

Androgen receptor/NR3C4 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200154P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

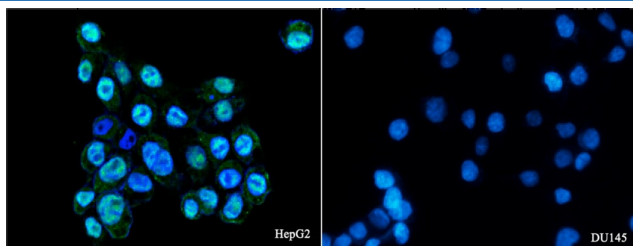
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human Androgen receptor/NR3C4
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	1A9
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
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Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of AR in HepG2 and DU145 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human AR monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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 isoforms have been described.

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