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Fertirelin

Fertirelin
HRM0030

Product Overview

Name	Fertirelin

Description

Fertirelin

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation

The protein was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability

Lyophilized Fertirelin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Fertirelin should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 97.0% as determined by analysis by RP-HPLC.

Amino acid sequence

Pyr-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt.

Solubility

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Fertirelin in sterile 18MΩ-cm H 2 O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Background

Fertirelin, a potent gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogue, is crucial for fertility regulation in animals. This research paper endeavors to expound on the biochemical attributes of fertirelin and its potential therapeutic applications in veterinary medicine. Fertirelin, a synthetic analogue of the natural gonadotropin-releasing hormone, plays a fundamental role in fertility regulation in veterinary medicine. It stimulates the secretion of luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone, crucial for reproduction (Kotwica et al., 2005). This paper aims to delve into the biochemical characteristics of fertirelin and its potential applications. Fertirelin, as a GnRH analogue, elicits its action by binding to GnRH receptors located on pituitary gonadotroph cells. This leads to the release of luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone, key players in ovulation and spermatogenesis (Kotwica et al., 2005). In the realm of veterinary medicine, fertirelin is primarily used for treating ovarian follicular cysts in dairy cattle (Bosu & Peter, 1987).

Its potent stimulatory effect on gonadotropin secretion facilitates ovulation and contributes to fertility management strategies. The potential of fertirelin extends beyond the current applications. Further research into the precise mechanism of action and potential side effects can enhance its utilization. Overall, fertirelin presents a powerful tool in veterinary reproductive medicine, making it a focal point of interest for future studies.

Precautions

Fertirelin is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

Fertirelin, a potent gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogue, is crucial for fertility regulation in animals. This research paper endeavors to expound on the biochemical attributes of fertirelin and its potential therapeutic applications in veterinary medicine. Fertirelin, a synthetic analogue of the natural gonadotropin-releasing hormone, plays a fundamental role in fertility regulation in veterinary medicine. It stimulates the secretion of luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone, crucial for reproduction (Kotwica et al., 2005). This paper aims to delve into the biochemical characteristics of fertirelin and its potential applications. Fertirelin, as a GnRH analogue, elicits its action by binding to GnRH receptors located on pituitary gonadotroph cells. This leads to the release of luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone, key players in ovulation and spermatogenesis (Kotwica et al., 2005). In the realm of veterinary medicine, fertirelin is primarily used for treating ovarian follicular cysts in dairy cattle (Bosu & Peter, 1987). Its potent stimulatory effect on gonadotropin secretion facilitates ovulation and contributes to fertility management strategies. The potential of fertirelin extends beyond the current applications. Further research into the precise mechanism of action and potential side effects can enhance its utilization. Overall, fertirelin presents a powerful tool in veterinary reproductive medicine, making it a focal point of interest for future studies.