

ARG70232 Human GH1 / Growth hormone recombinant protein (His-tagged, Cter)

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Human GH1 / Growth hormone recombinant protein.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	Binding, SDS-PAGE
Target Name	GH1 / Growth hormone
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Phe27 - Phe217 of Human GH1 / Growth hormone (NP_000506.2) with an initial Met at the N - terminus and 6X His tag at the C - terminus.
Expression System	E. coli
Alternate Names	GH-N; Somatotropin; IGHD1B; Growth hormone; Growth hormone 1; Pituitary growth hormone; GHN; hGH-N; GH

Application Instructions

Application NoteBinding activity test: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant
Human GH at 2 μ g/ml (100 μ l/well) can bind Recombinant Human GHR with a linear range of 3-12
ng/ml.

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	0.22 μm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is 92% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	20 mM Tris (pH 8.0) and 150 mM NaCl.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 mg/ml in sterile distilled water.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C for up to one month, at 2-8°C for up to one week. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GH1
Gene Full Name	growth hormone 1
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	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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	25 kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images

