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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

GH1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 5E9

Catalog Number: RAB04071

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human GH1.

Clone Name: 5000000000

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to full length human GH1.

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Affinity-chromatography

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: ELISA
Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at -20 °C or -80 °C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2688

Gene Symbol: GH1

Gene Alias: GH, GH-N, GHN, hGH-N

Gene Summary: 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]