G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ GH Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT5921
Product Description	Immunotag™ GH 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	GH
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 180-217
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous GH
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	GH1/2
Accession No.	P01241/P01242
Alternate Names	Somatotropin (Growth hormone) (GH) (GH-N) (Growth hormone 1) (Pituitary growth hormone) Growth hormone variant (GH-V) (Growth hormone 2) (Placenta-specific growth hormone)

Antibody Specification

Description	growth hormone 1(GH1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the somatotropin/prolactin family of hormones which play an important role in growth control. The gene, along with four other related genes, is located at the growth hormone locus on chromosome 17 where they are interspersed in the same transcriptional orientation; an arrangement which is thought to have evolved by a series of gene duplications. The five genes share a remarkably high degree of sequence identity. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms of each of the five growth hormones, leading to further diversity and potential for specialization. This particular family member is expressed in the pituitary but not in placental tissue as is the case for the other four genes in the growth hormone locus. Mutations in or deletions of the gene lead to growth hormone deficiency and short stature. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction,Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction,Jak_STAT,
Protein Expression	Pituitary,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,extracellular space,intracellular,
Protein Function	Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in GH1 are a cause of isolated growth hormone deficiency type IB (IGHD IB) [MIM:262400]; also known as pituitary dwarfism I. IGHD IB is an autosomal recessive deficiency of GH which causes short stature.,disease:Defects in GH1 are a cause of isolated growth hormone deficiency type II (IGHD II) [MIM:173100]. IGHD II is an autosomal dominant deficiency of GH which causes short stature.,disease:Defects in GH1 are the cause of Kowarski syndrome [MIM:262650]; also known as pituitary dwarfism VI.,disease:Defects in GH1 may be a cause of short stature [MIM:604271]. Short stature is defined by a subnormal rate of growth.,function:Plays an important role in growth control. Its major role in stimulating body growth is to stimulate the liver and other tissues to secrete IGF-1. It stimulates both the differentiation and proliferation of myoblasts. It also stimulates amino acid uptake and protein synthesis in muscle and other tissues.,miscellaneous:Circulating GH shows a great heterogeneity due to alternative splicing, differential post-translational modifications of monomeric forms, oligomerization, optional binding to 2 different GH-binding proteins, and potentially proteolytic processing.,online information:Growth hormone entry,pharmaceutical:Available under the names Nutropin or Protropin (Genentech), Norditropin (Novo Nordisk), Genotropin (Pharmacia Upjohn), Humatrope (Eli Lilly) and Saizen or Serostim (Serono). Used for the treatment of growth hormone deficiency and for Turner's syndrome.,similarity:Belongs to the somatotropin/prolactin family.,subunit:Monomer, dimer, trimer, tetramer and pentamer, disulfide-linked or non-covalently associated, in homopolymeric and heteropolymeric combinations. Can also form a complex either with GHBP or with the alpha2-macroglobulin complex.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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