

AR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT0294

Reactivity: Human; Rat; Mouse;

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Androgen Receptor

Fields: >>Oocyte meiosis;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor

activation;>>Prostate cancer

Gene Name: AR

Protein Name: Androgen receptor

P10275

P19091

Human Gene Id: 367

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human c-

ternal Androgen Receptor. AA range:621-670

Specificity: AR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AR protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

1/3



Observed Band: 99kD

Cell Pathway: Protein_Acetylation

Background: The androgen receptor gene is more than 90 kb long and codes for a protein that

has 3 major functional domains: the N-terminal domain, DNA-binding domain, and androgen-binding domain. The protein functions as a steroid-hormone activated transcription factor. Upon binding the hormone ligand, the receptor dissociates from accessory proteins, translocates into the nucleus, dimerizes, and then stimulates transcription of androgen responsive genes. This gene contains 2 polymorphic trinucleotide repeat segments that encode polyglutamine and polyglycine tracts in the N-terminal transactivation domain of its protein. Expansion of the polyglutamine tract from the normal 9-34 repeats to the pathogenic 38-62 repeats causes spinal bulbar muscular atrophy (Kennedy disease). Mutations in this gene are also associated with complete androgen insensitivity (CAIS). Two alternatively spliced variants encoding distinct isoform

Function : disease:Defects in AR are the cause of androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS)

[MIM:300068]; previously known as testicular feminization syndrome (TFM). AIS is an X-linked recessive form of pseudohermaphroditism due end-organ resistance to androgen. Affected males have female external genitalia, female breast development, blind vagina, absent uterus and female adnexa, and

abdominal or inguinal testes, despite a normal 46,XY karyotype.,disease:Defects

in AR are the cause of androgen insensitivity syndrome partial (PAIS) [MIM:312300]; also known as Reifenstein syndrome. PAIS is characterized by hypospadias, hypogonadism, gynecomastia, genital ambiguity, normal XY karyotype, and a pedigree pattern consistent with X-linked recessive inheritance. Some patients present azoospermia or severe oligospermia without other clinical

manifestations..disease:Defects in AR are the cause of spinal and bulb

Subcellular

Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Detected at the promoter of target genes

Location : (PubMed:25091737). Predominantly cytoplasmic in unligated for

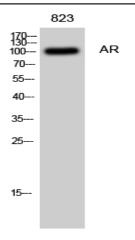
(PubMed:25091737). Predominantly cytoplasmic in unligated form but translocates to the nucleus upon ligand-binding. Can also translocate to the

nucleus in unligated form in the presence of RACK1...

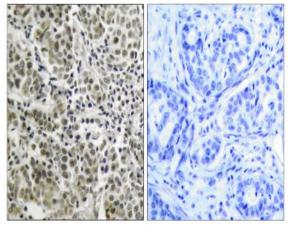
Expression: [Isoform 2]: Mainly expressed in heart and skeletal muscle.; [Isoform 3]:

Expressed in basal and stromal cells of the prostate (at protein level).

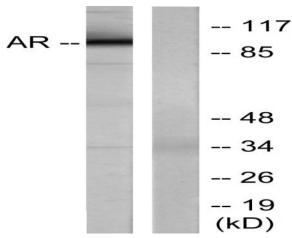
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 823 cells using AR Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue, using Androgen Receptor Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using Androgen Receptor Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.