abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-hCG receptor/LHR antibody [LHCGR/1417] ab218447

Overview

Product name	Anti-hCG receptor/LHR antibody [LHCGR/1417]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [LHCGR/1417] to hCG receptor/LHR
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment aa 70-410. The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: **P22888**
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 99% PBS, 0.05% BSA
Purity	Protein A/G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	LHCGR/1417
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab218447 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Function Receptor for lutropin-choriogonadotropic hormone. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.

Tissue specificity Gonadal and thyroid cells.

Involvement in disease Defects in LHCGR are a cause of familial male precocious puberty (FMPP) [MIM:176410]; also known as testotoxicosis. In FMPP the receptor is constitutively activated.
Defects in LHCGR are the cause of luteinizing hormone resistance (LHR) [MIM:238320]; also known as Leydig cell hypoplasia in males. LHR is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unresponsiveness to luteinizing hormone, defective sexual development in males, and defective follicular development and ovulation, amenorrhea and infertility in females. Two forms of the disorder have been defined in males. Type 1 is a severe form characterized by complete 46,XY male pseudohermaphroditism, low testosterone and high luteinizing hormone levels, total lack of responsiveness to luteinizing and chorionic gonadotropin hormones, lack of breast development, and absent development of secondary male sex characteristics. Type 2, a milder form, displays a broader range of phenotypic expression ranging from micropenis to severe hypospadias.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. FSH/LSH/TSH subfamily.
Contains 6 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.
Contains 1 LRRNT domain.

Cellular localization Cell membrane.

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