

## Product datasheet for **TA336428**

### Androgen Receptor (AR) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 156C135.2]

#### Product data:

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Type:         | Primary Antibodies   |
| Clone Name:           | 156C135.2  |
| Applications:         | IHC, WB  |
| Recommended Dilution: | Western Blot: 1 - 4 ug/mL, Immunohistochemistry: 1:20 - 1:1000, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)   |
| Reactivity:           | Human, Primate   |
| Host:                 | Mouse  |
| Isotype:              | IgG1, kappa  |
| Clonality:            | Monoclonal   |
| Immunogen:            | This antibody was developed against a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 207-221 (GRAREAS*GAPTSSKD) of human androgen receptor, containing the serine 213 phosphorylation site: GenBank Accession No. A39248. Note: S* refers to phosphorylated se |
| Formulation:          | PBS containing 0.05% BSA, 0.05% Sodium Azide. Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| Concentration:        | lot specific   |
| Purification:         | Protein G purified   |
| Conjugation:          | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:              | Store at -20°C as received.  |
| Stability:            | Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.   |
| Gene Name:            | androgen receptor  |
| Database Link:        | <a href="#">NP_000035</a><br><a href="#">Entrez Gene 367 Human</a><br><a href="#">P10275</a>   |



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**Background:**

The androgen receptor (AR) is an approx. 110 kDa androgen-dependent transcription factor that is a member of the steroid/nuclear receptor gene superfamily. The AR signaling pathway plays a key role in development and function of male reproductive organs, including the prostate and epididymis. AR also plays a role in nonreproductive organs, such as muscle, hair follicles, and brain. Abnormalities in the AR signaling pathway have been linked to a number of diseases, including prostate cancer, Kennedy's disease and male infertility. The PI3K/Akt signaling pathway plays an important role in regulating AR activity through phosphorylation of AR at Ser213/210 and Ser791/790. Growth factors or cytokines may induce phosphorylation of AR through the PI3K/Akt pathway. IGF-1 activates the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)/AKT pathway in LNCap at high passage number and increases phosphorylation of AR at Ser213/210 (see western blot) and Ser791/790 (Lin et al. 2003). The western blot results also show that inhibition of the PI3K/Akt pathway by LY294002 prior to incubation with IGF-1 suppressed AR phosphorylation at Ser213/210. Activation of the PI3K/Akt pathway is thought to have a survival role in prostate cancer by protecting cells from apoptosis.

**Synonyms:**

AIS; AR8; DHTR; HUMARA; HYSYP1; KD; NR3C4; SBMA; SMAX1; TFM

**Note:**

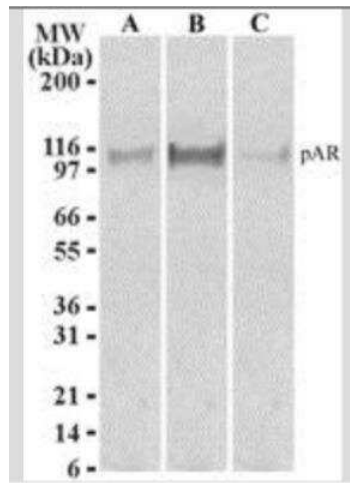
Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin reported in literature (Lin et al, 2007).

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:**

Oocyte meiosis, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer

**Product images:**

Western Blot: Androgen R/NR3C4 [p Ser213, p Ser210] Antibody (156C135.2) TA336428 - Analysis using Azide Free version of TA336428. LNCaP cells (passage number 38) were serum-starved for 2 days. After serum starvation, cells were (A) left untreated, (B) treated with 100 ng/ml IGF-1 for 4h, or (C) incubated with 20 μM [LY294002] for 30 mi