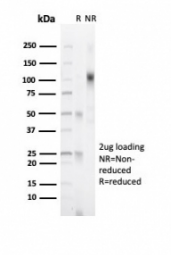
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	PGR/6854R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P06401
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Progesterone Receptor antibody is available for research use only.



Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R immunohistochemistry analysis of Progesterone receptor / PGR in human breast carcinoma tissue. FFPE human breast carcinoma tissue was stained with Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R following heat induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes prior to cooling and staining. HRP-DAB brown chromogenic signal reveals nuclear staining in tumor epithelial cells, consistent with the nuclear localization of Progesterone receptor (PGR) in hormone-responsive breast cancer. PR immunohistochemistry staining is widely used in breast cancer diagnostics to evaluate progesterone receptor expression in tumor epithelial cells and to assess hormone receptor status alongside ER and HER2 in breast carcinoma.



Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R immunohistochemistry analysis of Progesterone receptor / PGR in human breast carcinoma. FFPE human breast carcinoma tissue was stained with the recombinant rabbit monoclonal Progesterone Receptor Antibody PGR/6854R following heat induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes prior to cooling and staining. HRP-DAB brown chromogenic signal demonstrates nuclear staining in malignant epithelial cells within glandular tumor structures, consistent with the nuclear localization of Progesterone receptor (PGR). PR immunohistochemistry staining is widely used in breast cancer diagnostics to evaluate progesterone receptor expression in tumor epithelial cells and determine hormone receptor status alongside ER and HER2.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant Progesterone Receptor antibody (clone PGR/6854R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Progesterone receptor (PGR) is a ligand-activated nuclear hormone receptor encoded by the PGR gene that functions as a transcription factor regulating cellular responses to progesterone signaling. Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R recognizes this steroid hormone receptor, also known as PR or Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3 (NR3C3). Progesterone receptor is predominantly localized in the nucleus where progesterone binding activates transcriptional programs that control endocrine signaling, reproductive tissue biology, and hormone-dependent cellular differentiation.

Progesterone receptor expression is particularly important in hormone-responsive malignancies such as breast carcinoma where PR serves as a key biomarker. PR immunohistochemistry staining is widely used in breast cancer diagnostics to evaluate progesterone receptor expression in tumor epithelial cells. Determination of PR status by immunohistochemistry is commonly performed together with estrogen receptor (ER) and HER2 testing to characterize hormone receptor status and guide therapeutic decision making in breast cancer patients.

Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R is designed to detect PGR protein expression in studies of endocrine signaling and hormone-responsive tumor biology. In immunohistochemistry analysis, progesterone receptor staining is typically observed as nuclear staining in epithelial cells of breast tissue and breast carcinoma. This nuclear staining pattern reflects the receptor's function as a DNA-binding transcription factor that regulates progesterone-responsive gene expression.

The PGR gene produces two principal receptor isoforms, PR-A and PR-B, which arise from alternative transcription start sites and differ in their N-terminal regulatory domains. PR-B contains an additional transcriptional activation domain that enhances activation of progesterone-responsive genes, while PR-A can act both as a transcriptional activator and as a regulatory modulator of PR-B signaling activity. These isoforms contribute to the complex regulation of progesterone-dependent transcriptional responses in hormone-responsive tissues.

Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R supports research into steroid hormone receptor biology and breast cancer signaling pathways. Detection of progesterone receptor expression in breast carcinoma tissues allows investigators to examine hormone signaling mechanisms, evaluate receptor expression patterns in tumor cells, and study endocrine responsiveness in hormone-dependent cancers.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Progesterone Receptor Antibody Recombinant Rabbit MAb PGR/6854R should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 400-600 was used as the immunogen for the recombinant Progesterone Receptor antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Progesterone Receptor antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

PR antibody, PGR antibody, NR3C3 antibody, Progesterone receptor antibody, Progesterone receptor A antibody