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GNRHR Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18314a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P30968
Other Accession	NP_000397
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB20076
Calculated MW	37731
Antigen Region	49-77

Additional Information

Gene ID	2798
Other Names	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor, GnRH receptor, GnRH-R, GNRHR, GRHR
Target/Specificity	This GNRHR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 49-77 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GNRHR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GNRHR Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GNRHR
Synonyms	GRHR
Function	Receptor for gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) that mediates the

	action of GnRH to stimulate the secretion of the gonadotropic hormones luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). This receptor mediates its action by association with G- proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Isoform 2 may act as an inhibitor of GnRH-R signaling.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Location	Pituitary, ovary, testis, breast and prostate but not in liver and spleen

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 gene.

References

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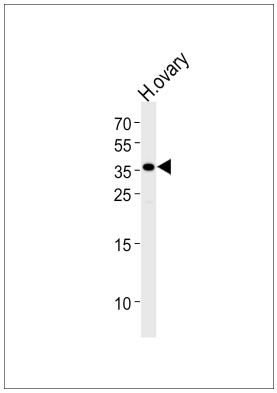
Armstrong, S.P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(32):24360-24371(2010)
Lee, G., et al. Cancer Immunol. Immunother. 59(7):1011-1019(2010)
Re, M., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11489 (2010) :
Armstrong, S.P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(51):35746-35757(2009)

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human ovary tissue lysate, using GNRHR Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP18314a). AP18314a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.