



TSHR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07557
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	TSHR LGR3
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 280-360
Specificity	TSHR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CHNG1;LGR3;hTSHR-I;TSHR_HUMAN;TSHR;Thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor (TSH-R);TSHR_MOUSE;hypothroid;hyt;pet;thyroid stimulating hormone receptor;TSHR_LGR3;Thyrotropin receptor (Thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor) (TSH-R)
Observed Band	130 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	86 kDa
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Basolateral cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in thyroide cells (at protein level) (PubMed:11847099). Expressed in the thyroid (PubMed:2610690).
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Autoantibodies directed against the TSH receptor are directly responsible for the pathogenesis and hyperthyroidism of Graves disease (GRD) [MIM:275000]. Antibody interaction with the TSH receptor results in an uncontrolled receptor stimulation., disease:Defects in TSHR are a cause of hyperthyroidism [MIM:603372]. Various types are known: autosomal dominant non-autoimmune hyperthyroidism (ADNH) ; sporadic congenital hyperthyroidism (SCH); hyperthyroidism associated with autonomously functioning thyroid nodules (AFTN), toxic multinodular goiter

(TMNG) and hyperfunctioning thyroid adenomas (HTA). TMNG encompasses a spectrum of different clinical entities, ranging from a single hyperfunctioning nodule within an enlarged thyroid, to multiple hyperfunctioning areas scattered throughout the gland. HTA are discrete encapsulated neoplas

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a membrane protein and a major controller of thyroid cell metabolism. The encoded protein is a receptor for thyrothropin and thyrostimulin, and its activity is mediated by adenylate cyclase. Defects in this gene are a cause of several types of hyperthyroidism. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images