



Rabbit Anti-GNRH/LHRH antibody

SL0456R

Product Name:	GNRH/LHRH
Chinese Name:	黄体激素释放激素类似物抗体
Alias:	GNRH 1; GnRH associated peptide 1; GNRH1; Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone 1; GRH; HH12; GON1_HUMAN; LHRH; LNRH; Luliberin I; Luteinizing releasing hormone; Lutening Hormone Releasing Hormone; Progonadoliberin 1; Progonadoliberin I; Progonadoliberin1; ProgonadoliberinI; Prolactin Release Inhibiting Factor; Prolctin.
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(1) SL0456R has been referenced in 1 publications.</p> <p>[IF=4.57]Liu, Hongxia, et al. "Ultrasound-Mediated Destruction of LHRHa Targeted and Paclitaxel Loaded Lipid Microbubbles Induces Proliferation Inhibition and Apoptosis in Ovarian Cancer Cells." Molecular Pharmaceutics (2013).Human.</p> <p>PubMed:24266423</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	7.9kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide ([D-Trp6]-LHRH Fragment, 1-6):
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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is secreted and then cleaved to form the 10 aa luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH, also known as gonadoliberein-1), and prolactin release-inhibiting factor (also known as GnRH-associated peptide 1). LHRH stimulates the release of luteinizing and follicle stimulating hormones, which are important for reproduction. Mutation in this gene are associated with hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012].</p> <p>Function: Stimulates the secretion of gonadotropins; it stimulates the secretion of both luteinizing and follicle-stimulating hormones.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Secreted.</p> <p>DISEASE: Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism 12 with or without anosmia (HH12) [MIM:614841]: 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.</p> <p>Similarity: Belongs to the GnRH family.</p> <p>SWISS: P01148</p> <p>Gene ID: 2796</p> <p>Database links:</p>

[Entrez Gene: 2796](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 14714](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 397516](#)Pig

[Entrez Gene: 25194](#)Rat

[Omim: 152760](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01148](#)Human

[SwissProt: P13562](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P49921](#)Pig

[SwissProt: P07490](#)Rat

[SwissProt: Q28588](#)Sheep

Important Note:

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

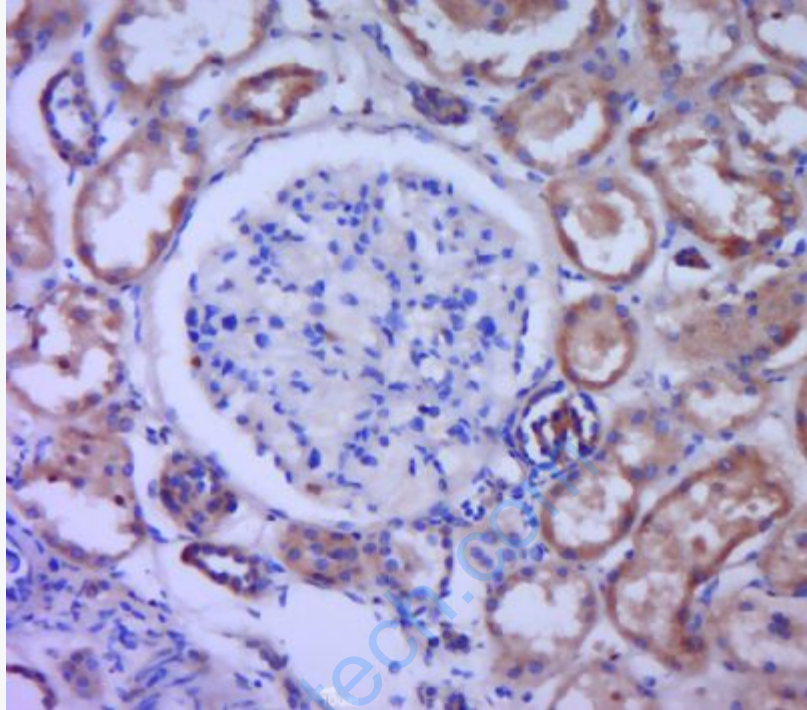
Growth factors and hormones (Growth Factor and Hormones)

LHRH拮抗剂可以竞争性结合垂体LHRH的受体, 而使天然的LHRH不能发挥作用, 进而抑制垂体的促性腺激素的分泌, 起到药物性去垂体的作用, 睾丸失去了促性腺激素的刺激作用, 分泌雄激素和产生精子的功能随之受到抑制, 实验证明LHRH拮抗剂同样是一种有前途的抗精子生成药物。

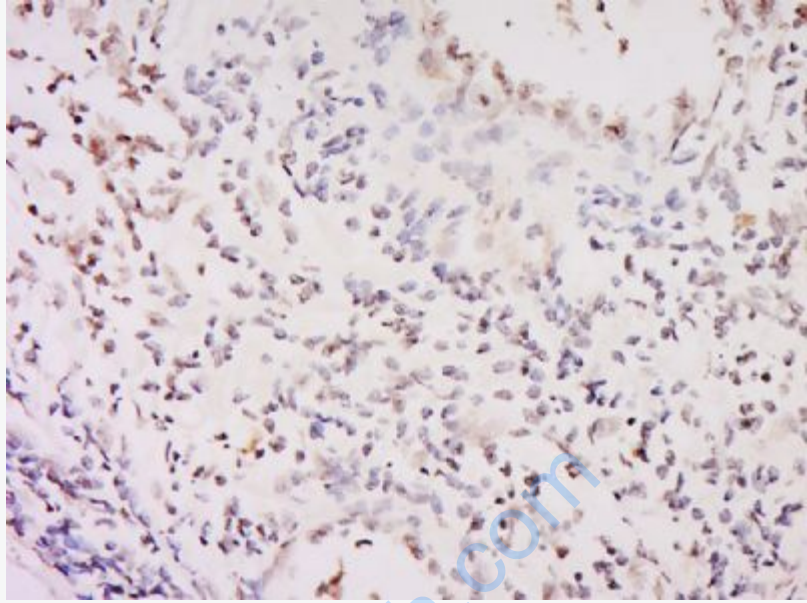
应用LHRH抗体可用来研究痴呆和神经变性疾病、不孕不育、某些Tumour方面的研究。

LHRH类似物作为一种男性避孕药的优点是没有生殖系统以外作用, 无毒副作用, 而且抗生育作用是可逆的
促性腺激素释放激素抗体

Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human kidney tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GnRH) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0456R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Tissue/cell: human mammary cancer; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-GNRH Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0456R) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining