

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM604]
Catalog # AH12149

Specification

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	P01270
Other Accession	5741 , 37045
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2b, kappa
Calculated MW	9kDa KDa

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5741

Other Names

Parathyroid hormone, PTH, Parathormone, Parathyrin, PTH

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name PTH

Function

PTH elevates calcium level by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion. Stimulates [1-14C]-2-deoxy-D- glucose (2DG) transport and glycogen synthesis in osteoblastic cells.

Cellular Location

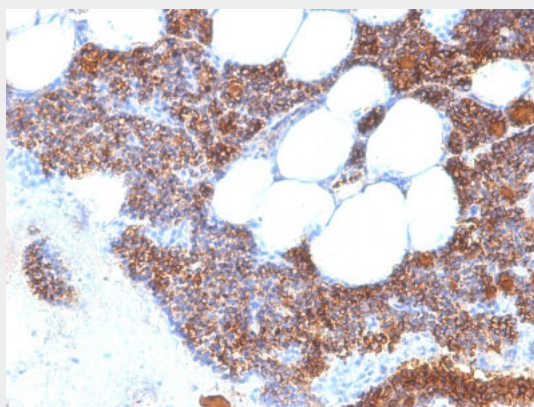
Secreted.

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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](#)

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Parathyroid stained with PTH Monoclonal Antibody (SPM604).

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Epitope of this MAb maps in the N-terminus of PTH, a hormone produced by the parathyroid gland that regulates the concentration of calcium and phosphorus in extracellular fluid. This hormone elevates blood Ca^{2+} levels by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion. It is produced in the parathyroid gland as an 84 amino acid single chain polypeptide. It can also be secreted as N-terminal truncated fragments or C-terminal fragments after intracellular degradation, as in case of hypercalcemia. Defects in this gene are a cause of familial isolated hypoparathyroidism (FIH); also called autosomal dominant hypoparathyroidism or autosomal dominant hypocalcemia. FIH is characterized by hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia due to inadequate secretion of parathyroid hormone. Symptoms are seizures, tetany and cramps. FIH exist both as autosomal dominant and recessive forms of hypoparathyroidism.

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) (N-Terminal) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Watson, P.H. and Hanley, D.A. 1993. Parathyroid hormone: regulation of synthesis and secretion. Clin. Invest. Med. 16: 58-77. |