

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Androgen receptor/AR Antibody (Clone#DHH-1)
<b>Gene Name</b>	AR
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Androgen Receptor(AR-V7 specific)
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Observed MW</b>	110-120 kDa
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC):1:50-200

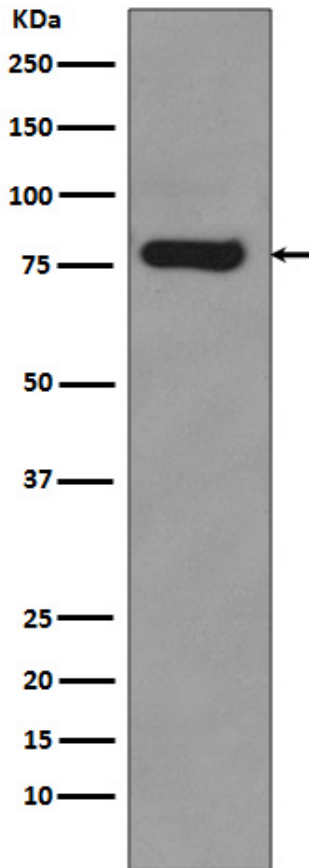
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

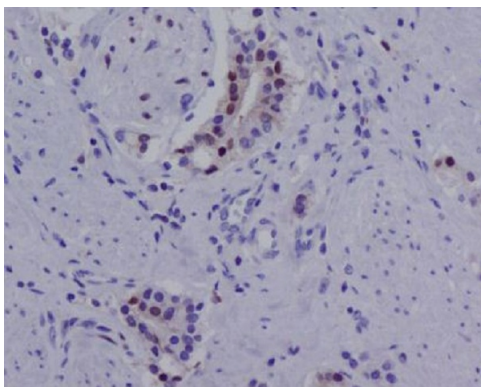
## Background Information

The AR (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 AR gene is mapped to Xq12. 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.

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Androgen Receptor expression in 22Rv1 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma, using Androgen Receptor(AR-V7 specific) Antibody.