

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects Human Androgen R/NR3C4 isoform 2 peptide in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1022602
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human Androgen R/NR3C4 isoform 2 synthetic peptide Accession # P10275
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.

Immunocytochemistry 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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