Rabbit Anti-Dihydrotestosterone (DHT) Polyclonal: RC0056

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Dihydrotestosterone (DHT) is a biologically active metabolite of the hormone testosterone, formed primarily in the prostate gland, testes, hair follicles, and adrenal glands by the enzyme 5-alpha-reductase by means of reducing the alpha 4, 5 double-bond. Dihydrotestosterone belongs to the class of compounds called androgens, also commonly called androgenic hormones or testoids. DHT is thought to be approximately 30 times more potent than testosterone because of increased affinity to the androgen receptor. Levels of DHT remain normal with aging, despite a decrease in the plasma testosterone, and are not elevated in benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). DHT is generated by reduction of testosterone by 5 alpha-reductase.

Specifications

Clone:	Polyclonal
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Pan species
Immunogen:	Recombinant small molecule DHT conjugated to OVA expressed in E.coli.
Localization:	Secreted
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC/IF, WB

Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Dihydrotestosterone (DHT) Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0056	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Skin, liver
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	Overnight @ 4°C
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

References:

1. Dihydrotestosterone: Biochemistry, Physiology, and Clinical Implications of Elevated Blood Levels. Ronald S. Swerdloff, et al. Endocr Rev. Jun 1; 38(3): 220–254, May 2, 2017.
2. Experimental autoimmune prostatitis: dihydrotestosterone influence over the immune response. Gustavo P Diserio, Edgar Nowotny. J Urol. Dec;170(6 Pt 1):2486-9, 2003.
3. Dihydrotestosterone as a Selective Cellular/Nuclear Localization Vector for Anti-Gene Peptide Nucleic Acid in Prostatic Carcinoma Cells. Lidia C. Boffa; et al. MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS. APRIL 01 2000.

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