



Rabbit Anti-GnRH I/GnRH antibody

SL7419R

Product Name:	GnRH I/GnRH
Chinese Name:	促性腺激素释放激素1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; Lutenizing Hormome Releasing Hormone; Progonadoliberin 1; Progonadoliberin I; Progonadoliberin1; ProgonadoliberinI; Prolactin Release Inhibiting Factor; Proletin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	7.8kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GnRH I/GnRH:37-92/92
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:	The protein encoded by this gene is secreted and then cleaved to form the 10 aa luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH, also known as gonadoliberin-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]

Function:

Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH), also known as luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH), is a key molecule in the regulation of reproduction in vertebrates. GnRH, a decapeptide, is produced by neurons in the medial basal hypothalamus (MBH) and secreted in a pulsatile manner into the cardiovascular system. The frequency and amplitude of GnRH pulses determine secretion of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) from the pituitary. Higher frequencies (greater than one pulse per hour) stimulate LH secretion while lower frequencies stimulate FSH secretion. The generation of GnRH pulses is effected by numerous stimuli, such as neural, hormonal and environmental. Therefore, behavioral and physiological conditions such as sleep, exercise, and stress can affect the GnRH pulses and cause a disruption of the normal cycle. Recent studies show that GnRH also has a role in mediating cancer. GnRH has been shown to inhibit the growth of human uterine leiomyoma cells by suppressing proliferation and inducing apoptosis. GnRH analogs have been used to treat a wide variety of reproductive cancers, although the side effects of using such compounds are often quite severe.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

SWISS:

P01148

Gene ID:

2796

Database links:

[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.

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