

Anti-TSH-Receptor, A-Chain Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AH13552

Product Information

Application IHC-F, IF, FC **Primary Accession** P16473 **Other Accession** 160411 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal Isotype Mouse / IgG1 **Clone Names** TSHRA/1401 Calculated MW 86844

Additional Information

Gene ID 7253

Other Names CHNG1; hTSHRI; LGR3; Thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor; Thyrotropin

receptor; Thyrotropin receptor I; TSHR

Application Note Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells); ,Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml);

,Immunohistology (Frozen) (0.5-1ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),Optimal dilution

for a specific application should be determined.

Format 200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.

Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available

WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions Anti-TSH-Receptor, A-Chain Antibody is for research use only and not for use

in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name TSHR

Synonyms LGR3

Function Receptor for the thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) or thyrotropin

(PubMed:<u>11847099</u>, PubMed:<u>12045258</u>). Also acts as a receptor for the heterodimeric glycoprotein hormone (GPHA2:GPHB5) or thyrostimulin (PubMed:<u>12045258</u>). The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase (PubMed:<u>11847099</u>). Plays a central role in

controlling thyroid cell metabolism (By similarity).

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane;

Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location Expressed in thyroide cells (at protein level) (PubMed:11847099). Expressed in

the thyroid (PubMed:2610690)

Background

Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH, also known as thyrotropin) is a glycoprotein involved in the control of thyroid structure and metabolism, which stimulates the release of the thyroid hormones. TSH is regulated by thyroid hormone (T3) and various retinoid compounds. TSH binds to the thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor (TSHR), which is cleaved into two subunits, A and B, and plays a major role in regulating thyroid function. The third cytoplasmic loop of TSHR has been identified as critical for its role in regulating inositol phosphate and cAMP formation. In Graves disease, an autoimmune disorder, TSHR is activated by autoantibodies, which may be stimulated by the cleavage of the A and B subunits.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.