

Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Tyr363) Antibody

Catalog No: #11761

Package Size: #11761-1 50ul #11761-2 100ul

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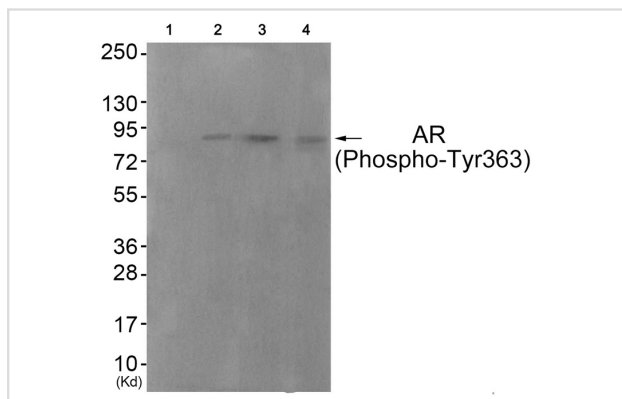
Description

Product Name	Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Tyr363) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of Androgen Receptor only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 363.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 363 (D-Y-Y(p)-N-F) derived from Human Androgen Receptor.
Target Name	Androgen Receptor
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	ANDR; Androgen receptor; Dihydrotestosterone receptor; NR3C4;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P10275; NCBI Gene#: 367; NCBI Protein#: NP_000035.2.
Uniprot	P10275
GeneID	367;
SDS-PAGE MW	85kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HuvEc cells (Lane 2), COS7 cells (Lane 3) and JK cells (Lane 4), using Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Tyr363) Antibody #11761. The lane on the left is treated with antigen-specific peptide.

Background

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.

Lubahn D.B., Mol. Endocrinol. 2:1265-1275(1988).

Chang C., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7211-7215(1988).

Tilley W.D., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:327-331(1989).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only