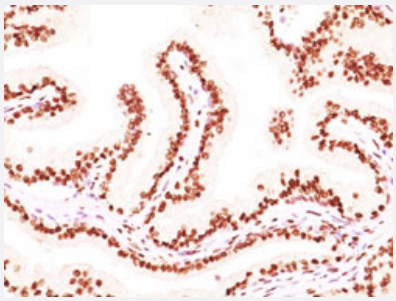
AR monoclonal antibody, clone AR441 + DHTR/882

Catalog # MAB14823 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human prostate carcinoma with AR monoclonal antibody, clone AR441 + DHTR/882 (Cat # MAB14823).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against human AR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 302-318 of human AR (AR441) and recombinant protein corresponding to full length human AR (DHTR/882).
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	110
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 1 mM PBS.

Storage Instruction	Store at -20 to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human prostate carcinoma with AR monoclonal antibody, clone AR441 + DHTR/882 (Cat # MAB14823).

- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — AR

Entrez GeneID	367
Protein Accession#	P10275
Gene Name	AR
Gene Alias	AIS, DHTR, HUMARA, KD, NR3C4, SBMA, SMAX1, TFM
Gene Description	androgen receptor
Omim ID	176807 300068 300633 313200 313700
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The androgen receptor gene is more than 90 kb long and codes for a protein that has 3 major fun ctional domains: the N-terminal domain, DNA-binding domain, and androgen-binding domain. Th e 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 polymorphi c trinucleotide repeat segments that encode polyglutamine and polyglycine tracts in the N-terminal transactivation domain of its protein. Expansion of the polyglutamine tract causes spinal bulbar m uscular atrophy (Kennedy disease). Mutations in this gene are also associated with complete and rogen insensitivity (CAIS). Two alternatively spliced variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000023450|OTTHUMP00000061928|dihydrotestosterone receptor

Publication Reference

- Androgen receptor and mechanism of androgen action.

  Jänne OA, Palvimo JJ, Kallio P, Mehto M.

  Annals of Medicine 1993 Feb; 25(1):83.

Pathway

- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer

Disease

- Abortion
- Acne Vulgaris
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adrenal Hyperplasia
- Alcoholism
- Alopecia
- Alzheimer disease
- Androgen-Insensitivity Syndrome
- Angina Pectoris
- Antisocial Personality Disorder
- Arteriosclerosis
- Arthritis
- Asperger Syndrome
- Atherosclerosis
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder

- Azoospermia
- Biliary Tract Neoplasms
- Bipolar Disorder
- Birth Weight
- Bone Neoplasms
- Brain Ischemia
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Cadaver
- Carcinoma
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Cognition
- Cognition Disorders
- Colon cancer
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Coronary Disease
- Cryptorchidism
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Disease Progression

- Dyslipidemias
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Endometriosis
- Epilepsy
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fibroadenoma
- Fractures
- Fragile X syndrome
- Friedreich Ataxia
- Functional Laterality
- Gallstones
- Gender Identity
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Germinoma
- Gonadal Dysgenesis
- Gynecomastia
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Heart Diseases
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Hip Fractures
- Hirsutism
- Hyperandrogenism
- Hyperplasia

- Hypertension
- Hypertrophy
- Hypogonadism
- Hypospadias
- Infertility
- Inflammation
- Insulin Resistance
- Klinefelter Syndrome
- Leiomyoma
- Libido
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Lymphopenia
- Machado-Joseph Disease
- Male pattern baldness
- Memory
- Mental Disorders
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Microsatellite Instability
- Migraine Disorders
- Mood Disorders
- Muscular Atrophy
- Muscular Disorders
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myoclonic Epilepsies

- Myotonic dystrophy
- NARP
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neovascularization
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Obesity
- Oligospermia
- Osteoarthritis
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Diseases
- Ovarian Failure
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Personality Assessment
- Personality Tests
- Phobic Disorders
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Precancerous Conditions
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Diseases
- Prostatic Hyperplasia

- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Psychiatric Status Rating Scales
- Psychological Tests
- Psychophysiologic Disorders
- Psychosexual Development
- Puberty
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Recurrence
- Schizophrenia
- Seminoma
- Severe combined immunodeficiency
- Sex Chromosome Aberrations
- Sex determination
- Sexual Dysfunction
- Sexual Dysfunctions
- Social Perception
- Spinal Diseases
- Spinal Fractures
- Spinal muscular atrophy
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Stroke
- Substance Withdrawal Syndrome
- Substance-Related Disorders
- Task Performance and Analysis
- Testicular Neoplasms

- Thinness
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Ureteral Neoplasms
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Urinary Calculi
- Uterine Neoplasms
- Virilism
- Weight Gain
- Weight Loss