Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Growth Hormone Receptor, *GHR*

Catalogue No. PA1206

Lot No. 09A01

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

Specificity

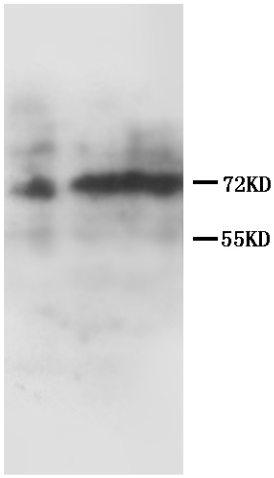
Human, mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

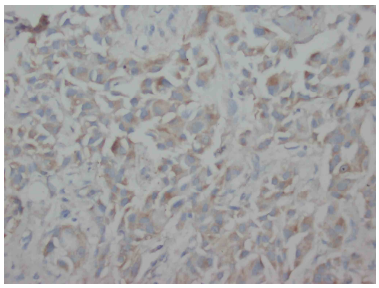
Recommended application

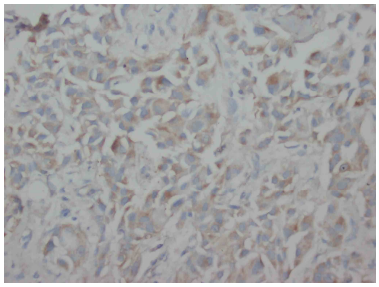
Western blot

Immunohistochemistry(P)



Lane 1 : MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 2 : HeLa Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 3 : Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate





Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human GHR, different to the related rat sequence by a single amino acid.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen-tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	0.75µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	1-2µg/ml	Hu	-	By Heat
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

BACKGROUND

The GHR locus to human chromosome 5p13.1-p12 and to mouse chromosome 15.[1] Additionally, its gene has 9 exons that encode the receptor and several additional exons in the 5-prime untranslated region. The coding exons span at least 87 kb.[2] GHR consists of an extracellular domain of 246 amino acids, a single transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain. Exons 3 to 7 encode the extracellular domain. There are 2 isoforms of GHR in humans, generated by retention or exclusion of exon 3 during splicing: a full-length isoform and an isoform that lacks exon 3 (d3GHR). Furthermore, the two isoforms of GHR are expressed in the placenta and appeared to be due to alternative splicing. In cirrhosis, there is a state of acquired GH resistance, as defined by high circulating GH levels with low IGF1 levels. Moreover, Mutations in the GHR gene have been demonstrated as the cause of Laron syndrome , also known as the growth hormone insensitivity syndrome (GHIS).[3]

REFERENCE

1.Barton, D. E.; Foellmer, B. E.; Wood, W. I.; Francke, U. : Chromosome mapping of the growth hormone receptor gene in man and mouse. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 50: 137-141, 1989.

2.Godowski, P. J.; Leung, D. W.; Meacham, L. R.; Galgani, J. P.; Hellmiss, R.; Keret, R.; Rotwein, P. S.; Parks, J. S.; Laron, Z.; Wood, W. I. : Characterization of the human growth hormone receptor gene and demonstration of a partial gene deletion in two patients with Laron-type dwarfism. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 86: 8083-8087, 1989.

3.Amselem, S.; Sobrier, M.-L.; Duquesnoy, P.; Rappaport, R.; Postel-Vinay, M.-C.; Gourmelen, M.; Dallapiccola, B.; Goossens, M. : Recurrent nonsense mutations in the growth hormone receptor from patients with Laron dwarfism. *J. Clin. Invest.* 87: 1098-1102, 1991.