

hCG

Description: Human Chorionic Gonadotropin is produced from a sterile preparation of placental glucoprotein urine of pregnant women having a total molecular mass of 36,700 Dalton. The hCG consists of 237 amino acids, a chain-92 amino acids and b chain-145 amino acids. The hCG is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: HOPS-257

For research use only.

Synonyms: Chorionic gonadotropin, hCG, CG.

Source: Urine of pregnant women.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Purity is 98%.

Formulation:

The hCG was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized hCG although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CG-beta should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Human Chorionic Gonadotropin in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is a peptide hormone produced in pregnancy, that is made by the embryo soon after conception and later by the syncytiotrophoblast (part of the placenta). Its role is to prevent the disintegration of the corpus luteum of the ovary and thereby maintain progesterone production that is critical for a pregnancy in humans. hCG may have additional functions, for instance it is thought that it affects the immune tolerance of the pregnancy. Early pregnancy testing generally is based on the detection or measurement of hCG.

Biological Activity:

The activity was found to be 6767 IU/mg.

References:

Title: Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Modulates Prostate Cancer Cell Survival after Irradiation or HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitor Treatment
Publication: Published online before print October 18, 2006, doi: 10.1124/mol.106.031153 Molecular Pharmacology January 2007 vol. 71 no. 1 259-275
Link: <http://molpharm.aspetjournals.org/content/71/1/259.full>

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