

## GNRHR Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-15701

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

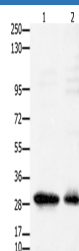
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human GNRHR
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

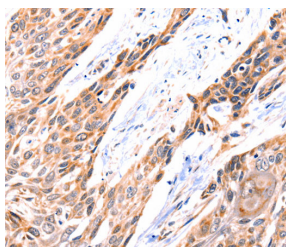
<b>WB</b>	1:2000-1:5000
<b>IHC</b>	1:150-1:500

### Data

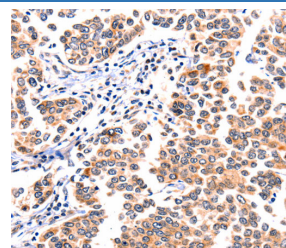


Western Blot analysis of 231 cell and Mouse testis tissue using GNRHR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2350

**Calculated-MV:28 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer using GNRHR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:117



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using GNRHR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:117

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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.