

APA441Hu01 100µg

Active Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

Organism Species: *Homo sapiens* (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Ala25~Ser116+GGGS*3+Ser21~Leu141

Tags: N-terminal His and GST Tag

Purity: >80%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5%Trehalose .

Original Concentration: 200µg/mL

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 8.0

Predicted Molecular Mass: 54.3kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 54kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

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APDVQD CPECTLQENP FFSQPGAPIL
QCMGCCFSRA YPTPLRSKKT MLVQKNVTSE STCCVAKSYN RVTVMGGFKV
ENHTACHCST CYYHKS GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS
SREPLRPWCH PINAILAVEK EGCPVCITVN
TTICAGYCPT MMRVLQAVLP PLPQVVCTYR DVRFESIRLP GCPRGVDPVV
SFPVALSCRC GPCRRSTSDC GGPKDHLPTC DHPQLSGLLF L
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[ACTIVITY]

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. 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. A functional binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human CG α /LH β and recombinant human Dopamine Receptor D1 (DRD1). Briefly, biotin-linked CG α /LH β were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 μ l were then transferred to DRD1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37°C. Wells were washed with PBST 3 times and incubation with Streptavidin-HRP for 30min, then wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37°C. Finally, add 50 μ l stop solution to the wells and read at 450 nm immediately.

The binding activity of CGa/LHb and DRD1 was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 0.644 ug/mL.

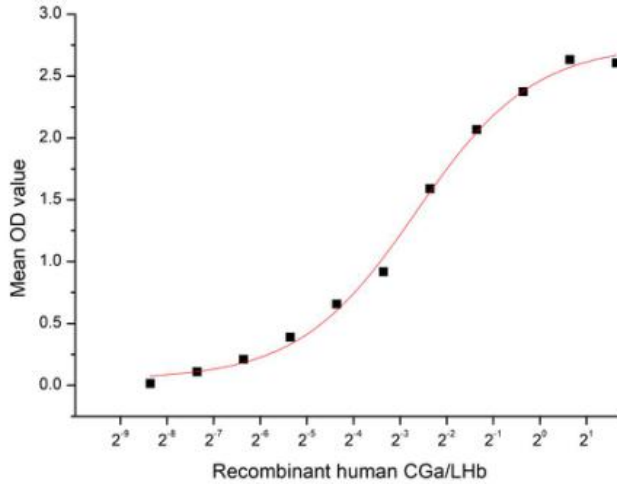


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant human CGa/LHb and recombinant human DRD1

[IDENTIFICATION]

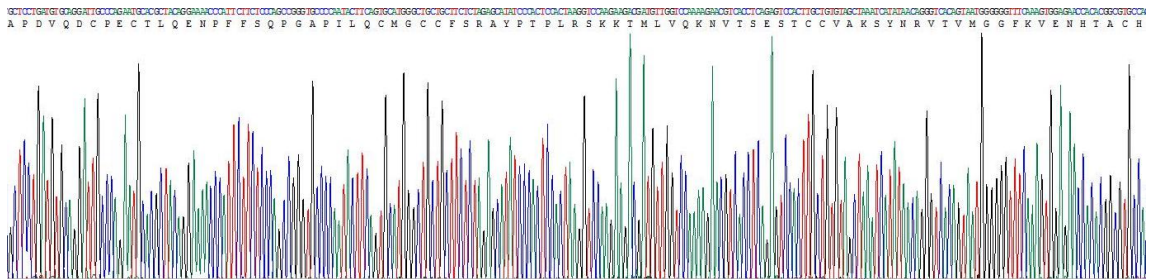


Figure 2. Gene Sequencing (extract)

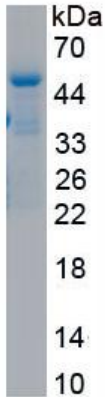


Figure 3. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant LH, Human

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.