

CRF

Cat.No. 529 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: not tested yet IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 (see remarks) IHC-P: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminal part of the processed mouse CRF neuropeptide (UniProt Id: Q8CIT0)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q8CIT0), rat (P01143). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	IHC: Heat-mediated antigen retrieval (citrate buffer pH 6) is required for immunohistochemical staining.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), also known as **corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH)**, is a 41-amino acid neuropeptide belonging to the corticotropin-releasing factor family. In mammals, CRF is predominantly expressed in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus, the central nucleus of the amygdala, the bed nucleus of stria terminalis (BNST), and some other brain regions (1-4). CRF is a critical mediator of the endocrine stress response. Following stress exposure, CRF activates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis by stimulating the release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) from the anterior pituitary, leading to glucocorticoid secretion from the adrenal cortex (5). Beyond its role in stress response, CRF is involved in different aspects of social behavior (4). CRF dysregulation is implicated in stress-related mood disorders such as anxiety, depression (6, 7), and Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) (2).

Selected General References

Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Family: A Stress Hormone-Receptor System's Emerging Role in Mediating Sex-Specific Signaling. Vuppalahadham L et al. Cells (2020) PubMed:32244319

The Role of Corticotropin-Releasing Factor (CRF) and CRF-Related Peptides in the Social Behavior of Rodents. Bagosi Z et al. Biomedicines (2023) PubMed:37626714

Corticotropin-releasing factor system in the lateral septum: Implications in the pathophysiology of obesity. Olivares-Barraza R et al. Front Mol Neurosci (2022) PubMed:36204135

Chronic stress-induced synaptic changes to corticotropin-releasing factor-signaling in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis. Maita I et al. Front Behav Neurosci (2022) PubMed:35983475

Corticotropin releasing factor and norepinephrine related circuitry changes in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis in stress and alcohol and substance use disorders. Snyder AE et al. Neuropharmacology (2021) PubMed:34624301

Corticotropin-Releasing Factor (CRF) circuit modulation of cognition and motivation. Hupalo S et al. Neurosci Biobehav Rev (2019) PubMed:31212019

The Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Family: Physiology of the Stress Response. Deussing JM et al. Physiol Rev (2018) PubMed:30109816

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/529004> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.