Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03055)

TargetMol

Anti-GHR/Growth Hormone R Antibody (4J754)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4J754
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of mouse GHR in mouse stomach with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:100, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). 2. Immunochemical staining of mouse GHR in mouse kidney with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:100, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).
Application:	IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse Growth Hormone Receptor / GHR / GHBP protein (TMPY-01448)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	growth hormone receptor

Research Background

Growth hormone receptor, also known as GH receptor and GHR, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to thetype I cytokine receptor family and type 1 subfamily. GHR contains onefibronectin type-III domain. Growth hormone receptor / GHR is expressed in various tissues with high expression in liver and skeletal muscle. Isoform4of GHR is predominantly expressed in kidney, bladder, adrenal gland and brain stem. Isoform1 expression of GHR in placenta is predominant in chorion and decidua. Isoform4is highly expressed in placental villi. Isoform2of GHR is expressed in lung, stomach and muscle. 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. Isoform2of 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.

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