

**Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11204****Specification**

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**Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08998</a>
Reactivity	Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	24713

**Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 378781

Positive Control	Western blot: Recombinant protein
Application & Usage	Western blot: ~1:200
<b>Other Names</b>	
Somatotropin	

**Target/Specificity**  
Growth Hormone**Antibody Form**  
Liquid**Appearance**  
Colorless liquid**Formulation**  
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol.**Handling**  
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**  
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**  
Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** GH

**Function**

Growth hormone plays an important role in growth control.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

## **Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## **Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody - Images**

## **Chicken Growth Hormone Antibody - Background**

GH is a member of the somatotropin/prolactin family of hormones which play an important role in growth control. It is a 191-amino acid, single chain polypeptide hormone which is synthesized, stored, and secreted by the somatotroph cells within the lateral wings of the anterior pituitary gland. 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.