Androgen Receptor(Phospho-Ser213) Antibody

#11119

Catalog Number: 11119-1, 11119-2

Amount: 50μg/50μl, 100μg/100μl

Swiss-Prot No. :P10275

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl,0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20℃/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized phosphopeptide derived from human Androgen Receptor around the phosphorylation site of serine 213 (E-A-Sp-G-A).

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.

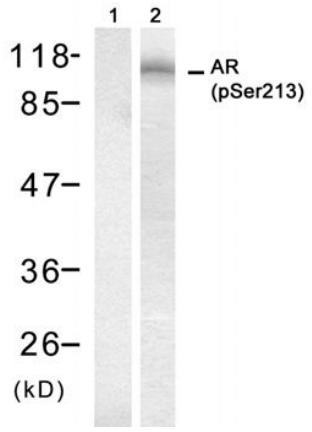
Specificity/Sensitivity: Androgen Receptor (phospho-Ser213) antibody detects endogenous levels of Androgen Receptor only when phosphorylated at serine 213

Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications:

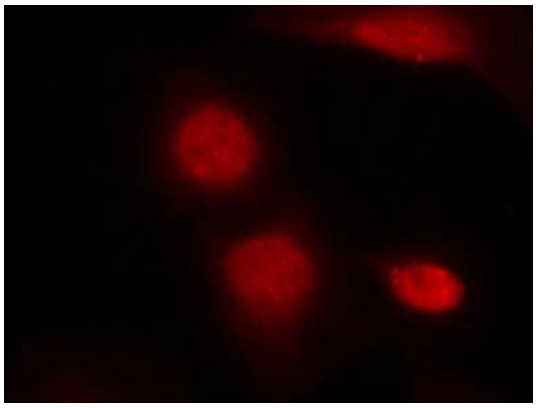
Predicted MW: 110 kd

WB: 1:500~1:1000 IF:1:100~1:200



P-Peptide + −

Western blot analysis of extract from DU145 cell, using Androgen Receptor (phospho-Ser213) antibody (#11119).



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using Androgen Receptor (phospho-Ser213) antibody (#11119, Red).

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.

References：

Brinkman, A.O. et al. (1999) J. Steroid. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 69, 307-313.
Avila, D.M. et al. (2001) J. Steroid. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 76, 135-142.
Montgomery, J.S. et al. (2001) J. Pathol. 195, 138-146.