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Anti-Androgen Receptor (Ser94) Antibody

Our Anti-Androgen Receptor (Ser94) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSo
Catalog # AN1311

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P10275
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	99188

Additional Information

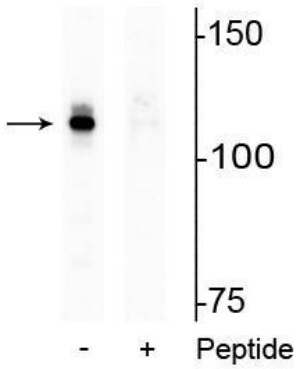
Gene ID	367
Other Names	AIS antibody, ANDR_HUMAN antibody, Androgen nuclear receptor variant 2 antibody, Androgen receptor (dihydrotestosterone receptor; testicular feminization; spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy; Kennedy disease) antibody, Androgen receptor antibody, androgen receptor splice variant 4b antibody, AR antibody, AR8 antibody, DHTR antibody, Dihydro testosterone receptor antibody, Dihydrotestosterone receptor (DHTR) antibody, Dihydrotestosterone receptor antibody, HUMARA antibody, HYSP1 antibody, KD antibody, Kennedy disease (KD) antibody, NR3C4 antibody, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4 (NR3C4) antibody, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4 antibody, SBMA antibody, SMAX1 antibody, Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (SBMA) antibody, Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy antibody, Testicular Feminization (TFM) antibody, TFM antibody
Target/Specificity	The androgen receptor (AR) is a DNA-binding transcription factor that regulates genes critical for the development and maintenance of the male sexual phenotype. Defects in androgen receptor have been shown to play a role in prostate cancer, and inhibition of AR activity through modulation of signal transduction pathways may delay prostate cancer progression (Heinlein and Chang 2004). Multiple phosphorylation sites have been identified on the androgen receptor that affect cross-talk between growth factor signaling and androgen in prostate development and cancer (Gioeli et al., 2002). One of these sites, at Ser94, appears constitutively phosphorylated and exhibits no response to treatments with stimulating hormone (Gioeli et al., 2002). The site at Ser94 is unique among the AR phosphorylation sites in that it does not achieve a maximal level of phosphorylation between translation and the initial round of nuclear import, having a strong bias for androgen-independent phosphorylation in the cytoplasm (Kesler et al., 2007).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Androgen Receptor (Ser94) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

The androgen receptor (AR) is a DNA-binding transcription factor that regulates genes critical for the development and maintenance of the male sexual phenotype. Defects in androgen receptor have been shown to play a role in prostate cancer, and inhibition of AR activity through modulation of signal transduction pathways may delay prostate cancer progression (Heinlein and Chang 2004). Multiple phosphorylation sites have been identified on the androgen receptor that affect cross-talk between growth factor signaling and androgen in prostate development and cancer (Gioeli et al., 2002). One of these sites, at Ser94, appears constitutively phosphorylated and exhibits no response to treatments with stimulating hormone (Gioeli et al., 2002). The site at Ser94 is unique among the AR phosphorylation sites in that it does not achieve a maximal level of phosphorylation between translation and the initial round of nuclear import, having a strong bias for androgen-independent phosphorylation in the cytoplasm (Kesler et al., 2007).

Images



Western blot of HeLa lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~110 kDa AR protein phosphorylated at Ser94 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where the immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as antigen but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).