

**Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**Androgen Receptor phospho Y267 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5737****Specification****Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Androgen Receptor antibody is useful for ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, and Western Blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~99kDa corresponding to the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the internal region of human ANDR protein.
Stabilizer	30% Glycerol

**Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID 367****Purity**

Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with human and chimpanzee based on 100% sequence homology. Cross-reactivity with Androgen Receptor pY267 from other sources has not been determined.

**Storage Condition**

Store AR Antibody at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

**Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody - 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.

## Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody - 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](#)

## Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

## Anti-Androgen Receptor pY267 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Androgen Receptor detects human Androgen receptor. The androgen receptor (AR) is an ~110 kDa androgen-dependent transcription factor that is a member of the steroid/nuclear receptor gene superfamily. The AR signaling pathway plays a key role in development and function of male reproductive organs, including the prostate and epididymis. AR also plays a role in nonreproductive organs, such as muscle, hair follicles, and brain. Abnormalities in the AR signaling pathway have been linked to a number of diseases, including prostate cancer, Kennedy's disease and male infertility. The PI3K/Akt signaling pathway plays an important role in regulating AR activity through phosphorylation of AR at Ser213/210 and Ser791/790. Growth factors or cytokines may induce phosphorylation of AR through the PI3K/Akt pathway. Activation of the PI3K/Akt pathway is thought to have a survival role in prostate cancer by protecting cells from apoptosis. Anti-Androgen Receptor Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in neuroscience, cytokines and growth factors, and transcription factors.