GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone A9E4 ]
Catalog # AH11340

**Specification**

<table>
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<td>Primary Accession</td>
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<td>Other Accession</td>
<td>2798 (GNRHR) and 3973 (LHCGR), 407587 (GNRHR) 468490 (LHCGR)</td>
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<td>Reactivity</td>
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<td>Host</td>
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<td>Isotype</td>
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<td>Clone Names</td>
<td>A9E4</td>
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<td>Calculated MW</td>
<td>54-60kDa KDa</td>
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**GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

**Gene ID** 2798

**Other Names**
Gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor, GnRH receptor, GnRH-R, GNRHR, GRHR

**Storage**
Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**
GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional 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

**GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

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.

**GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Karande AA; Rajeshwari K; Schol DJ; Hilgers JH. Establishment of immunological probes to study human gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptors. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 1995, 114(1-2):51-6
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

**GnRH-Receptor / LH-RH Receptor Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytometry
- Cell Culture