Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P1252A
Molecular Formula:	$C_{185}H_{289}F_3N_{54}O_{52}S_2$
Molecular Weight:	4222.79
Sequence Shortening:	AVSEIQFMHNGKHLSSMERVEWLRKKLQDVHNF
Target:	Thyroid Hormone Receptor
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine TFA is a potent parathyroid hormone (PTH) receptor agonist. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine increases calcium and inorganic phosphate levels in vivo. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine can be used for th reseach of osteoporosis[1].
In Vitro	Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine (0.1-100 ng/mL; 2-20 days) are added to the medium, it inhibits osteoblast proliferation in a dose-dependent manner. In another group, bPTH are added to the culture medium from day 1 to day 10, but not from days 11 to 20, a rebound of proliferation is observed in the PTH Day 1–10 group after bPTH withdrawal[1]. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine (0.1-100 ng/mL; 2-20 days) induces diverse effects on the calcium and phosphorus content of culture medium. The calcium and phosphorus content of culture medium in the PTH-C 100 ng/mL group are higher than in the control group[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Parathyroid Hormone (1-34)(subcutaneous injection; 80 μg/kg; 5 days) increases serum osteocalcin concentrations without changing serum inorganic phosphate or calcium concentrations in either group of old animals. Serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D concentrations are significantly higher in the PTH-treated senile female rats than the sex-matchedvehicle-treated controls[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Ethnopharmacol. 2022 May 29;115399.

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REFERENCES

[1]. B H Mitlak, et al. Intermittent administration of bovine PTH-(1-34) increases serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D concentrations and spinal bone density in senile (23 month) rats. J Bone Miner Res. 1992 May;7(5):479-84.

[2]. M Takigawa, et al. Studies on chondrocytes from mandibular condylar cartilage, nasal septal cartilage, and spheno-occipital synchondrosis in culture. I. Morphology, growth, glycosaminoglycan synthesis, and responsiveness to bovine parathyroid hormone (1-34). J Dent Res. 1984 Jan;63(1):19-22.

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