



AR mouse mAb(ABT101)

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15530
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC;WB;IF
Gene Name	AR DHTR NR3C4
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human AR
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human AR protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.78% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	AR;androgen receptor;NR3C4;DHTR;AR DHTR NR3C4;Androgen receptor (Dihydrotestosterone receptor;Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4)
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Detected at the promoter of target genes (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. .
Tissue Specificity	[Isoform 2]: Mainly expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. ; [Isoform 3]: Expressed in basal and stromal cells of the prostate (at protein level).
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. Defects in AR are the cause of spinal and bulb

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

matters needing attention

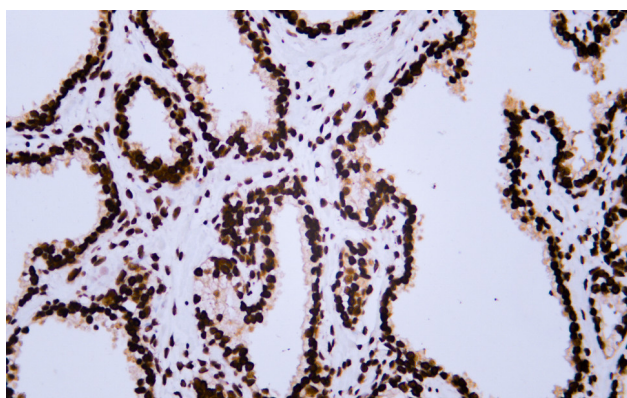
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

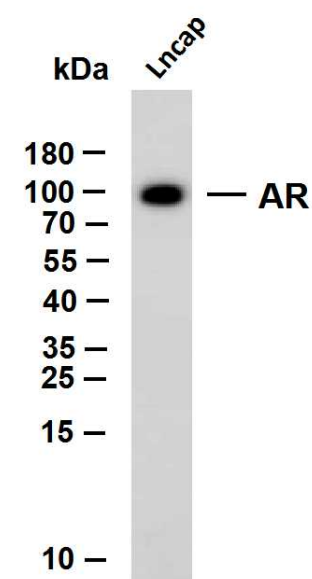
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Products Images



Human prostate tissue was stained with anti-AR(ABT101) antibody.



Lncap whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-AR(ABT101) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Lncap Predicted band size: 98kDa Observed band size: 98kDa