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TSHR (CT) Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-0206R Target Protein: TSHR (CT)

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human (predicted:Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Chicken, GuineaPig, Horse)

Predicted MW: 86 kDa Entrez Gene: 7253 Swiss Prot: P16473

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TSHR: 648-740/764.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The glycoprotein hormone receptor family consists of the luteinizing hormone receptor, the

follicle-stimulating hormone receptor, and the thyroid stimulating hormone(TSH) receptor. TSH, which is released from the pituitary gland, binds to the TSH receptor on thyroid cells to

control size and function of the thyroid gland (De Felice et al. 2004). The TSH receptor

signals through Gs to elevate intracellular cAMP in the thyroid gland, which regulates iodide

 $uptake, and\ transcription\ of\ thyroglobulin\ (Tg),\ thyroid\ peroxidase\ (TPO),\ and\ sodium-like the control of\ thyroglobulin\ (Tg),\ thyroid\ peroxidase\ (TPO),\ and\ sodium-like the control of\ thyroglobulin\ (Tg),\ thyroid\ peroxidase\ (TPO),\ and\ sodium-like the control of\ thyroglobulin\ (Tg),\ thyroid\ peroxidase\ (TPO),\ and\ sodium-like\ ($

iodide symporter. The TSH receptor also signals Gq and phospholipase C to regulat iodide

efflux, H2O2 production, and thyroglobulin iodination. Autoimmunity to the TSH receptor causes hyperthyroidism (Graves disease) or hypothyroidism (Hashimoto thyroiditis) when

causes hyperthyrotals in (Graves disease, or hypothyrotals in (Hashimoto triyrotalis) when

the autoantibodies function as agonists or antagonists, respectively, at the TSH receptor $\,$

(Rapoport and McLachlan, 2001; Davies et al., 2002). Millipore's cloned human TSH

receptor-expressing cell line is made in the Chem-10 host, which supports high levels of

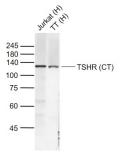
recombinant TSH receptor expression on the cell surface and contains high levels of the

promiscuous G protein to couple the receptor to the calcium signaling pathway. Thus, the cell line is an ideal tool for screening for antagonists of interactions between TSH and its

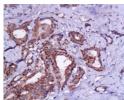
zande

ligands.

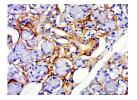
VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Human Jurkat cell lysates Lane 2: Human TT cell lysates Primary: Anti-TSHR (CT) (bs-0206R) at 1/2000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 86 kD Observed band size: 130 kD



Tissue/cell: human thyroid carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-TSHR(CT) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-0206R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human parotid gland); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TSHR) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0206R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.