Androgen Receptor(Ab-650) Antibody

Catalog No: #AB21105

Package Size: #AB21105-1 50ul #AB21105-2 100ul #AB21105-4 25ul

Orders: order@abscitech.com
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Description

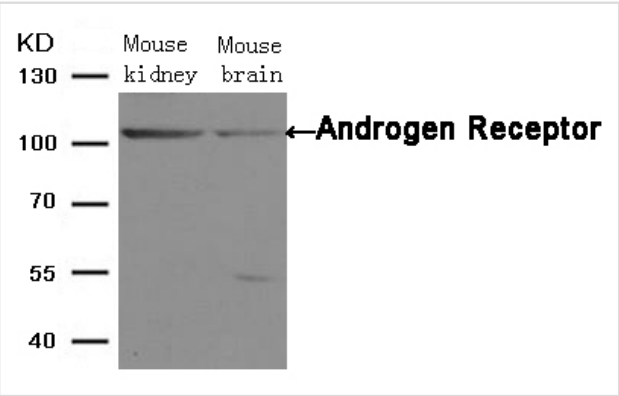
Product Name	Androgen Receptor(Ab-650) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Androgen Receptor protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.648~652 (T-T-S-P-T) derived from Human Androgen Receptor.
Target Name	Androgen Receptor
Other Names	ANDR; DHTR; AR
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P10275NCBI Protein: NP_000035.2
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 110kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse kindey and brain tissue using Androgen Receptor (Ab-650) Antibody #AB21105.

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 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 isoforms have been described.

Brinkman, A.O. et al. (1999) J. Steroid. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 69, 307-313.
Avila, D.M. et al. (2001) J. Steroid. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 76, 135-142.
Montgomery, J.S. et al. (2001) J. Pathol. 195, 138-146.