

DESCRIPTION

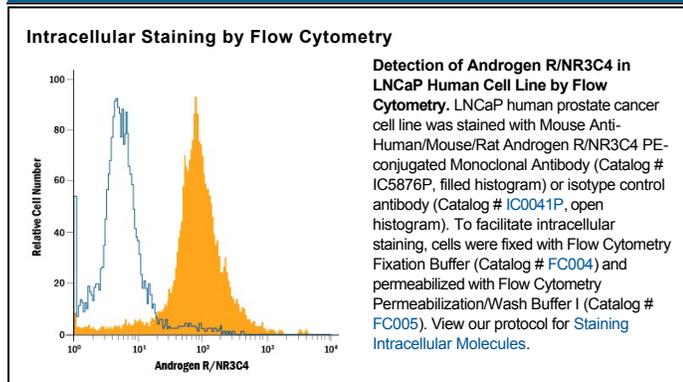
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Androgen R/NR3C4 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 523339
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Androgen R/NR3C4 Thr660-Gln919 Accession # P10275
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

AR (Androgen Receptor), also known as NR3C4, 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. The ligand binding domain of human AR (aa 661-920) shares 100% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat AR.