

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16456a

Specification

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P01242](#)

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2689

Other Names

Growth hormone variant, GH-V, Growth hormone 2, Placenta-specific growth hormone, GH2

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GH2

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 proliferation of myoblasts. It also stimulates amino acid uptake and protein synthesis in muscle and other tissues.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Expressed in the placenta.

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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. As in the case of its pituitary counterpart, growth hormone 1, the predominant isoform of this particular family member shows similar somatogenic activity, with reduced lactogenic activity. Mutations in this gene lead to placental growth hormone/lactogen deficiency. [provided by RefSeq].

GH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

McElholm, A.R., et al. Gastroenterology 139(1):204-212(2010)
de Jesus Romero-Prado, M.M., et al. Gene 452(1):7-15(2010)
Christiansen, M. Prenat. Diagn. 29(13):1249-1255(2009)
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