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CRH Human (13-87)

Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (13-87 a.a.) Human Recombinant
HRM0014

Product Overview

Name	CRH Human (13-87)
Description	
Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (13-87 a.a.) Human Recombinant	
Accession (Primary)	P06850
Synonyms	
CRF, Corticotropin-Releasing Factor.	
Source	
Escherichia Coli.	
Physical Appearance	
Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.	
Formulation	
Each mg was lyophilized with 1xPBS, 0.4% SDS and 4mM DTT.	
Stability	
Store lyophilized CRH at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.	
Purity	
Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.	
Solubility	
It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture.	
Background	
CRH is a neuropeptide which regulates body's response to stress. CRH takes part in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis which controls the production of cortisol and other glucocorticoids. CRH is synthesized in different tissues such as the brainstem, hypothalamus and peripheral organs. In Pregnancy, CRH regulates parturition and fetal development. CRH binds 2 types of receptors- CRH receptor 1 and CRH receptor 2, both are G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). After binding CRHR1, CRH initiates a cascade of intracellular signalling which leads to the release	

of ACTH from the anterior pituitary. This release stimulates cortisol secretion from the adrenal glands, which is necessary for controlling the body's stress response and maintain energy balance and immune function.

Precautions

CRH Human (13-87) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (P06850)

Background

CRH is a neuropeptide which regulates body's response to stress. CRH stimulates the release of ACTH from the pituitary gland which triggers the adrenal glands to produce cortisol. CRH takes part in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis which controls the production of cortisol and other glucocorticoids. CRH is synthesized in different tissues such as the brainstem, hypothalamus and peripheral organs. In Pregnancy, CRH regulates parturition and fetal development.