

GH Human 20kDa

Description: Growth Hormone 20KDa Pituitary Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 177 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 20322 Dalton. HGH-20kDa is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-266

For research use only.

Synonyms: GH1, GH, GHN, GH-N, hGH-N, Pituitary growth hormone, Growth hormone 1, Somatotropin.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Phe-Pro-Thr-Ile.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by SEC-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

HGH-20K was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with 0.0045mM NaHCO₃ previously adjusted pH 10.

Stability:

Lyophilized Pituitary Growth Hormone-20K although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution and filter sterilization GH-20K can be stored at 4°C for up to 4 weeks. For long term storage and more diluted solutions 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 Growth Hormone Pituitary in 0.4% NaHCO₃ adjusted to pH 10, not less than 100

Introduction:

GH is a member of the somatotropin/prolactin family of hormones which play an important role in growth control. The gene, along with four other related genes, is located at the growth hormone locus on chromosome 17 where they are interspersed in the same transcriptional orientation; an arrangement which is thought to have evolved by a series of gene duplications. The five genes share a remarkably high degree of sequence identity. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms of each of the five growth hormones, leading to further diversity and potential for specialization. This particular family member is expressed in the pituitary but not in placental tissue as is the case for the other four genes in the growth hormone locus. Mutations in or deletions of the gene lead to growth hormone deficiency and short stature.

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