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Human GH Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0030 Applications ELISA

Synonyms GH1, GH-N, GHN, hGH-N, Somatotropin

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human GH Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μ g	Store at -20°C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human GH Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20°C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0030)	
		Human GH Capture Antibody	Human GH Detection Antibody
			(Biotin)
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Human GH protein	Recombinant Human GH protein
Information	Swissprot	P01241	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Rabbit	Rabbit
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH
			7.4
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human GH in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com





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Applications

Human GH Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Human GH Capture Antibody	
Capture			Aisa
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human GH Detection Antibody (Biotin)	0.01 100 1000 10000 100000 Human GH concentration(pg/mL)

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

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.

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