

Recombinant Human Parathyroid Hormone 39-68

Information

Gene ID	
Accession #	
Alternate Names	
Source	Escherichia coli.
M.Wt	Approximately 3.28 kDa, a single polypeptide chain containing 30 amino acids. Sequence verification of rHuPTH39-68 (3.28 kDa) by high-resolution mass spectrometry.
AA Sequence	APLAPRDAGS QRPRKKEDNV LVESHEKSLG
Appearance	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied - 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.0.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Biological Activity	
Shipping Condition	Gel pack.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Components and Storage

Components	100µg	500µg
Recombinant Human Parathyroid Hormone 39-68	100µg	500µg

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution

Quality Control

Purity	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE analyses.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 EU/μg of rHuPTH39-68 as determined by LAL method.

Description

Parathyroid hormone (PTH) is a single polypeptide of 84 amino acids. It is a critical hormone in the regulation of Ca²⁺ homeostasis and secreted by the parathyroid glands, which promote release of calcium from bone to extracellular fluid by activating osteoblasts and inhibiting osteoclasts, indirectly promote increased intestinal absorption of calcium, and promote renal tubular reabsorption of calcium and increased renal excretion of phosphates. It is a major regulator of bone metabolism. Secretion of parathyroid hormone increases when the level of calcium in the extracellular fluid is low.

Reference

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