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LHRH Human

Description: Lutenizing Hormone Releasing Hormone Human Recombinant is a heterodimeric, glycosylated, polypeptide chain consisting of two non-covalently linked subunits a and b of 92 and 121 amino acids respectively. The carobhydrate chain attachment to the LHRH protein core accurs via N- but notO-linkage. The N-glycosilation sites are Asn-52 and Asn-78 for the a subunit and Asn-30 for the b subunit. The b chain has an N-glycosilation site and its structure and glycosilation pattern are very similar to that of pituitary LHRH.The LHRH is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Progonadoliberin-1, Progonadoliberin I, LHRH, GRH, GNRH, LNRH.

Source: Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 99.0% as determined by RP-HPLC.

Formulation:
Each 165IU LHRH was lyophilized from with 98 mg sucrose, 1.66 mg phosphate dibasic, 0.1 mg phosphate monobasic, 0.1 mg tween 20 and 0.2 mg L-methionine.

Stability:
Lyophilized LHRH althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution LNRH should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Gonadotropin-releasing hormone 1 (GNRH1), also known as Luteinising-hormone releasing hormone (LHRH), is a peptide hormone responsible for the release of FSH and LH from the anterior pituitary. GNRH1 is synthesized and released by the hypothalamus.At the pituitary, GNRH1 stimulates the synthesis and secretion of the gonadotropins follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH). These processes are controlled by the size and frequency of GNRH1 pulses, as well as by feedback from androgens and estrogens. Low requency GNRH1 pulses lead to FSH release, whereas high frequency GNRH1 pulses stimulate LH release.There are differences in GNRH1 secretion between males and females. In males, GNRH1 is secreted in pulses at a constant frequency, but in females the frequency of the pulses varies during the menstrual cycle and there is a large surge of GNRH1 just before ovulation.GNRH1 secretion is pulsatile in all vertebrates, and is necessary for correct reproductive function. Thus, a single hormone, GNRH1, controls a complex process of follicular growth, ovulation, and corpus luteum maintenance in the female, and spermatogenesis in the male.

Biological Activity:
The biological activity is determind by using the Van Hell Bioasssay described in the British Pharmacopeia.

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