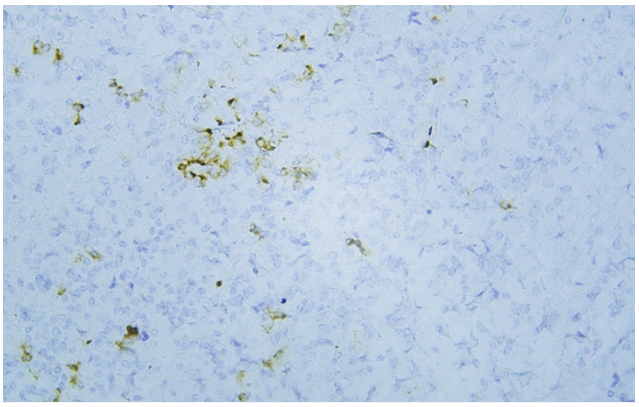
Humanm Placental lactogen (hPL) (ABT540) Mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15709
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	CSH1/CSH2/GH1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Anti-HumanPlacental lactogen
Specificity	The antibody can recognize human Placental lactogen and GH protein.
Formulation	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:200-400,
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Humanm Placental lactogen;CSH1/CSH2/GH1;LactogenPlacental lactogenPLhPLgHGH-NGH1GHB5GHNGrowth hormone 1Growth hormoneGrowth hormone B5Growth hormone;normalGrowth hormone; pituitaryHG1hGH-NIGHD1BPituitary growth hormoneRNG
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic
Tissue Specificity	Placenta
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in GH1 are a cause of isolated growth hormone deficiency type IB (IGHD IB) [MIM:262400]; also known as pituitary dwarfism I. IGHD IB is an autosomal recessive deficiency of GH which causes short stature.,disease:Defects in GH1 are a cause of isolated growth hormone deficiency type II (IGHD II) [MIM:173100]. IGHD II is an autosomal dominant deficiency of GH which causes short stature.,disease:Defects in GH1 are the cause of Kowarski syndrome [MIM:262650]; also known as pituitary dwarfism VI.,disease:Defects in GH1 may

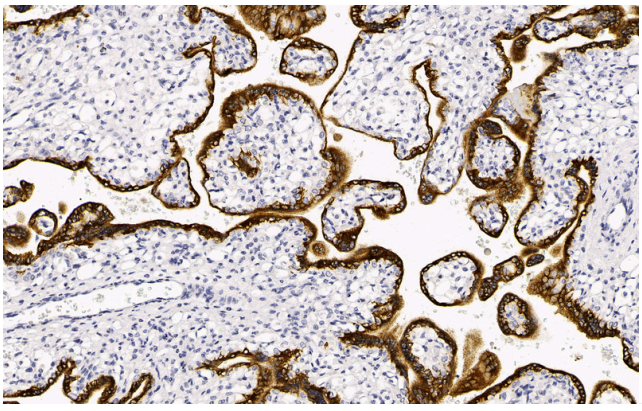
	be a cause of short stature [MIM:604271]. Short stature is defined by a subnormal rate of growth.,function:Plays an important role in growth control. Its major role in stimulating body growth is to stimulate the liver and other tissues to secrete IGF-1. It stimulates both the differentiation and prolifera
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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

Human placenta tissue was stained with hPL (ABT540) Antibody



Human pituitary adenoma tissue was stained with Anti-GH + hPL (ABT540) Antibody



Human placenta tissue was stained with Anti-GH + hPL (ABT540) Antibody