

# PTH

Catalog # PVGS1011

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P01270</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Ser32-Gln115
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	
<b>Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Theoretical Molecular Weight</b>	~9.4 kDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 10mM HAc-NaAc, 150mM NaCl, 5% Mannitol, pH 4.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in distilled water up to 100 µg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5741
<b>Other Names</b>	Parathyroid hormone, PTH, Parathormone, Parathyrin, PTH
<b>Target Background</b>	Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) is the most important endocrine regulator of calcium and phosphorus concentration in extracellular fluid. Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) is secreted from cells of the parathyroid glands and finds Parathyroid Hormone's major target cells in bone and kidney. Like most other protein hormones, Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) is synthesized as a preprohormone. After intracellular processing, the mature hormone is packaged within the Golgi into secretory vesicles, the secreted into blood by exocytosis. Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) is secreted as a linear protein of 84 amino acids. Recombinant Human Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) produced in E. coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 84 amino acids.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PTH {ECO:0000303   PubMed:35932760, ECO:0000312   HGNC:HGNC:9606}
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<b>Function</b>	Parathyroid hormone elevates calcium level by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion (PubMed: <a href="#">11604398</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">35932760</a> ). Acts by binding to its receptor, PTH1R, activating G protein-coupled receptor signaling (PubMed: <a href="#">18375760</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">35932760</a> ). Stimulates [1-14C]-2-deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) transport and glycogen synthesis in osteoblastic cells (PubMed: <a href="#">21076856</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.