

Rabbit anti-Human Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PTH antibody

Rabbit anti Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA71308	Rabbit	Human	Western Blot, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH); Polyclonal Antibody; Rabbit anti Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) Polyclonal Antibody; anti-PTH antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	This antibody recognizes ~11 kDa of human PTH Protein. It cross reacts to human. The other species are not tested.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Epitope Affinity Purification
Form/Format	Supplied in sterile Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer.
Sequence Length	115
Applicable Applications for anti-PTH antibody	WB (Western Blot), IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Antigen Preparation	A synthetic peptide KSLGEADKADVNLTKAKSQ which is derived from C-terminus of human PTH Protein.
Positive Control	Parathyroid gland
Cellular Location	Cytoplasmic
Preparation and Storage	The antibodies are stable when stored at -20°C. The antibodies can be stored at 2°C - 8°C without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PTH antibody	Parathyroid hormone (PTH), parathormone or parathyrin, is secreted by the chief cells of the parathyroid glands as a polypeptide. PTH elevates calcium level by dissolving the salts in bone and preventing their renal excretion. The PTH binds to the parathyroid hormone/parathyroid hormone-related peptide receptor and regulates blood calcium and phosphate levels. Excess protein, known as hyperparathyroidism, can result in hypercalcemia and kidney stones. Defective protein may lead to hypoparathyroidism, which can result in hypocalcemia and numbness. Parathyroid hormone (PTH) has been proved to play a pivotal role in maintaining myocardial contractility as well as effective natriuresis, and possible pathogenic mechanisms contributing to heart failure secondary to hypocalcemia and hypoparathyroidism. With the increased population of preosteoblastic lineages and the osteoblastic activation, Parathyroid hormone (PTH) drives anabolism in bone. Experiments have recently reported that PTH affects bone cells in a dual pathway – mediating osteoblastic (preosteoblastic) activities or osteocytic synthesis of sclerostin. Defects in PTH 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.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506267
NCBI GeneID	5741
NCBI Accession #	NP_000306.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000315.3
UniProt Accession #	P01270; Q4VB48; Q9UD38
Molecular Weight	~11 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	parathyroid hormone isoform 1 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	parathyroid hormone
NCBI Official Symbol	PTH
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PTH1
NCBI Protein Information	parathyroid hormone
UniProt Protein Name	Parathyroid hormone
UniProt Gene Name	PTH
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PTH

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/parathyroid-hormone-ptb-antibody-western-blot-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-elisa/71308>