促性腺激素释放激素受体抗体

产品货号： mlR23168

英文名称： GnRHR

中文名称： 促性腺激素释放激素受体抗体

别　　名： Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor; GH1; Lhrhr; GnRH receptor; gnrh-r; GnRHR; GNRHR1; Gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor; GRHR; leutinizing-releasing hormone receptor; lh-rh; LHRHR; LRHR; luteinizing hormone releasing hormone receptor; GNRHR_HUMAN

研究领域： 信号转导　生长因子和激素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 36kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GnRHR:201-300/328 <Cytoplasmic>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) is down-regulated by hCG and believed to be an autocrine factor that regulates the ovary. The Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone Receptor (GnRHR) is synthesized

in the pituitary gland. Activin A has been shown to stimulate the synthesis of GnRHR, illustrating a possible mechanism for the modulation of gonadotropin responsiveness to GnRH.

Function:

Receptor for gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) that mediates the action of GnRH to stimulate the secretion of the gonadotropic hormones luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). This receptor mediates its action by association with G-proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Isoform 2 may act as an inhibitor of GnRH-R signaling.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Pituitary, ovary, testis, breast and prostate but not in liver and spleen.

DISEASE:

Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism 7 with or without anosmia (HH7) [MIM:146110]: A disorder characterized by absent or incomplete sexual maturation by the age of 18 years, in conjunction with low levels of circulating gonadotropins and testosterone and no other abnormalities of the hypothalamic-pituitary axis. In some cases, it is associated with non-reproductive phenotypes, such as anosmia, cleft palate, and sensorineural hearing loss. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In the presence of anosmia, idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism is referred to as Kallmann syndrome, whereas in the presence of a normal sense of smell, it has been termed normosmic idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (nIHH). Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Fertile eunuch syndrome (FEUNS) [MIM:228300]: Mild phenotypic form of HH going with the presence of normal testicular size and some degree of spermatogenesis. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

P30968

Gene ID:

2798

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.