

# Novocastra™ Lyophilized Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Human Growth Hormone

## Product Code: NCL-HGH

<b>Intended Use</b>	<b>For In Vitro Diagnostic Use:</b> This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
<b>Specificity</b>	Human growth hormone.
<b>Preparation</b>	Lyophilized tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Reconstitute with the volume of sterile distilled water indicated on the vial label.
<b>Effective on Frozen Tissue</b>	Yes
<b>Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue</b>	Yes
<b>Recommendations on Use</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:50–1:100. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Not evaluated.
<b>Positive Controls</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Pituitary gland.
<b>Staining Pattern</b>	Cytoplasmic.
<b>Storage and Stability</b>	Store unopened lyophilized antibody at 4 °C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4 °C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20 °C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.
<b>General Overview</b>	Growth hormone (GH, somatotropin) is the primary hormone responsible for regulating overall body growth and is also important in organic metabolism. It is synthesised by acidophilic or somatotrophic cells of the anterior pituitary gland. Human GH has a molecular weight of 22 kD. GH stimulates growth indirectly by promoting the liver's production of somatomedins, which act directly on bone and soft tissue to cause growth. GH exerts direct metabolic effects on the liver, adipose tissue and muscle. In general, growth hormone enhances protein synthesis, conserves carbohydrates and uses up fat stores.
<b>General References</b>	Lauralee Sherwood. Human Physiology from Cells to Systems. 1989.

