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**Product Name: hPL Mouse Monoclonal Antibody****Catalog #: AMM22003**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Application</b>	IHC,IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b,Kappa
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	IHC 1:200-400;IF 1:50-200;ELISA 1:500-5000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Observed MW:25kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	CSH1/CSH2
<b>Alternative Names</b>	PL;CSB;CS-2;GHB1;hCS-B;CSA;CS-1;CSMT;GHB3;hCS-1;hCS-A
<b>Gene ID</b>	Human:1442
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Human:P0DML2;P0DML3
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from humanSynthesized peptide derived from humanPlacental lactogen AA range:100-200

**Background**

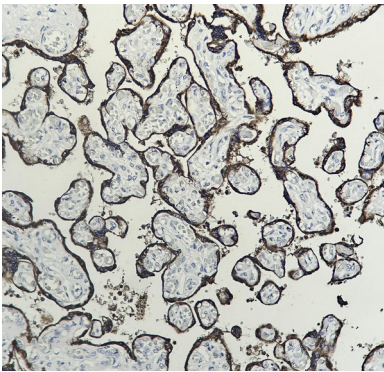
The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the somatotropin/prolactin family of hormones and plays an important role in growth control. The gene is located at the growth hormone locus on chromosome 17 along with four other related genes in

the same transcriptional orientation; an arrangement which is thought to have evolved by a series of gene duplications. Although the five genes share a remarkably high degree of sequence identity, they are expressed selectively in different tissues. 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 mainly in the placenta and utilizes multiple transcription initiation sites. Expression of the identical mature proteins for chorionic somatomammotropin hormones 1 and 2 is upregulated during development, although the ratio of 1 to 2 increases by term. Mutations in this gene result in placental lactogen deficiency and Silver-Russell syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

## Research Area

Pathology

## Image Data



Human placenta tissue was stained with Anti-hPL Antibody