

# CRH Human (146-196)

*Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (146-196 a.a.) Human Recombinant*  
HRM0015

## Product Overview

Name CRH Human (146-196)

### Description

Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (146-196 a.a.) Human Recombinant

Accession (Primary) [P06850](#)

### Synonyms

Corticotropin releasing hormone binding protein, CRF-BP, CRH-BP, CRF-binding protein.

### Introduction

Corticotropin Releasing Hormone Binding Protein or CRHBP is a hormone that stimulates the preopiomelanocortin-derived peptides secretion & synthesis. In general, the levels of CRHBP in the human plasma are relatively low. There are times when we can find high levels of the hormone, mainly in pregnancy, after parturition the levels drop back, the high levels are thought to be derived from the placenta. CRH-binding protein can be found in the plasma, this protein inactivates CRH, in order to avoid inappropriate pituitary-adrenal stimulation during gestation.

### Source

Escherichia Coli.

### Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

### Formulation

CRHBP protein (1mg/ml) contains 10% glycerol, 0.4M urea and 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0).

### Stability

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

### Purity

Greater than 85.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

### Amino acid sequence

MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGS ESRYLEL READYDPFL LFSANLKREL AGEQPYRRAL RCLDMLSLQG  
QFTFTADRPQ LHCAAFFISE PEEFITIHYD QVSIDCQGGD FLKVFDGWIL KGEKFPSSQD HPLPSAERYI  
DFCESGLSRR SIRSSQNVAM IFFRVHEPGN GFTLTIKTDP NLFPCNVISQ TPNGKFTLLV PHQHRNCSFS  
IIPVVIKIS DLTGLGHVNGL QLKKSAGCE GIGDFVELLG GTGLDPSKMT PLADLCYPFH GPAQMKV/GCD

NTVVRMVSSG KHVNRVTFEY RQLEPYELEN PNGNSIGFC LSGL

#### Precautions

CRH Human (146-196) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Target Information: ( [P06850](#) )

## Background

CRH is a neuropeptide which regulates body's response to stress. CRH takes part in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis which controls the production of cortisol and other glucocorticoids. CRH is synthesized in different tissues such as the brainstem, hypothalamus and peripheral organs. In Pregnancy, CRH regulates parturition and fetal development. CRH binds 2 types of receptors- CRH receptor 1 and CRH receptor 2, both are G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). After binding CRHR1, CRH initiates a cascade of intracellular signalling which leads to the release of ACTH from the anterior pituitary. This release stimulates cortisol secretion from the adrenal glands, which is necessary for controlling the body's stress response and maintain energy balance and immune function.