Polyclonal Anti-Growth Hormone Receptor, **GHR**

**Catalogue No.** PA1206

**Lot No.** 0121212040627

**Ig type** rabbit IgG

**Size** 100µg/vial

**Form** lyophilized

**Immunogen**
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human GHR, different to the related rat sequence by a single amino acid.

**Purification**
Immunogen affinity purified.

**Application**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Tested Species</th>
<th>Concluded Species</th>
<th>Antigen Retrieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>0.1-0.5µg/ml</td>
<td>Hu,Rat</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>0.5-1µg/ml</td>
<td>Hu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>By Heat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other applications have not been tested.*

*Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.*

**Contents**
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

**Reconstitution**
0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

**Storage**
At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Relevant detection systems**
Boster provides a series of assays reacted with primary antibodies. Antibody can be supported by chemiluminescence kit EK1002 in WB, supported by SA1022 in IH.

*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL USE.*
BACKGROUND
The GHR locus to human chromosome 5p13.1-p12 and to mouse chromosome 15.\(^1\) Additionally, its gene has 9 exons that encode the receptor and several additional exons in the 5-prime untranslated region. The coding exons span at least 87 kb.\(^2\) GHR consists of an extracellular domain of 246 amino acids, a single transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain. Exons 3 to 7 encode the extracellular domain. There are 2 isoforms of GHR in humans, generated by retention or exclusion of exon 3 during splicing: a full-length isoform and an isoform that lacks exon 3 (d3GHR). Furthermore, the two isoforms of GHR are expressed in the placenta and appeared to be due to alternative splicing. In cirrhosis, there is a state of acquired GH resistance, as defined by high circulating GH levels with low IGF1 levels. Moreover, Mutations in the GHR gene have been demonstrated as the cause of Laron syndrome, also known as the growth hormone insensitivity syndrome (GHIS).\(^3\)

REFERENCE