

Rabbit Anti-TRH antibody

SL0357R

Product Name TRH

Chinese Name 促甲状腺素释放激素抗体

Alias Thyrotropin releasing hormone; Protirelin; Thyroliberin [Precursor]; Thyroliberin; Thyrotropin releasing factor; TRF; TRH; TRH_HUMAN; TSH releasing factor; Prothyroliberin.

Research Area Tumour Neurobiology Signal transduction Growth factors and hormones Endocrinopathy

Immunogen Species Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

React Species Rat, (predicted: Human, Mouse, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,)
IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)

Applications not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Cellular localization Secretory protein

Form Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml

immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide TRH (pGlu-His-Pro-Amide)

Lsotype IgG

Purification affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Solution 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed [PubMed](#)

Product Detail This gene encodes a member of the thyrotropin-releasing hormone family. Cleavage of the encoded proprotein releases mature thyrotropin-releasing hormone, which is a tripeptide hypothalamic regulatory hormone. The human proprotein contains six thyrotropin-releasing

hormone tripeptides. Thyrotropin-releasing hormone is involved in the regulation and release of thyroid-stimulating hormone, as well as prolactin. Deficiency of this hormone has been associated with hypothalamic hypothyroidism. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013].

(L-Pyroglutamyl-L-histidyl-L-prolinamide) pGlu-His-Pro Amide, C18H26N6O6

Function:

Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) is a tripeptide hormone that stimulates the release of thyroid stimulating hormone and prolactin by the anterior pituitary. TRH is produced by the hypothalamus and travels across the median eminence to the pituitary via the hypophyseal portal system. In addition to the brain, TRH can also be detected in other areas of the body including the gastrointestinal system and pancreatic islets.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

Tissue Specificity:

Hypothalamus. Expressed in the hair follicle epithelium (at protein level).

Similarity:

Belongs to the TRH family.

SWISS:

P20396

Gene ID:

7200

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7200](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 22044](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25569](#) Rat

[Omim: 275120](#) Human

[SwissProt: P20396](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q62361](#) Mouse

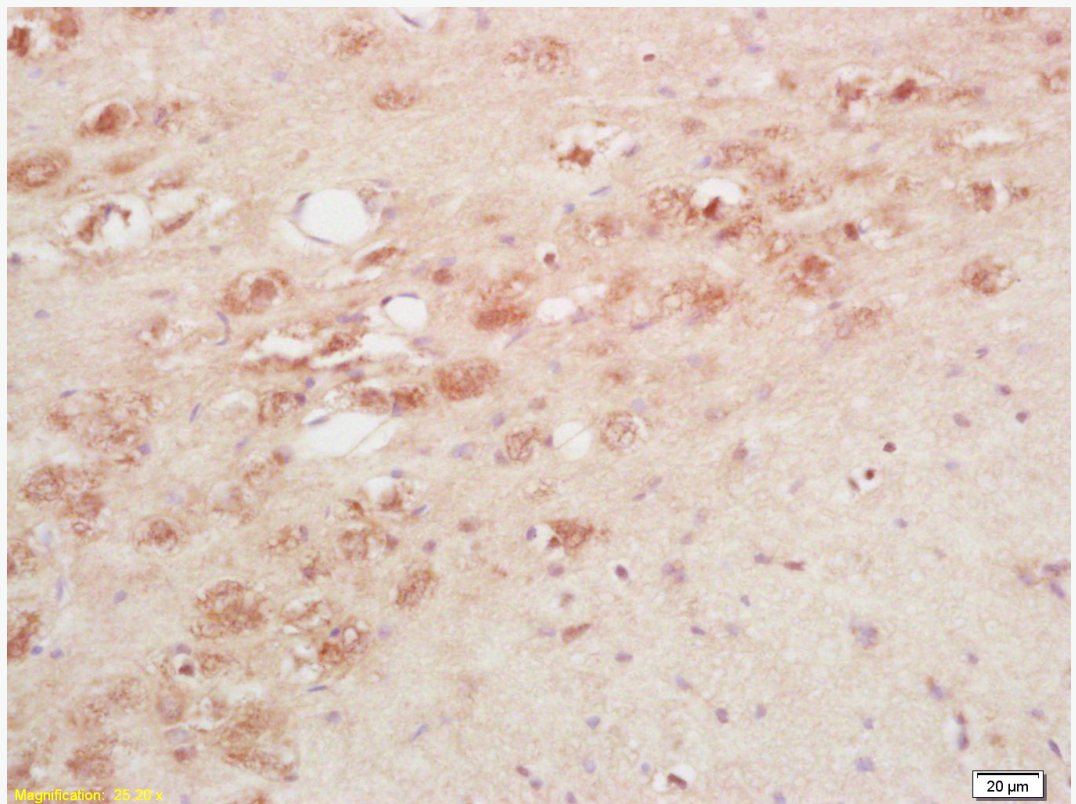
[SwissProt: P01150](#) Rat

[Unigene: 1363](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 22](#) Rat

促甲状腺激素释放激素(TRH)是下丘脑合成及分泌的一种下丘脑激素,它可以促进垂体促甲状腺激素的合成与分泌。促甲状腺激素释放激素的合成及分泌可以受血液中甲状腺激素的调节。血液中甲状腺激素增高(甲亢)可以抑制下丘脑促甲状腺激素释放激素(TRH)的生成,继而使垂体促甲状腺激素生成减少,甲状腺激素增高也可以直接抑制垂体促甲状腺激素的生成。血液中甲状腺激素减少(甲低)可以兴奋下丘脑促甲状腺激素释放激素(TRH),继而引起垂体促甲状腺激素生成增加,甲状腺激素减少还可以直接兴奋垂体促甲状腺激素的生成。

**Product
Picture**



Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-TRH Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0357R) 1:200, overnight at



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4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining