

pGH 22kDa Human

Description: Placental HGH 22kDa Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 192 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 22367 Dalton. Predicted pI=7.80. Placental Growth Hormone has diminished lactogenic (prolactin receptor mediated) activity characteristic to pituitary GHs. GH Placental Human Recombinant is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: GHL, GHV, GH-V, hGH-V, PGH.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Phe-Pro-Thr-Ile.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by SEC-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with 0.0045mM NaHCO₃ previously adjusted pH 8-9.

Stability:

Lyophilized GH placental although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution and filter sterilization HGH placental can be stored at 4°C for up to 4 weeks. For long term storage and more diluted solutions it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Placental HGH in 0.4% NaHCO₃ or water adjusted to pH 9, not less than 100

Introduction:

GH 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. This particular family member is expressed in the pituitary but not in placental tissue as is the case for the other four genes in the growth hormone locus. Mutations in or deletions of the gene lead to growth hormone deficiency and short stature.

References:

www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

Title:Protein Quantification by Isotope Dilution Mass Spectrometry of Proteolytic Fragments:

Cleavage Rate and Accuracy.Publication:Anal. Chem., 2008, 80 (11), pp 41544160 DOI:

10.1021/ac7024738Publication Date (Web): April 30, 2008Copyright © 2008 American Chemical Society.Link:<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/ac7024738>



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