Recombinant Mouse GH1

Cat No:HR2R2127

For research use only

Overview

Quantity	50 ?g
Gene Symbol	GH1
Gene ID	14599
Accession	P06880
Alternative Name	Somatotropin, Growth hormone, Gh1, Gh Recombinant Mouse Growth Hormone (GH1)
Species	Mouse
Source	E. coli
Description	The physiological activity for which growth hormone is best known is the promotion of growth of bone, cartilage, and soft tissues. Detectable levels of growth hormone are found throughout the remainder of adulthood, suggesting other functions in addition to promotion of growth. Growth hormone may be important for the maintenance of lean body mass; most growth-promoting effects of growth hormone are mediated by IGF-1 the synthesis of which is regulated by growth hormone. The biological activities of growth hormone are mediated by receptors belonging to one of the Cytokine receptor families. Growth hormone has been shown to be produced by T cells, B cells, and macrophages. In human lymphocytes growth hormone appears to up-regulate its own expression. Growth hormone appears to act as an enhancer of immune responses and is produced in considerable amounts by T helper cells.
Functions	The ED50 was determined by the dose-dependent proliferation assay using the mouse myoblast cell line and was to be <0.5ng/ml.
Formulation	Lyophilized from 0.2 ?m filtered solution in Tris and NaCl
Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Molecular Weight	22
Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Concentration	<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method
Shipping Condition	Ambient Temperature

Storage Condition	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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