Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Growth Hormone protein
ab83992

Overview

Product name: Recombinant Human Growth Hormone protein
Protein length: Full length protein

Description

Nature: Recombinant
Source: HEK 293 cells
Amino Acid Sequence
Species: Human
Sequence: Theoretical Sequence:
FPTPLSRLFDNAMLRAHRLHQLAFDTYQFEFEEAYIPKE
QKYSFLQNPOFSLCFSHEIPTPSN
REETQKSNNELLRLISLLIQSWL
EPVQFLRVSFANSLVYGASDNSNYLKDLEEGIQLLM
G RLEDGSPRT
GQIFKQTYSKFDTSNHDALLKNYGLLYCRRKDMK
VETFLRNVQCRSV EGS CGF

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab83992 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications: SDS-PAGE
Purity: > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

Form: Lyophilised

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Constituents: 1% Human serum albumin, 10% Trehalose
Reconstitution

It is recommended that 0.5 ml of sterile phosphate-buffered saline be added to the vial. Following reconstitution short-term storage at 4°C is recommended, and longer-term storage of aliquots at -18 to -20°C. Repeated freeze thawing is not recommended.

General Info

Function

Plays an important role in growth control. Its major role in stimulating body growth is to stimulate the liver and other tissues to secrete IGF-1. It stimulates both the differentiation and proliferation of myoblasts. It also stimulates amino acid uptake and protein synthesis in muscle and other tissues.

Involvement in disease

Defects in GH1 are a cause of growth hormone deficiency isolated type 1A (IGHD1A) [MIM:262400]; also known as pituitary dwarfism I. IGHD1A is an autosomal recessive deficiency of GH which causes short stature. IGHD1A patients have an absence of GH with severe dwarfism and often develop anti-GH antibodies when given exogenous GH.

Defects in GH1 are a cause of growth hormone deficiency isolated type 1B (IGHD1B) [MIM:612781]; also known as dwarfism of Sindh. IGHD1B is an autosomal recessive deficiency of GH which causes short stature. IGHD1B patients have low but detectable levels of GH. Dwarfism is less severe than in IGHD1A and patients usually respond well to exogenous GH.

Defects in GH1 are the cause of Kowarski syndrome (KWKS) [MIM:262650]; also known as pituitary dwarfism VI.

Defects in GH1 are a cause of growth hormone deficiency isolated type 2 (IGHD2) [MIM:173100]. IGHD2 is an autosomal dominant deficiency of GH which causes short stature. Clinical severity is variable. Patients have a positive response and immunologic tolerance to growth hormone therapy.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the somatotropin/prolactin family.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

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