abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human Parathyroid Hormone protein ab201365

Description

Product name Recombinant human Parathyroid Hormone protein

Biological activity Fully biologically active when compared to standard.

The ED₅₀ as determined by its ability to induce cAMP accumulation in murine MC3T3E1 cells is

less than 50 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 2.0 \times 10^4$ IU/mg.

Purity > 97 % SDS-PAGE.

> 97 % by HPLC analysis.

Expression system Escherichia coli

Accession P01270

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Human

Sequence SVSEIQLMHNLGKHLNSMERVEWLRKKLQDVHNFVALGA

PLAPRDAGSQR

PRKKEDNVLVESHEKSLGEADKADVNVLTKAKSQ

Predicted molecular weight 9 kDa

Amino acids 32 to 115

Additional sequence information Single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 84 amino acids. 15N Stable Isotope

labeled. This product is for the mature full length protein. The signal peptide and propeptide are $\frac{1}{2}$

not included.

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab201365** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications Functional Studies

HPLC

SDS-PAGE

Form Lyophilized

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Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 7.40

Constituent: 100% PBS

Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered solution.

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution Briefly centrifuge the vial prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in

sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL.

Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at <-20°C. Further

dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

General Info

Function PTH elevates calcium level by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion.

Stimulates [1-14C]-2-deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) transport and glycogen synthesis in osteoblastic

cells.

Involvement in disease Defects in PTH are a cause of familial isolated hypoparathyroidism (FIH) [MIM:146200]; also

called autosomal dominant hypoparathyroidism or autosomal dominant hypocalcemia. FIH is characterized by hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia due to inadequate secretion of parathyroid hormone. Symptoms are seizures, tetany and cramps. FIH exist both as autosomal

dominant and recessive forms of hypoparathyroidism.

Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the parathyroid hormone family.

Cellular localization Secreted.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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