abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Androgen Receptor antibody [ER179(2)] ab202432



RabMAb

2 Images

Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Androgen Receptor antibody [ER179(2)]

Description Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [ER179(2)] to Androgen Receptor

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm

Tested applications
Suitable for: ICC/IF
Species reactivity
Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

Positive control ICC/IF: MCF7 cells.

General notes

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit

monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

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Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), PBS, 1% BSA

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal Clone number ER179(2)

Isotype ΙgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab202432 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/200. This product gave a positive signal in MCF7 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min).

Target

Function

Steroid hormone receptors are ligand-activated transcription factors that regulate eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Transcription factor activity is modulated by bound coactivator and corepressor proteins. Transcription activation is down-regulated by NR0B2. Activated, but not phosphorylated, by HIPK3 and ZIPK/DAPK3. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 lack the C-terminal ligand-binding domain and may therefore constitutively activate the transcription of a specific set of genes independently of steroid hormones.

Tissue specificity

Isoform 2 is mainly expressed in heart and skeletal muscle (PubMed:15634333). Isoform 3 is expressed by basal and stromal cells of prostate (at protein level) (PubMed:19244107).

Involvement in disease

Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy X-linked 1

Defects in AR may play a role in metastatic prostate cancer. The mutated receptor stimulates prostate growth and metastases development despite of androgen ablation. This treatment can reduce primary and metastatic lesions probably by inducing apoptosis of tumor cells when they express the wild-type receptor.

Androgen insensitivity, partial

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily.

Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

Domain

Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a Cterminal ligand-binding domain. In the presence of bound steroid the ligand-binding domain interacts with the N-terminal modulating domain, and thereby activates AR transcription factor activity. Agonist binding is required for dimerization and binding to target DNA. The transcription factor activity of the complex formed by ligand-activated AR and DNA is modulated by

interactions with coactivator and corepressor proteins. Interaction with RANBP9 is mediated by

Post-translational modifications

both the N-terminal domain and the DNA-binding domain. Interaction with EFCAB6/DJBP is mediated by the DNA-binding domain.

Sumoylated on Lys-388 (major) and Lys-521. Ubiquitinated. Deubiquitinated by USP26. 'Lys-6' and 'Lys-27'-linked polyubiquitination by RNF6 modulates AR transcriptional activity and specificity.

Phosphorylated in prostate cancer cells in response to several growth factors including EGF. Phosphorylation is induced by c-Src kinase (CSK). Tyr-535 is one of the major phosphorylation sites and an increase in phosphorylation and Src kinase activity is associated with prostate cancer progression. Phosphorylation by TNK2 enhances the DNA-binding and transcriptional activity and may be responsible for androgen-independent progression of prostate cancer. Phosphorylation at Ser-83 by CDK9 regulates AR promoter selectivity and cell growth. Phosphorylation by PAK6 leads to AR-mediated transcription inhibition. Palmitoylated by ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21. Palmitoylation is required for plasma membrane targeting and for rapid intracellular signaling via ERK and AKT kinases and cAMP generation.

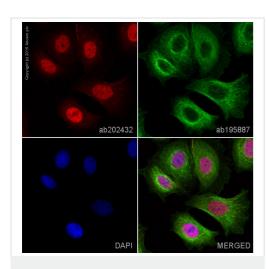
Cellular localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Predominantly cytoplasmic in unligated form but translocates to the nucleus upon ligand-binding. Can also translocate to the nucleus in unligated form in the presence of RACK1.

Form

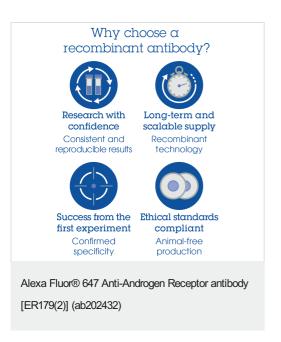
There are 2 isoforms produced by alternative splicing. Isoform 1 is also known as: AR-B; isoform 2 is known as AR-A or variant AR45.

Images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Androgen Receptor antibody [ER179(2)] (ab202432) ab202432 staining Androgen Receptor in MCF7 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab202432 at 1/200 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



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