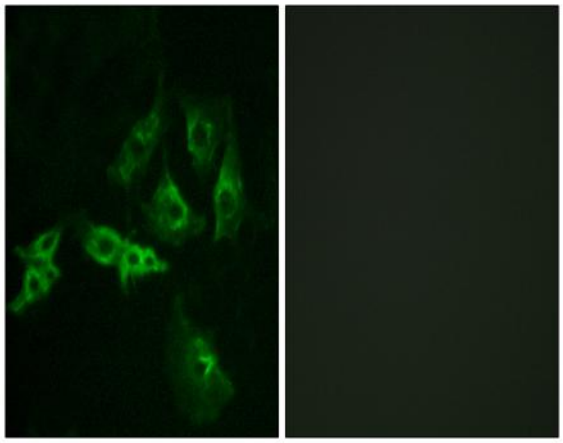
Best Tools for immunology Research

GnRH-R Polyclonal Antibody

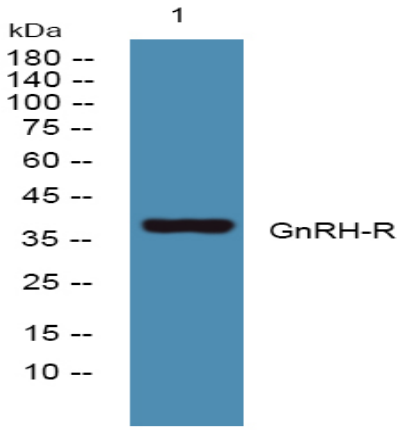
Catalog No :	YT1941
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	GnRH-R
Fields :	>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>GnRH signaling pathway
Gene Name :	GNRHR
Protein Name :	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor
Human Gene Id :	2798
Human Swiss Prot No :	P30968
Mouse Gene Id :	14715
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q01776
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GNRHR. AA range:41-90
Specificity :	GnRH-R Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GnRH-R protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	37kD
Cell Pathway :	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;GnRH;
Background :	This gene encodes the receptor for type 1 gonadotropin-releasing hormone. This receptor is a member of the seven-transmembrane, G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. It is expressed on the surface of pituitary gonadotrope cells as well as lymphocytes, breast, ovary, and prostate. Following binding of gonadotropin-releasing hormone, the receptor associates with G-proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Activation of the receptor ultimately causes the release of gonadotropic luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Defects in this gene are a cause of hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (HH). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. More than 18 transcription initiation sites in the 5' region and multiple polyA signals in the 3' region have been identified for this gen
Function :	disease:Defects in GNRHR are a cause of fertile eunuch syndrome [MIM:228300]. Fertile eunuch syndrome is a mild phenotypic form of HH going with the presence of normal testicular size and some degree of spermatogenesis.,disease:Defects in GNRHR are a cause of idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH) [MIM:146110]. IHH is defined as a deficiency of the pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, which results in the impairment of pubertal maturation and of reproductive function.,function:Receptor for gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) that mediate the action of GnRH to stimulate the secretion of the gonadotropic hormones (LH and FSH). This receptor mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Isoform 2 may act a an inhibitor of GnRH-R signaling.,similarity:Belongs to the G-
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Expression :	Pituitary, ovary, testis, breast and prostate but not in liver and spleen.

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using GNRHR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night