



Rabbit Anti-CRF/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL0382R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-CRF/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的促肾上腺皮质激素释放因子/促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素抗体
Alias:	Corticoliberin; Corticoliberin precursor; Corticotropin releasing factor; Corticotropin releasing hormone; Corticotropin releasing hormone deficiency included; crf; crh; crh deficiency included; corticoliberin preproprotein; CRF_HUMAN; Corticotropin-releasing factor; CRH1; CRH; Corticotropin-releasing hormone.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Rabbit,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	5/22kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRF
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
Product Detail:	background: This gene encodes a member of the corticotropin-releasing factor family. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature neuropeptide hormone. In response to stress, this hormone is secreted by the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus, binds to corticotropin releasing hormone receptors and stimulates the release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone from the pituitary gland. Marked reduction in this protein has been observed in association with Alzheimer's disease. Autosomal

recessive hypothalamic corticotropin deficiency has multiple and potentially fatal metabolic consequences including hypoglycemia and hepatitis. In addition to production in the hypothalamus, this protein is also synthesized in peripheral tissues, such as T lymphocytes, and is highly expressed in the placenta. In the placenta it is a marker that determines the length of gestation and the timing of parturition and delivery. A rapid increase in circulating levels of the hormone occurs at the onset of parturition, suggesting that, in addition to its metabolic functions, this protein may act as a trigger for parturition. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]

Function:

This hormone from hypothalamus regulates the release of corticotropin from pituitary gland.

Subunit:

Interacts (via C-terminus) with CRFR1 (via N-terminal extracellular domain).

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sauvagine/corticotropin-releasing factor/urotensin I family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1392](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12918](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 81648](#)Rat

[Omim: 122560](#)Human

[SwissProt: P06850](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8CIT0](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P01143](#)Rat

[Unigene: 75294](#)Human

[Unigene: 290689](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10349](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

CRF阳性神经元的胞体广泛分布于下丘脑的室旁核、背缝核和蓝斑核, 这些区域也

是去甲肾上腺素(NE)神经元与5-羟色胺(5-HT)神经元密集的区域。CRF既具有神经递质的性质又具有神经激素的性质。CRF是联系神经系统与内分泌系统的桥梁,在情感障碍疾患如焦虑和抑郁的发病中发挥重要作用。

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