Thyrostimulin beta subunit (Glycoprotein hormone beta 5) Human E. coli

Product Data Sheet

Type: Recombinant
Source: E. coli
Species: Human
Other names: Thyrostimulin alpha subunit, GPHA2, Glycoprotein hormone beta 5, GPHB5, Thyrostimulin beta subunit, Glycoprotein hormone alpha-2, Putative secreted protein Zsig51, GPA2, ZSIG51

Cat. No.:
RD172106100 (0.1 mg)

Description

Total 120 AA. Mw: 13.34 kDa (calculated). N-terminal His-tag (14AA -highlighted).

Introduction to the Molecule

Human thyrostimulin ranks among the glycoprotein hormone family. These hormones consist of two subunits, the common alpha- and specific beta-subunits, which associate noncovalently to form a heterodimer. The alpha-subunit combines with four distinct beta-subunits giving rise to four biologically active hormones in humans: FSH, LH, TSH, and CG. FSH, LH, and TSH. These are mainly expressed in the anterior pituitary and are essential for the coordinated endocrine regulation in the hypothalamus. This on the other hand can activate a specific G protein–coupled receptors in the thyroid (TSH receptor) and gonads (LH and FSH receptors), respectively. The heterodimeric glycoprotein hormones have been found only in vertebrates. They are highly conserved in a variety of organisms from primitive rayfin fish (Chondrostei) to humans in terms of both primary sequences and functional characteristics. Corticotroph-derived glycoprotein hormone (CGH), is a noncovalent heterodimer of glycoprotein hormone alpha 2 (GPHA2) and glycoprotein hormone beta 5 (GPHB5). Recombinant A2/B5 heterodimeric glycoproteins activates human TSH receptors, but not LH and FSH receptors, and shows high affinity to TSH receptors in a radioligand receptor assay. The heterodimer also stimulates cAMP production and thymidine incorporation by cultured thyroid cells and increases serum thyroxine levels in TSH-suppressed rats in vivo. The expression of thyrostimulin in the anterior pituitary known to express TSH receptors suggests a paracrine mechanism.

Research topic

Others

Amino Acid Sequence

MRGSHHHHHH GMASASSGNL RTFVGCAVRE FTFLAKKPGC RGLRITTDAC WGRCETWEKP ILEPPYIEAH HRVCTYNETK QVTVKLPNCA PGVDPFYTYP VAIRCDCGAC STATTECETI

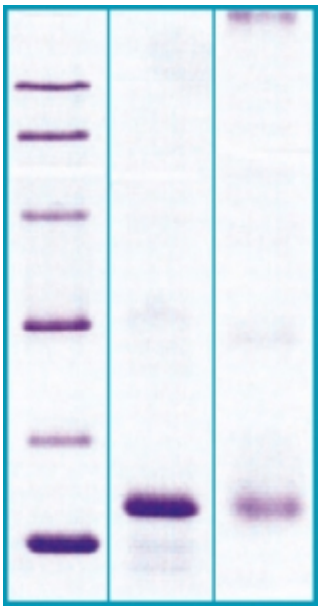
Source

E. coli

Purity

>95%

SDS-PAGE gel



12% SDS-PAGE separation of Human Thyrostimulin beta subunit
1. M.W. marker - 14, 21, 31, 45, 66, 97 kDa
2. reduced and heated sample, 2.5µg/lane
3. non-reduced and non-heated sample, 2.5µg/lane

Formulation

Filtered (0,4 µm) and lyophilized in 0.5 mg/mL in 0.05M Acetate buffer pH 4

Reconstitution

Add 0.1M Acetate buffer pH4 to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. For conversion into higher pH value, we recommend intensive dilution by relevant buffer to a concentration of 10µg/mL. In higher concentrations the solubility of this antigen is limited. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Shipping

At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage, Stability/Shelf Life

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Lyophilized protein remains stable until the expiry date when stored at -20°C. Aliquot reconstituted protein to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store at -80°C for long term storage. 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.

Quality Control Test

BCA to determine quantity of the protein.
SDS PAGE to determine purity of the protein.

Applications

Western blotting

Note

This product is intended for research use only.

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