

AR (phospho Ser650) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5935

For research use only

Overview

Product Name AR (phospho Ser650) rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications IHC;IF;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Rat; Mouse;

Recommended dilutions Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA:

1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human Androgen Receptor around the phosphorylation site of Ser650. AA

range:621-670

Specificity Phospho-AR (S650) Polyclonal Antibody detects

endogenous levels of AR protein only when

phosphorylated at S650.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Androgen receptor

Gene Name AR

Cellular localization Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Detected at the promoter of

target genes (PubMed:25091737). Predominantly cytoplasmic in unligated form but translocates to

the nucleus upon ligand-binding. Can also

translocate to the nucleus in unligated form in the

www.elkbiotech.com

presence of RAC

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal Concentration 1 mg/ml

Observed band

Human Gene ID 367 Human Swiss-Prot Number P10275

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Alternative Names AR; DHTR; NR3C4; Androgen receptor;



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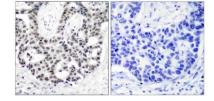


Background

Dihydrotestosterone receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4

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 from the normal 9-34 repeats to the pathogenic 38-62 repeats 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 isoform

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma, using Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Ser650) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



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