

GHRL rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00051738-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GHRL peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GHRL is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GHRL peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — GHRL

Entrez GeneID [51738](#)

GeneBank Accession# [GHRL](#)

Gene Name GHRL

Gene Alias MTLRP, obestatin

Gene Description ghrelin/obestatin prepropeptide

Omim ID [601665 605353](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene encodes ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein, which generates ghrelin and obestatin. Ghrelin is an endogenous ligand for the growth hormone secretagogue receptor and is involved in regulating growth hormone release. Obestatin was initially reported to be an endogenous ligand for the orphan G protein-coupled receptor GPR39 and was involved in satiety and decreased food intake; however, these findings are controversial. Recent reports show that obestatin is involved in inhibiting thirst and anxiety, improving memory, regulating sleep, affecting cell proliferation, and increasing the secretion of pancreatic juice enzymes. Alternative promoters and alternative splicing result in multiple transcript variants, some of which encode different protein isoforms and some of which do not encode a protein but may regulate the ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein expression. In addition, antisense transcripts for this gene have been identified and may also function in regulation of the ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein expression. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations ghrelin, growth hormone secretagogue receptor ligand|ghrelin/obestatin|ghrelin/obestatin preprohormone|motilin-related peptide

Pathway

- [Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alcoholism](#)
- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)

- [Appetite](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
- [Autistic Disorder](#)
- [Body Image](#)
- [Body Weight](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bulimia](#)
- [Bulimia Nervosa](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Angiopathies](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Eating Disorders](#)
- [Edema](#)

- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glucose Intolerance](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [NARP](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Panic Disorder](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
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