

Anti-GHR Antibody
Catalog # ABO11035**Specification**

Anti-GHR Antibody - 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.

Anti-GHR Antibody - 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 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/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.

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 reconstitution, 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.

Anti-GHR Antibody - Protein Information**Name** Ghr**Function**

Receptor for pituitary gland growth hormone involved in regulating postnatal body growth. On ligand binding, couples to, and activates the JAK2/STAT5 pathway (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; 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. [Growth hormone-binding protein]: Secreted. Note=Complexed to a substantial fraction of circulating GH.

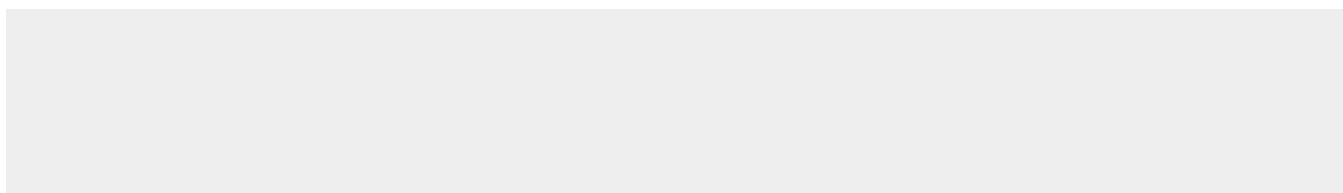
Tissue Location

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Anti-GHR Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-GHR Antibody - Images



Anti-GHR antibody, ABO11035, Western blotting All lanes: Anti GHR (ABO11035) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 2: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 3: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 4: Rat Intestine Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 5: Mouse Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 6: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 7: Mouse Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 8: Mouse Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 9: Mouse Intestine Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Predicted bind size: 72KD
Observed bind size: 72KD

Anti-GHR Antibody - 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).