

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody
Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13466**Specification**

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P01270
Other Accession	37045
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit / IgG, kappa
Calculated MW	12861

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5741**Other Names**

hPTH; Parathormone; Parathyrin; Parathyroid hormone 1 (PTH1); Parathyroid hormone (PTH)

Application Note

IHC-P ~ ~ N/A
IF ~ ~ 1:50 ~ 200
FC ~ ~ 1:10 ~ 50

Format

200ug/ml of Ab purified by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PTH**Function**

PTH elevates calcium level by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion. Stimulates [1-14C]-2-deoxy-D- glucose (2DG) transport and glycogen synthesis in osteoblastic cells.

Cellular Location

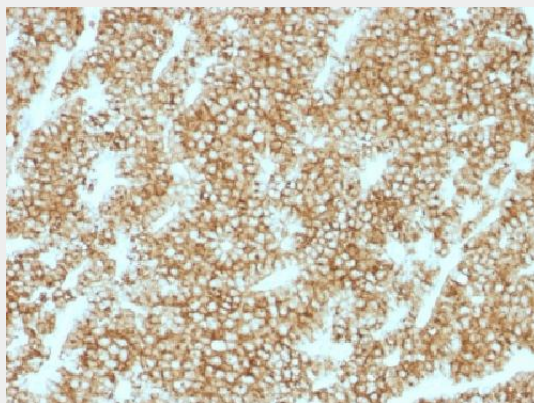
Secreted.

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) 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-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Parathyroid stained with PTH Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (PTH/1717R).

Anti-Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - Background

Epitope of this MAb maps in the N-terminus of PTH, a hormone produced by the parathyroid gland that regulates the concentration of calcium and phosphorus in extracellular fluid. This hormone elevates blood Ca^{2+} levels by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion. It is produced in the parathyroid gland as an 84 amino acid single chain polypeptide. It can also be secreted as N-terminal truncated fragments or C-terminal fragments after intracellular degradation, as in case of hypercalcemia. Defects in this gene are a cause of familial isolated hypoparathyroidism (FIH); also called autosomal dominant hypoparathyroidism or autosomal dominant hypocalcemia. FIH is characterized by hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia due to inadequate secretion of parathyroid hormone. Symptoms are seizures, tetany and cramps. FIH exist both as autosomal dominant and recessive forms of hypoparathyroidism.