

Recombinant Human Lutropin beta chain/LHB Protein

Catalog No.: RP01911 **Recombinant**

Sequence Information

Species	Gene ID	Swiss Prot
Human	3972	P01229

Tags

C-His

Synonyms

LHB; Lutropin subunit beta; Lutropin beta chain; Luteinizing hormone subunit beta; LH-B; LSH-B; LSH-beta

Product Information

Source	Purification
HEK293 cells	> 95% by SDS-PAGE.

Calculated MW	Observed MW
14.04 kDa	35-45 kDa

Endotoxin

< 0.1EU/μg of the protein by LAL method

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Reconstitution

Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

Contact

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Background

LHB, Promotes spermatogenesis and ovulation by stimulating the testes and ovaries to synthesize steroids. Luteinizing Hormone (LH) is a 42 kDa heterodimer belonging to the glycoprotein hormone family. It is composed of noncovalently linked glycosylated alpha and beta chains. The alpha subunit (CG alpha) is also a component of Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH), Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone, and Chorionic Gonadotropin. The unique beta subunit confers the protein's specific biological action and is responsible for the interaction with its receptor. The approximately 20 kDa human CG alpha subunit shares 73% and 72% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs, respectively. The approximately 18 kDa human LH beta subunit shares 71% and 72% aa sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs, respectively. Multiple isoforms of LH exist due to differences in the post-translational glycosylation, sialylation, and sulphation modifications of its subunits. The composition, longevity, and activity of the different LH isoforms vary throughout a woman's menstrual cycle and reproductive life cycle. LH is produced and secreted by the anterior pituitary gland. Its secretion is controlled by Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone from the hypothalamus; however, LH secretion can also be stimulated by estradiol. LH works in concert with FSH to regulate female reproduction; FSH stimulates follicular growth and LH induces ovulation. LH also drives formation of the corpus luteum by promoting progesterone production. Additionally, LH has been suggested to stimulate the adrenal gland in postmenopausal women to induce secretion of sulfated DHEA, a precursor to androgens. In the testis, LH induces Leydig cell production of testosterone. Hypersecretion of LH has been shown to occur in women with polycystic ovary syndrome and is associated with an increased risk of infertility and miscarriage. Additionally, increased serum LH levels are associated with decreased cognition and have been implicated in the development and progression of Alzheimer's disease.

Basic Information

Description

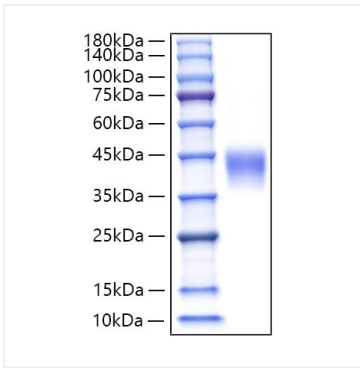
Recombinant Human Lutropin beta chain/LHB Protein is produced by HEK293 cells expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Ser21-Leu141) of Human LHB (Accession #NP_000885.1) fused with a His tag at the C-terminus.

Bio-Activity

Storage

Store at -20°C. Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80°C up to 1 year from the date of receipt. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Validation Data



Recombinant Human LHB Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Blue, showing a band at 35-45 kDa.