Best Tools for immunology Research

GH/hPL (ABT83R) rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM7132
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	IHC; ELISA
Target :	Humanm Placental lactogen
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Growth hormone synthesis, secretion and action
Gene Name :	CSH1;CSH2;GH1
Protein Name :	Lactogen Placental lactogen PL hPL gH GH-N GH1 GHB5 GHN Growth hormone 1 Growth hormone Growth hormone B5 Growth hormone, normal Growth hormone, pituitary HG1 hGH-N IGHD1B Pituitary growth hormone RNG
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01241/P0DML2/P0DML3
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Anti-HumanPlacental lactogen AA range:150-217
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Humanm Placental lactogen
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:100-500, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	24kD
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],

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

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasmic

Expression : Placenta

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