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LHR Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP52167

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P22888
Reactivity	Rat
Predicted	Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	78643
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LHR/CGR
Epitope Specificity	201-300/699
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
DISEASE	Familial male precocious puberty (FMPP) [MIM:176410]: In FMPP the receptor is constitutively activated. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Luteinizing hormone resistance (LHR) [MIM:238320]: An autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unresponsiveness to luteinizing hormone, defective sexual development in males, and defective follicular development and ovulation, amenorrhea and infertility in females. Two forms of the disorder have been defined in males. Type 1 is a severe form characterized by complete 46,XY male pseudohermaphroditism, low testosterone and high luteinizing hormone levels, total lack of responsiveness to luteinizing and chorionic gonadotropin hormones, lack of breast development, and absent development of secondary male sex characteristics. Type 2, a milder form, displays a broader range of phenotypic expression ranging from micropenis to severe hypospadias. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes the receptor for both luteinizing hormone and choriogonadotropin. This receptor belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family, and its activity is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase. Mutations in this gene result in disorders of male secondary sexual character development, including familial male precocious puberty, also known as testotoxicosis, hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, Leydig cell adenoma with precocious puberty, and male pseudohermaphtoditism with Leydig cell hypoplasia. [provided by RefSeq]

Additional Information

Gene ID	3973
Other Names	Lutropin-choriogonadotropic hormone receptor, LH/CG-R, Luteinizing hormone receptor, LHR, LSH-R, LHCGR, LCGR, LGR2, LHRHR
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Protein Information

Name	LHCGR
Synonyms	LCGR, LGR2, LHRHR
Function	Receptor for lutropin-choriogonadotropic hormone (PubMed: 11847099). The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase (PubMed:11847099).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Gonadal and thyroid cells.

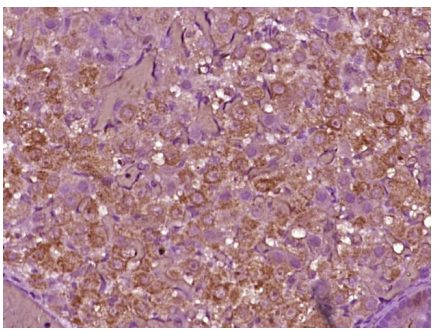
Background

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References

Minegish T.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 172:1049-1054(1990).
Jia X.-C.,et al.Mol. Endocrinol. 5:759-768(1991).
Frazier A.L.,et al.Mol. Endocrinol. 4:1264-1276(1990).
Atger M.,et al.Mol. Cell. Endocrinol. 111:113-123(1995).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).

Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat ovary 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 (LHR) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52167) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

Citations

- Pubertal chlorocholine chloride exposure inhibits testicular testosterone synthesis by down-regulating steroidogenic enzymes in adult rats.

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