

GH Gilthead Seabream

Description: Somatotropin Gilthead Seabream Recombinant Sparus Aurata produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 188 amino acids with an additional Ala at the N-terminus and having a molecular mass of 21.4 kDa. The Gilthead Seabream Growth-Hormone Recombinant is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

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 Thr-Asp-Gly-Gln-Arg-Leu.

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

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with 0.02% NaHCO₃.

Stability:

Lyophilized Growth-Hormone Gilthead Seabream although stable at room temperature for at least two weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution and filter sterilization GH can be stored at 4°C, pH 9 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 Gilthead Seabream in 0.4% NaHCO₃ or water adjusted to pH 8-9, 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.

Biological Activity:

Binding assays of the 125I-labeled gilthead seabream GH to dolphin fish liver microsomal fraction

www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

resulted in high specific binding characterized by a K_a of 1.93 nM and a B_{max} of 540 fmol/mg microsomal fraction protein. Recombinant gilthead seabream Growth Hormone, like ovine placental lactogen, exhibited growth-stimulating activity when applied orally to Sparus aurata larvae or intraperitoneally to juvenile fish.

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