# **Product Datasheet**

# GnRHR Antibody (GNRHR/768) [Alexa Fluor® 594] NBP3-11436AF594

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

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# NBP3-11436AF594

Immunogen

GnRHR Antibody (GNRHR/768) [Alexa Fluor® 594]

Unit Size 0.1 ml  Concentration Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.  Storage Store at 4C in the dark.  Clonality Monoclonal  Clone GNRHR/768  Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype IgG1 Kappa  Conjugate Alexa Fluor 594  Purity Protein A or G purified  Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host Mouse  Gene ID 2798  Gene Symbol GNRHR  Specificity/Sensitivity Recognizes an epitope on the extracellular domain of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor or luteinizing hormone receptor (LHCGR). Lutropin (also designated choriogonadotropin) production in the placenta maintains estrogen and progesterone levels during the first timester of pregnancy. Ovaries and testes abundantly express luteinizing hormone/chonogonadotropin 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 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.	GNRHR Antibody (GNRHR/768) [	Alexa Fluor® 594]
Concentration  Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.  Storage  Store at 4C in the dark.  Clonality  Monoclonal  Clone  GNRHR/768  Preservative  0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype  IgG1 Kappa  Conjugate  Alexa Fluor 594  Purity  Protein A or G purified  Buffer  SomM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host  Mouse  Gene ID  2798  Gene Symbol  GNRHR  Species  Human  Specificity/Sensitivity  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 gonadotropin 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 luted and granulosa cells as well as in ovarian cell	Product Information	
Storage Store at 4C in the dark.  Clonality Monoclonal  Clone GNRHR/768  Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype IgG1 Kappa  Conjugate Alexa Fluor 594  Purity Protein A or G purified  Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host Mouse  Gene ID 2798  Gene Symbol GNRHR  Species Human  Specificity/Sensitivity  Recognizes an epitope on the extracellular domain of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor or luteinizing hormone receptor (LHCGR). Lutropin (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.  GRRH 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).  GRRH influences the protective effect of pregnancy and Gonadotropin against breast cancer. The expression of GnRH on repeat carcinoma correlates in part to the degree of tumor differentiation. GnRH-positive breast tumors occur more frequently in tumors with greater call differentiation in premenopausal women.  GRRH is present in luteal and granulosa cells as well as in ovarian cell	Unit Size	0.1 ml
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Clone  GNRHR/768  Preservative  1,0.05% Sodium Azide  1,1,1,2,1,3,4,4,4,5,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Preservative   19G1 Kappa   19G1 Kappa   19G1 Kappa   20D1	Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype  IgG1 Kappa  Alexa Fluor 594  Purity  Protein A or G purified  Buffer  50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host  Mouse  Gene ID  2798  Gene Symbol  GNRHR  Species  Human  Specificity/Sensitivity  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	Clone	GNRHR/768
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Recombinant full-length human GNRHR protein

Notes	

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<b>Product Application Details</b>	
Applications	Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunofluorescence
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunofluorescence
Application Notes	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.





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NBL1-11192 GnRHR Overexpression Lysate

NBP2-22203 ERK1 Antibody (1E5)

#### Limitations

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