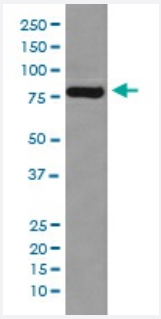
AR monoclonal antibody, clone DHH-1

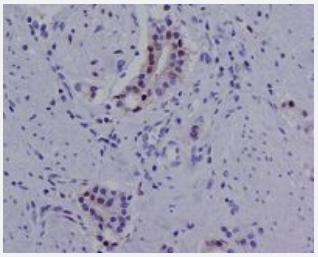
Catalog # MAB19555 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of 22Rv1 cell lysate with AR monoclonal antibody.



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

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma with AR monoclonal antibody.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human AR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human AR.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG

Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and st ored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of 22Rv1 cell lysate with AR monoclonal antibody.

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

  Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma with AR monoclonal antibody.

Gene Info — AR

Entrez GeneID	367
Protein Accession#	C0JKD3
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 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 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 isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000023450|OTTHUMP00000061928|dihydrotestosterone receptor

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