

Datasheet for ABIN7320419

**Growth Hormone Receptor Protein (GHR) (His tag,Fc Tag)**[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Growth Hormone Receptor (GHR)
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Growth Hormone Receptor protein is labelled with His tag,Fc Tag.

## Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Mouse GHR/GHBP Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Gln 273
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Gln 273) of mouse GHR (NP_034414.2) precursor was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its ability to inhibit proliferation of INS-1 cells induced by human growth hormone. The ED50 for this effect is 0.5-2 µg/mL in the presence of 50 ng/mL human growth hormone.

## Target Details

Target:	Growth Hormone Receptor (GHR)
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## Target Details

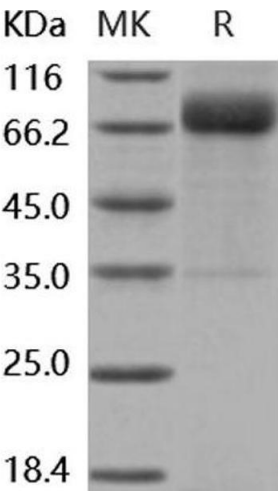
Alternative Name:	GHR/GHBP ( <a href="#">GHR Products</a> )
Background:	<p>Background: Growth hormone receptor, also known as GH receptor and GHR, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family and type 1 subfamily. GHR contains one fibronectin type-III domain. Growth hormone receptor / GHR is expressed in various tissues with high expression in liver and skeletal muscle. Isoform 4 of GHR is predominantly expressed in kidney, bladder, adrenal gland and brain stem. Isoform 1 expression of GHR in placenta is predominant in chorion and decidua. Isoform 4 is highly expressed in placental villi. Isoform 2 of GHR is expressed in lung, stomach and muscle.</p> <p>Growth hormone receptor / GHR is a receptor for pituitary gland growth hormone. It is involved in regulating postnatal body growth. On ligand binding, it couples to the JAK2 / STAT5 pathway. Isoform 2 of GHR up-regulates the production of GHBP and acts as a negative inhibitor of GH signaling. Defects in GHR are a cause of Laron syndrome (LARS) which is a severe form of growth hormone insensitivity characterized by growth impairment, short stature, dysfunctional growth hormone receptor, and failure to generate insulin-like growth factor I in response to growth hormone. Defects in GHR may also be a cause of idiopathic short stature autosomal (ISSA) which is defined by a subnormal rate of growth.</p> <p>Synonym: Growth Hormone Receptor;GHBP;GHR/BP</p>
Molecular Weight:	56.8 kDa
NCBI Accession:	<a href="#">NP_034414</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">NF-kappaB Signaling</a> , <a href="#">JAK-STAT Signaling</a> , <a href="#">Response to Growth Hormone Stimulus</a>

## Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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## Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	<p>Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at &lt; -20°C for 3 months.</p>



Western Blotting

Image 1.