

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



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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Datasheet

GH1 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P8716

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human GH1 recombinant protein

expressed in HEK293 cells.

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 22

Protocols: See our web site at

http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product

page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK 293)

expression system

Purification: chromatographic

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Activity: ED₅₀ is 0.1 ng/mL, measured by the dose dependent stimulation of the proliferation of rat lymphoma line Nb2-11 cells (prolactin indicator cell line).

Storage Buffer: Protein (1.13 mg/mL) was lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in 1xPBS containing 0.1% endotoxin-free recombinant HSA.

Storage Instruction: Lyophilized protein at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored at -20°C.

Protein aliquots at 4°C for 2-7 days and should be stored at -20°C to -80°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or

BSA).

Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Entrez GenelD: 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]