

ARG24101 anti-CRH / Corticotropin Releasing Factor antibody [4H9]

Package: 100 µg

Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [4H9] recognizes CRH / Corticotropin Releasing Factor
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	4H9
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CRH / Corticotropin Releasing Factor
Species	Human
Immunogen	BSA conjugated full-length Human CRH / Corticotropin-Releasing Factor protein.
Epitope	The unique lysine residue (Lys-36) is likely to be involved in the antigenic determinant as lysine modification by CA blocks binding completely. Human serum, containing CRH / Corticotropin Releasing Factor (CRF)-binding protein, also inhibits the binding of this antibody to CRH / Corticotropin Releasing Factor (CRF).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CRH; Corticoliberin; Corticotropin-releasing hormone; CRF; CRH1; Corticotropin-releasing factor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:500
Application Note	IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in Sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) or enzyme digestion with 0.1% trypsin. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CRH
Gene Full Name	corticotropin releasing hormone
Background	Corticotropin-releasing hormone is secreted by the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus in response to stress. Marked reduction in this protein has been observed in association with Alzheimer disease and autosomal recessive hypothalamic corticotropin deficiency has multiple and potentially fatal metabolic consequences including hypoglycemia and hepatitis. In addition to production in the hypothalamus, this protein is also synthesized in peripheral tissues, such as T lymphocytes and is highly expressed in the placenta. In the placenta it is a marker that determines the length of gestation and the timing of parturition and delivery. A rapid increase in circulating levels of the hormone occurs at the onset of parturition, suggesting that, in addition to its metabolic functions, this protein may act as a trigger for parturition. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2010]
Function	This hormone from hypothalamus regulates the release of corticotropin from pituitary gland. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	21.4 kDa
PTM	Amidation, Cleavage on pair of basic residues
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]