Medaysis

Mouse Anti-LHRH Receptor/GnRHR [F1G4]: MC0833, MC0833RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) is released in a pulsatile manner that varies with the reproductive cycle. This hypothalamic hormone is transported to the pituitary, where it binds to specific receptors and regulates the synthesis and release of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). The GnRH receptor (GnRHR), like most G protein-coupled receptors, contains a seven transmembrane domain. However, unlike most G protein-coupled receptors, the GnRHR lacks an intracellular C-terminal domain. The GnRHR gene is thought to be regulated by GnRH and activin A, and has been shown to undergo alternative splicing.

Specification	ns				
Clone:		F1G4 same as GNRH	03		
Source:		Mouse			
Isotype:		IgG1k			
Reactivity:		Human			
Localization:		Cytoplasm			
Formulation:		Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN3)			
Storage:		Store at 2°- 8°C			
Applications	:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, W	/B		
Package:					
D	escription		Catalog No.	Size	
LHRH Receptor/GnRHR Concentrated		MC0833	1 ml		

Emeril Receptor/Onerine Concentrated	WIC0055	1 1111
LHRH Receptor/GnRHR Prediluted	MC0833RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

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Positive Control Tissue:	Anterior pituitary
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes
	using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual
* Result should be confirmed by a	an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human ovarian tumor stained with anti-GnRHR using DAB

References:

- 1. Prevalence of CTNNB1 mutations in primary aldosteronism and consequences for clinical outcomes. Wu VC, et al. The Sci Rep 7:39121, 2017.
- 2. Expression of hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis-related hormone receptors in low-grade serous ovarian cancer (LGSC). Feng Z, et al. J Ovarian Res 10:7, 2017.
- 3. Hormone receptor expression profiles differ between primary and recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancers. Feng Z, et al. Oncotarget 8:32848-32855, 2017.

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