G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ PTH/PTHrP-R Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT3898
Product Description	Immunotag™ PTH/PTHrP-R Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PTH/PTHrP-R
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from PTH/PTHrP-R, at AA range: 120-200
Specificity	PTH/PTHrP-R Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PTH/PTHrP-R protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PTH1R
Accession No.	Q03431 P41593 P25961
Alternate Names	PTH1R; PTHR; PTHR1; Parathyroid hormone/parathyroid hormone-related peptide receptor; PTH/PTHrP type I receptor; PTH/PTHr receptor; Parathyroid hormone 1 receptor; PTH1 receptor

Antibody Specification

Description	parathyroid hormone 1 receptor(PTH1R) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the G-protein coupled receptor family 2. This protein is a receptor for parathyroid hormone (PTH) and for parathyroid hormone-like hormone (PTHLH). The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase and also a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Defects in this receptor are known to be the cause of Jansen's metaphyseal chondrodysplasia (JMC), chondrodysplasia Blomstrand type (BOCD), as well as enchodromatosis. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction,
Protein Expression	Cerebellum,Colon,Kidney,Lung,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,cytoplasm,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,membrane,integral component of membrane,basolateral plasma membrane,apical plasma membrane,brush border membrane,receptor complex,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in PTH1R are a cause of primary failure of tooth eruption (PFE) [MIM:125350]. PFE is a rare condition that has high penetrance and variable expressivity and in which tooth retention occurs without evidence of any obvious mechanical interference. Instead, malfunction of the eruptive mechanism itself appears to cause nonankylosed permanent teeth to fail to erupt, although the eruption pathway has been cleared by bone resorption.,disease:Defects in PTH1R are the cause of chondrodysplasia Blomstrand type (BOCD) [MIM:215045]. BOCD is a severe skeletal dysplasia.,disease:Defects in PTH1R are the cause of Eiken syndrome [MIM:600002]; also called Eiken skeletal dysplasia or bone modeling defect of hands and feet. Eiken syndrome is a rare familial autosomal recessive skeletal dysplasia. It is characterized by multiple epiphyseal dysplasia, with extremely retarded ossification, principally of the epiphyses, pelvis, hands and feet, as well as by abnormal modeling of the bones in hands and feet, abnormal persistence of cartilage in the pelvis and mild growth retardation.,disease:Defects in PTH1R are the cause of Jansen metaphyseal chondrodysplasia (JMC) [MIM:156400]. JMC is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by a short-limbed dwarfism associated with hypercalcemia and normal or low serum concentrations of the two parathyroid hormones.,disease:Defects in PTH1R may be a cause of enchondromatosis [MIM:166000]. Enchondromas are common benign cartilage tumors of bone. They can occur as solitary lesions or as multiple lesions in enchondromatosis (Ollier and Maffucci diseases). Clinical problems caused by enchondromas include skeletal deformity and the potential for malignant change to osteosarcoma.,function:This is a receptor for parathyroid hormone and for parathyroid hormone-related peptide. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase and also a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in most tissues. Most abundant in kidney, bone and liver.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.