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Anti-GHR Antibody

Catalog # ABO11035

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P16882
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Growth hormone receptor(GHR) detection. Tested with WB in Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	14600
Other Names	Growth hormone receptor, GH receptor, Somatotropin receptor, Growth hormone-binding protein, GH-binding protein, GHBP, Serum-binding protein, Ghr
Calculated MW	72783
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. On growth hormone binding, GHR is ubiquitinated, internalized, down-regulated and transported into a degradative or non-degradative pathway. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all tissues tested including, liver, heart, adipose tissue, mammary gland, testes, ovary, brain, kidney and muscle. Highest levels in liver.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Growth hormone receptor(GH receptor)
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of mouse Growth hormone receptor(231-247aa DKEHEVRVRSRQRSFEK), identical to the related rat sequence.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily.

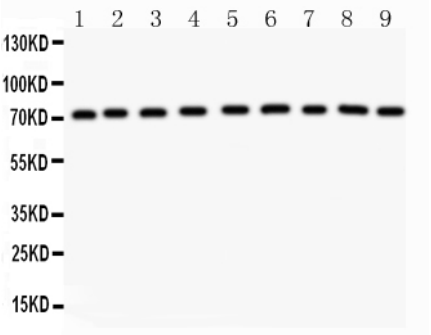
Protein Information

Name	Ghr
Function	Receptor for pituitary gland growth hormone (GH1) involved in regulating postnatal body growth. On ligand binding, couples to the JAK2/STAT5 pathway.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10912}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=On growth hormone binding, GHR is ubiquitinated, internalized, down-regulated and transported into a degradative or non-degradative pathway {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19941}
Tissue Location	Expressed in all tissues tested including, liver, heart, adipose tissue, mammary gland, testes, ovary, brain, kidney and muscle. Highest levels in liver.

Background

The GHR locus to human chromosome 5p13.1-p12 and to mouse chromosome 15. 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. 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).

Images



Anti-GHR antibody, ABO11035, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti GHR (ABO11035) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 4: Rat Intestine Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 5: Mouse Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 6: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 7: Mouse Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 8: Mouse Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 9: Mouse Intestine Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 72KDObserved bind size: 72KD