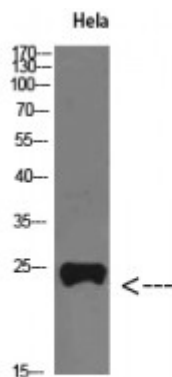


Anti-PTH-rP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PTH-rP.
Model	STJ98621
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from PTH-rP
Immunogen Region	101-150 aa
Gene ID	5744
Gene Symbol	PTH1H
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	PTH-rP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PTH-rP
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous. Also expressed in the mammary gland.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Parathyroid hormone-related protein PTH-rP PTHrP Parathyroid hormone-like protein PLP PTHrP 01/01/36 PTHrP 38-94 Osteostatin PTHrP 107-139
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9607OMIM:168470
Alternative Names	Parathyroid hormone-related protein PTH-rP PTHrP Parathyroid hormone-like protein PLP PTHrP 01/01/36 PTHrP 38-94 Osteostatin PTHrP 107-139
Function	Neuroendocrine peptide which is a critical regulator of cellular and organ growth, development, migration, differentiation and survival and of epithelial calcium ion transport. Regulates endochondral bone development and epithelial-mesenchymal interactions during the formation of the mammary glands and teeth. Required for skeletal homeostasis. Promotes mammary mesenchyme differentiation and bud outgrowth by modulating mesenchymal cell responsiveness to BMPs. Upregulates BMPR1A expression in the mammary mesenchyme and this increases the sensitivity of these cells to BMPs and allows them to respond to BMP4 in a paracrine and/or autocrine fashion. BMP4 signaling in the mesenchyme, in turn, triggers epithelial outgrowth and augments MSX2 expression, which causes the mammary mesenchyme to inhibit hair follicle formation within the nipple sheath . Promotes colon cancer cell migration and invasion in an integrin alpha-6/beta-1-dependent manner through activation of Rac1. Osteostatin is a potent inhibitor of osteoclastic bone resorption.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	There are 3 principal secretory forms, called PTHrP[1-36], PTHrP[38-94], and osteostatin (PTHrP[107-139]) arising from endoproteolytic cleavage of the initial translation product. Each of these secretory forms is believed to have one or more of its own receptors that mediates the normal paracrine, autocrine and endocrine actions.