ELK Biotechnology

AR (phospho Tyr363) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5936

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	AR (phospho Tyr363) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Androgen Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Tyr363. AA range:331-380
Specificity	Phospho-AR (Y363) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AR protein only when phosphorylated at Y363.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Androgen receptor
Gene Name	AR
Cellular localization	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 RAC
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	85kD
Human Gene ID	367
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P10275
Alternative Names	AR; DHTR; NR3C4; Androgen receptor;

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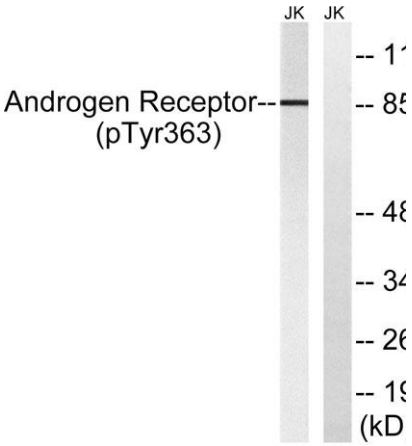
Dihydrotestosterone receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4

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



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with UV 15', using Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Tyr363) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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