

GnRH Receptor Antibody [clone F1G4] (V2544)

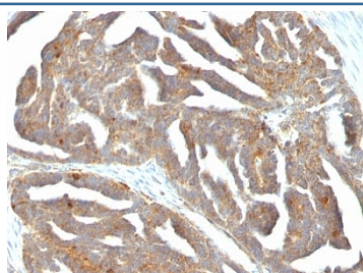
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2544-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2544-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2544SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2544IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml



Citations (5)

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Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	F1G4
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P30968
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 0.5-1ug/10 ⁶ cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This GnRH Receptor antibody is available for research use only.



IHC: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human ovarian carcinoma stained with GnRH Receptor antibody (F1G4)

Description

Recognizes an epitope on the extracellular domain of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor or luteinizing hormone receptor (LHCGR). Lutropin (also designated luteinizing hormone) plays a role in spermatogenesis and ovulation by stimulating the testes and ovaries to produce steroids. Gonadotropin (also designated choriogonadotropin) production in the placenta maintains estrogen and progesterone levels during the first trimester of pregnancy. Ovaries and testes abundantly express luteinizing hormone/choriogonadotropin receptor. GnRH receptor contains seven hydrophobic transmembrane domains connected by hydrophilic extracellular and intracellular loops characteristic of G-protein coupled receptors. GnRH stimulates the gonadotrophs of the anterior pituitary to secrete luteinizing hormone (LH) as well as follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). GnRH influences the protective effect of pregnancy and Gonadotropin against breast cancer. The expression of GnRH on breast carcinoma correlates in part to the degree of tumor differentiation. GnRH-positive breast tumors occur more frequently in tumors with greater cell differentiation in premenopausal women. GnRH is present in luteal and granulosa cells as well as in ovarian cell membrane preparations.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the GnRH Receptor antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide aa 1-29 (MANSASPEQNQHCSAINNSIPLMQGNLPY) from the N-terminal of human GnRHR was used as the immunogen for the GnRH Receptor antibody.

Storage

Store the GnRH Receptor antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).