Datasheet for ABIN726800

anti-CRH antibody (AA 185-196)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	CRH
Binding Specificity:	AA 185-196
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This CRH antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRF
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Dog,Pig,Chicken,Rabbit,Guinea Pig
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	CRH

Target Details

Alternative Name:	CRF (CRH Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Corticoliberin, Corticoliberin precursor, Corticotropin releasing factor, Corticotropin releasing hormone, Corticotropin releasing hormone deficiency included, crf, crh, crh deficiency included, corticoliberin preproprotein, CRF_HUMAN, Corticotropin-releasing factor, CRF, CRH, 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].
Gene ID:	1392
UniProt:	P06850
Pathways:	Positive Regulation of Peptide Hormone Secretion, Hormone Activity, Negative Regulation of Hormone Secretion, cAMP Metabolic Process, Myometrial Relaxation and Contraction, Feeding Behaviour

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid

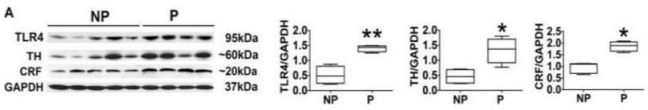
Handling

Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Balan, Warnock, Puche, Gondre-Lewis, June, Aurelian: "The GABAA Receptor α2 Subunit Activates a Neuronal TLR4 Signal in the Ventral Tegmental Area that Regulates Alcohol and Nicotine Abuse." in: **Brain sciences**, Vol. 8, Issue 4, (2018) (PubMed). Balan, Warnock, Puche, Gondre-Lewis, Aurelian: "Innately activated TLR4 signal in the nucleus accumbens is sustained by CRF amplification loop and regulates impulsivity." in: **Brain, behavior, and immunity**, (2017) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. The alcohol-preferring (P) rats have a higher percentage of ventral tegmental area (VTA) TH+ neurons that co-express Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and the γ-aminobutyric acidA receptor (GABAAR) α2 subunit (α2) than alcohol-non-preferring (NP) rats. (A) VTA micropunches were collected from the naive (not drug-exposed) NP (n = 5) and P (n = 4) rats, and protein extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies to TLR4, tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), and GAPDH used as gel loading control. The results are expressed as densitometric units normalized to GAPDH ± SEM, as described in Section

2, and each lane represents an animal. The TLR4, TH, and CRF levels are higher in the P rats than the NP rats. (* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$ by t-test). (B) Protein extracts duplicate VTA micropunches from the NP (n = 4) and P (n = 4) rats were immunoblotted with α2, TLR4, and GAPDH antibodies, and the results were quantitated as described above. The α2 and TLR4 levels are higher in the P rats than the NP rats. (* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$ by t-test). (C) VTA sections from the P and the NP rats (n = 5/group) were stained in double immunofluorescence with antibodies to (i) TLR4+TH, (ii) TLR4+α2, or (iii) TH+α2, examined by confocal microscopy and Z-stack imaging. Scale bars are 20 μm. - figure provided by CiteAb. Source: PMID29690521