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PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19839b

Specification

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession	P06401
Other Accession	Q63449, P06186, Q00175, NP_000917.3, Q28590

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5241

Other Names
Progesterone receptor, PR, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 3, PGR, NR3C3

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 848-861 of HUMAN PGR

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PGR

Synonyms NR3C3

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. Depending on the isoform, progesterone receptor functions as a transcriptional activator or repressor.

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nucleoplasmic shuttling is both hormone- and cell cycle-dependent. On hormone stimulation, retained in the cytoplasm in the G(1) and G(2)/M phases [Isoform 4]: Mitochondrion outer membrane

Tissue Location
In reproductive tissues the expression of isoform A and isoform B varies as a consequence of

developmental and hormonal status. Isoform A and isoform B are expressed in comparable levels in uterine glandular epithelium during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle. Expression of isoform B but not of isoform A persists in the glands during mid-secretory phase. In the stroma, isoform A is the predominant form throughout the cycle. Heterogeneous isoform expression between the glands of the endometrium basalis and functionalis is implying region-specific responses to hormonal stimuli

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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 two isoforms, A and B. The two isoforms are identical except for the additional 165 amino acids found in the N-terminus of isoform B and mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. The location of transcription initiation for isoform A has not been clearly determined.

PGR Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

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