

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Androgen R/NR3C4 in direct ELISAs. Detects human, mouse and rat Androgen R/NR3C4 in Western blotting.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Androgen R/NR3C4 Thr660-Gln919 Accession # P10275
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The ligand binding domain of human AR (aa 661-920) shares 100% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat AR. AR (Androgen receptor) is a 99 kDa (predicted) member of the NR3 subfamily, nuclear hormone receptor family of proteins. Due to a high number of Gln and Pro residues, it runs anomalously at 100-120 kDa in SDS-PAGE. It is widely expressed, being found in neurons, endothelial cells, osteoblasts, chondrocytes, macrophages, adipocytes, and prostate epithelium. Human AR is 919 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains three discrete domains: a "modulating" N-terminus (aa 1-553) that is rich in Gln, Pro and Gly, a Zn-finger DNA-binding region (aa 554-635), and a ligand-binding domain (aa 672-917). AR is highly polymorphic at the N-terminus, with total Gln and Gly residues differing by seven or more residues among individuals. Multiple potential splice forms exist, including an alternative start site at Met189 and a seven aa substitution for aa 1-538 that generates a 45 kDa isoform. AR does homodimerize, apparently with multiple isotypes. Over aa 661-920, human and mouse are identical in aa sequence.

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