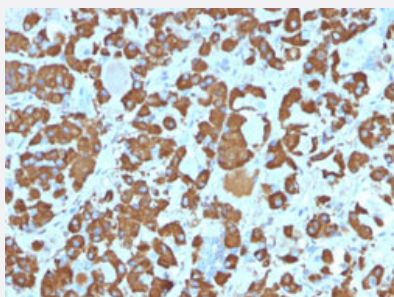


GH1 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM106

Catalog # MAB14800 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human pituitary gland with GH1 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM106 (Cat # MAB14800).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human GH1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 58-187 of human GH1.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	20
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification
Isotype	IgG2b
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10 ⁶ cells) Immunofluorescence (1-2 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS.

Storage Instruction

Store at -20 to -80°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human pituitary gland with GH1 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM106 (Cat # MAB14800).

- Immunofluorescence
- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — GH1

Entrez GeneID [2688](#)

Protein Accession# [P01241](#)

Gene Name GH1

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

Gene Description growth hormone 1

Omim ID [139250](#) [173100](#) [262400](#) [262650](#) [604271](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

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]

Other Designations pituitary growth hormone

Publication Reference

- [Sequences of pituitary and placental lactogenic and growth hormones: evolution from a primordial peptide by gene reduplication.](#)

Niall HD, Hogan ML, Sauer R, Rosenblum IY, Greenwood FC.

PNAS 1971 Apr; 68(4):866.

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [Jak-STAT signaling pathway](#)
- [Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Colonic Polyps](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Dwarfism](#)
- [Edema](#)

- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophagitis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Growth Disorders](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hyperplasia](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Metaplasia](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Scoliosis](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)