

## 10-12534: Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to Androgen receptor (Clone :BS46)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	BS46
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	AR
<b>Gene ID :</b>	367
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P10275
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Dihydrotestosterone receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 4, DHTR, NR3C4
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1

### Description

The androgen receptor (AR), also known as NR3C4 (nuclear receptor subfamily 3, group C, member 4), is a type of nuclear receptor which is activated by binding of either of the androgenic hormones testosterone or dihydrotestosterone in the cytoplasm and then translocating into the nucleus. The androgen receptor is most closely related to the progesterone receptor, and progestins in higher dosages can block the androgen receptor. The main function of the androgen receptor is as a DNA binding transcription factor which regulates gene expression; however, the androgen receptor has other functions as well. Androgen regulated genes are critical for the development and maintenance of the male sexual phenotype.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	0.1 ml / 0.5 ml
<b>Content :</b>	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH7.2
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 4°C

### Application Note

Immunohistochemical Analysis :-1:200

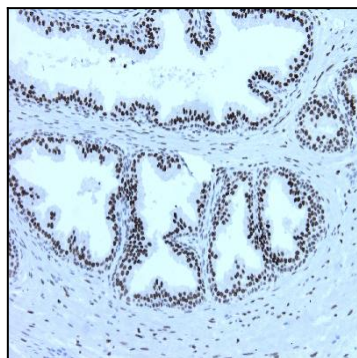


Figure-1: Prostate section has been stained using AR antibody (BS46) with 1:200 dilution. Epithelial cells of prostate glands have strong nuclear staining.

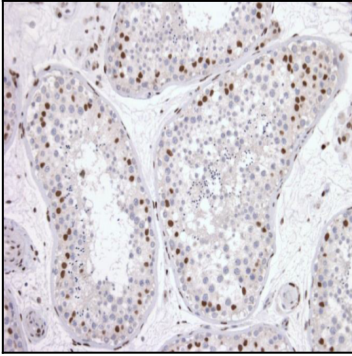


Figure-2: Testicle section has been stained using AR antibody (BS46) with 1:200 dilution. Leydig cells and sertoli cells have strong to moderate nuclear staining.

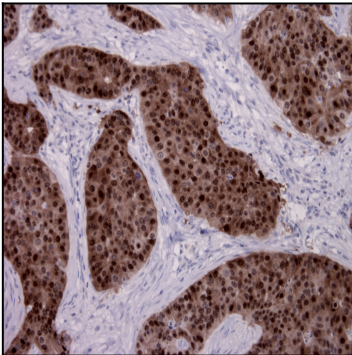


Figure-3: Breast carcinoma section has been stained using AR antibody (BS46) with 1:200 dilution. Carcinoma cells have strong nuclear and cytoplasmic staining.