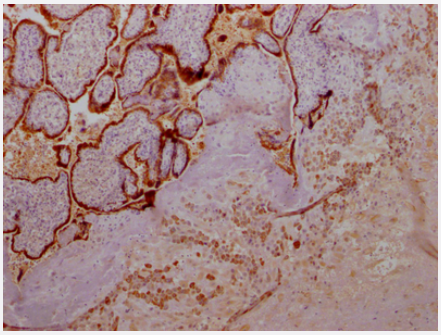
RecomAb™

GH1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 5E9

Catalog # RAB04071 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry image of GH1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 5E9 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human GH1.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to full length human GH1.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
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)

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Storage Instruction	Store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry

  Immunohistochemistry image of GH1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 5E9 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

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 w hich play an important role in growth control. The gene, along with four other related genes, is loca ted at the growth hormone locus on chromosome 17 where they are interspersed in the same tran scriptional orientation; an arrangement which is thought to have evolved by a series of gene duplic ations. The five genes share a remarkably high degree of sequence identity. Alternative splicing g enerates 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 pl acental 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

Pathway

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- 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

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- 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

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