



GH Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-10665
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GH1/2
Protein Name	Somatotropin (Growth hormone) (GH) (GH-N) (Growth hormone 1) (Pituitary growth hormone)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 180-217
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous GH
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Somatotropin (Growth hormone;GH;GH-N;Growth hormone 1;Pituitary growth hormone) Growth hormone variant (GH-V;Growth hormone 2;Placenta-specific growth hormone)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Pituitary,
Function	alternative products: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 prolifera

**Background**

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],

matters needing attention

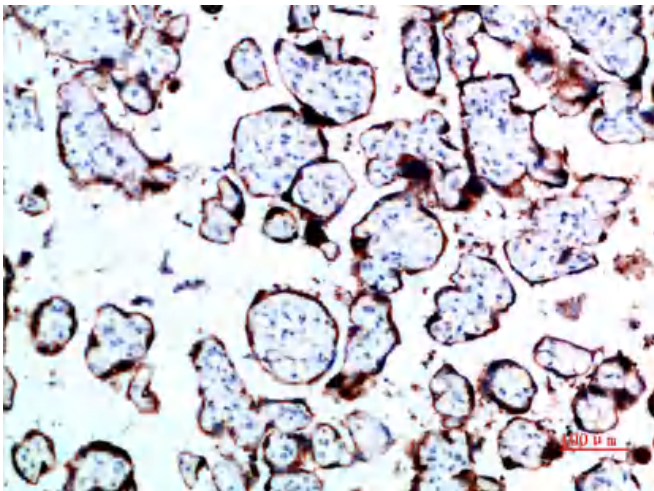
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

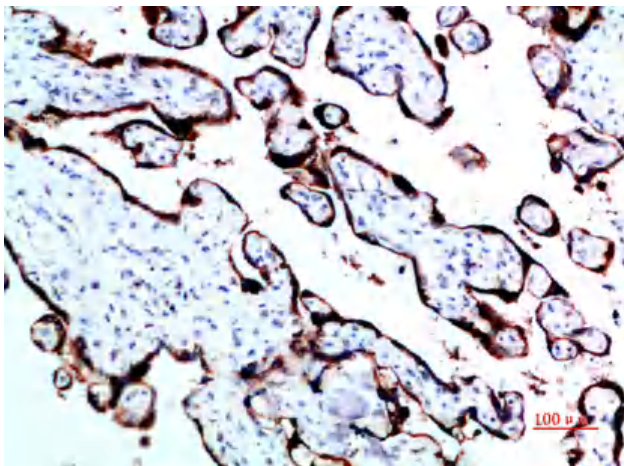
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



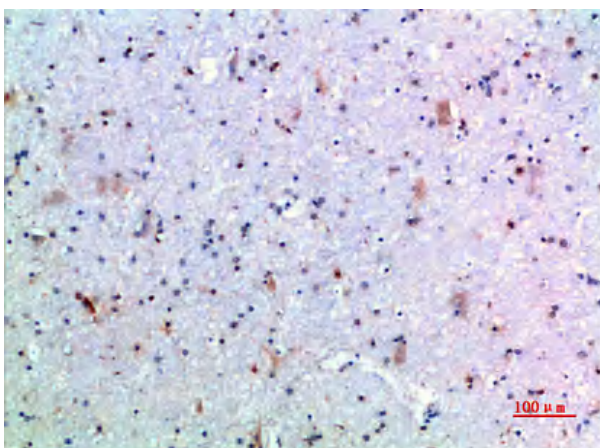
Products Images



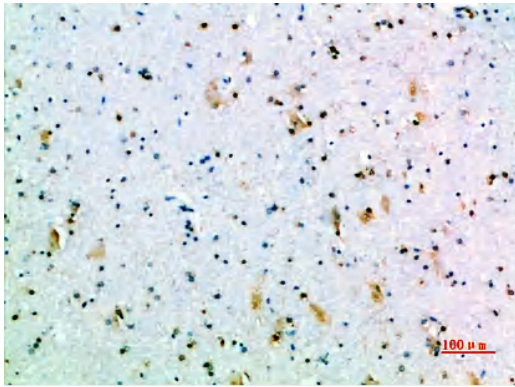
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:200



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200



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