Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF1210

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Growth Hormone R/GHR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse GHR and recombinant rat GHR is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Growth Hormone R/GHR Ala27-Tyr264 Accession # P10912
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

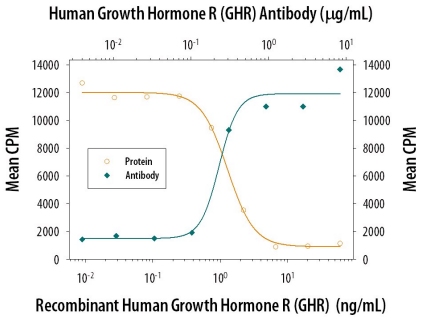
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1210-GR)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10^6 cells	Human whole blood $CD19^+$ B cells
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human breast cancer tissue
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize Growth Hormone R/GHR-mediated inhibition of proliferation in the Nb2-11 rat lymphoma cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND_{50}) is typically 0.125-0.5 µg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Fc Chimera and 0.2 ng/mL Recombinant Human Growth Hormone.	

DATA

Neutralization



Growth Hormone R/GHR Inhibition of Growth Hormone-dependent Cell Proliferation and Neutralization by Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Antibody. Recombinant Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1210-GR) inhibits Recombinant Human Growth Hormone (Catalog # 1067-GH) induced proliferation in the Nb2-11 rat lymphoma cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Inhibition of Recombinant Human Growth Hormone (0.2 ng/mL) activity elicited by Recombinant Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Fc Chimera (10 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Human Growth Hormone R/GHR Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1210). The ND_{50} is typically 0.125-0.5 µg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. ● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

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BACKGROUND

Growth hormone (GH), also known as somatotropin, is a member of a family of growth factors that includes prolactin, placental lactogens, proliferins and somatolactin (1, 2). It is synthesized primarily by somatotropes in the anterior pituitary and is released as an endocrine hormone. Other cells and tissues, including lymphoid tissues, can also produce GH (3). GH is a pleiotropic molecule which can act directly or indirectly via IGF-I, to regulate growth and metabolism as well as enhance T cell survival and thymic functions (1, 2, 4). GH exerts its biological actions by binding to the GH receptor (GHR) that is present in many cell types (1, 2). Human GHR cDNA encodes a 638 amino acid (aa) residue type I transmembrane protein with an 18 aa putative signal peptide, a 246 aa extracellular domain, a 24 aa transmembrane domain and a 350 aa cytoplasmic domain (5). At least two alternatively spliced isoforms of human GHR, lacking the sequence encoded by exon 3, or lacking most of the cytoplasmic domain, also exist (6, 7). Soluble GH-binding proteins corresponding to extracellular domain of the transmembrane proteins can be generated from the membrane proteins (8). Ligation of GHR by GH has been shown to result in receptor dimerization and activation of the JAK/STAT signaling cascade (9). The soluble GHBP has been shown to interfere with GH signaling by competing with the transmembrane receptor of GH. Alternatively, the GHBP has also been shown to enhance GH action by slowing GH clearance (8, 10).

References:

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