

**Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11261****Specification**

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**Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P10275</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Isotype           | Mouse IgA              |
| Calculated MW     | 99188                  |

**Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) - Additional Information****Gene ID 367**Positive Control  
Application & Usage**Western blot: NCI-H292 cell lysate**  
**Western blot: ~1:100 - 1:250****Other Names**

AR; DHTR; NR3C4; Androgen receptor; Dihydrotestosterone receptor; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4

**Target/Specificity**

AR

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µl of antibody in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) - Protein Information

**Name** AR

**Synonyms** DHTR, NR3C4

### Function

Steroid hormone receptors are ligand-activated transcription factors that regulate eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19022849" target="\_blank">19022849</a>). Transcription factor activity is modulated by bound coactivator and corepressor proteins like ZBTB7A that recruits NCOR1 and NCOR2 to the androgen response elements/ARE on target genes, negatively regulating androgen receptor signaling and androgen-induced cell proliferation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20812024" target="\_blank">20812024</a>). Transcription activation is also down-regulated by NROB2. Activated, but not phosphorylated, by HIPK3 and ZIPK/DAPK3.

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Detected at the promoter of target genes (PubMed:25091737)  
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.

### Tissue Location

[Isoform 2]: Mainly expressed in heart and skeletal muscle.

## Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) - Images

## Androgen Receptor Antibody (Clone 549CT16.1.4) - Background

Androgens exhibit a wide range of effects on the development, maintenance and regulation of male phenotype and reproductive physiology in males. The androgen receptor (AR) is a member of the steroid superfamily of ligand-dependent transcription factors. ARs bind active testosterone (T) and dihydrotestosterone (DHT). The rates of association and dissociation of T are about 3 times more rapid than those of DHT. This difference in binding kinetics may account for the different physiological effects of T and DHT. Androgen binding results in an at least 6-fold increase in androgen receptor stability.