Recombinant Growth Hormone Receptor/GHR/GHBP Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300463P

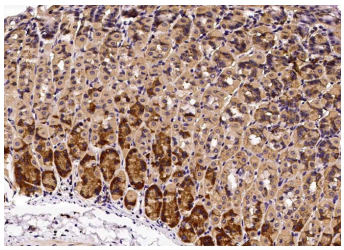
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

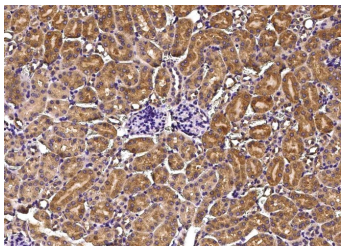
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Growth Hormone Receptor/GHR/GHBP protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	8B9
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:50-1:200

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse stomach using Growth Hormone Receptor/GHR/GHBP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using Growth Hormone Receptor/GHR/GHBP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Growth hormone receptor, also known as GH receptor and GHR, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to thetype I cytokine receptor family and type 1 subfamily. GHR contains onefibronectin type-III domain. Growth hormone receptor/GHR is expressed in various tissues with high expression in liver and skeletal muscle. Isoform4of GHR is predominantly expressed in kidney, bladder, adrenal gland and brain stem. Isoform1 expression of GHR in placenta is predominant in chorion and decidua. Isoform4is highly expressed in placental villi. Isoform2of GHR is expressed in lung, stomach and muscle. Growth hormone receptor/GHR is a receptor for pituitary gland growth hormone. It is involved in regulating postnatal body growth. On ligand binding, it couples to the JAK2/STAT5 pathway. Isoform2of GHR up-regulates the production of GHBP and acts as a negative inhibitor of GH signaling. Defects in GHR are a cause of Laron syndrome (LARS) which is a severe form of growth hormone insensitivity characterized by growth impairment, short stature, dysfunctional growth hormone receptor, and failure to generate insulin-like growth factor I in response to growth hormone. Defects in GHR may also be a cause of idiopathic short stature autosomal (ISSA) which is defined by a subnormal rate of growth.

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