

**GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7758c****Specification**

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**GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P01286](#)**GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2691**Other Names**

Somatoliberin, Growth hormone-releasing factor, GRF, Growth hormone-releasing hormone, GHRH, Somatocrinin, Somatorelin, Sermorelin, GHRH, GHRF

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7758c](/products/AP7758c) was selected from the Center region of human GHRH. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** GHRH**Synonyms** GHRF**Function**

GRF is released by the hypothalamus and acts on the adenohypophyse to stimulate the secretion of growth hormone.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

**GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **GHRH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

GHRH belongs to the glucagon family and is a preproprotein that is produced in the hypothalamus. The preproprotein is cleaved to form a 44 aa factor, also called somatocrinin, that acts to stimulate growth hormone release from the pituitary. Variant receptors for somatocrinin have been found in several types of tumors, and antagonists of these receptors can inhibit the growth of the tumors. Defects in this protein are a cause of dwarfism, while hypersecretion of the encoded protein is a cause of gigantism.