

## Product datasheet for **TP761906**

### Androgen Receptor (AR) (NM\_001011645) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human androgen receptor (AR), transcript variant 2, full length, with N-terminal GST and C-terminal His tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding human full-length AR
Tag:	N-GST and C-His
Predicted MW:	72.5 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001011645</a>
Locus ID:	367
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P10275</a>
RefSeq Size:	1765
Cytogenetics:	Xq12
RefSeq ORF:	1164
Synonyms:	AIS; AR8; DHTR; HUMARA; HYSY1; KD; NR3C4; SBMA; SMAX1; TFM



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**Summary:**

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 (SBMA, also known as Kennedy's disease). Mutations in this gene are also associated with complete androgen insensitivity (CAIS). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2017]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:**

Oocyte meiosis, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer

**Product images:**