

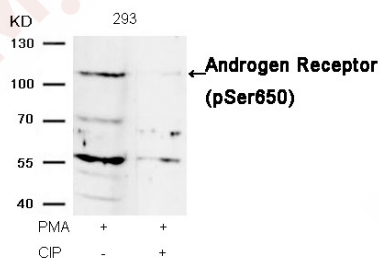
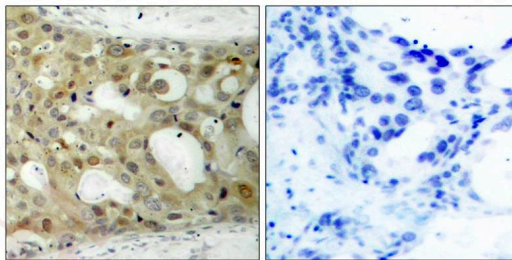
Anti-Phospho-Androgen receptor (Ser650) Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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

- Verified Activity:
1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Ser650) Antibody TMAC-00202 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide #51120 (right).
 2. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells, treated with PMA or calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP), using Androgen Receptor (Phospho-Ser650) Antibody TMAC-00202.



Application: IHC,WB

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 650 (T-T-S(p)-P-T) derived from Human Androgen Receptor
Antigen Species:	human
Uniprot ID:	P10275
Synonyms:	p-Androgen receptor (Ser650);p-Androgen receptor (S650);Androgen receptor (p-S650); Androgen receptor (p-Ser650)

Research 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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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