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PRL R Human, GST

Catalog #:CYPS-476

For research use only.

Description: Cytoplasmatic Prolactin Receptor Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain amino acids 432-623 and having a molecular mass of 45 kDa, the PRLR is fused with a GST tag. The Prolactin Receptor is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:PRL-R, hPRLrI.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered liquid.

Formulation:

PRLR Human at 0.1mg/ml in 50mM Tris-Acetate, pH-7.5, 1mM EDTA and 20% Glycerol.

Stability:

Store vial at -20°C to -80°C. When stored at the recommended temperature, this protein is stable for 12 months. Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Applications:

ELISA, Inhibition Assays, Western Blotting.

Introduction:

Prolactin is a pituitary hormone involved in the stimulation of milk production, salt and water regulation, growth, development and reproduction. The initial step in its action is the binding to a specific membrane receptor (prolactin receptor) which belongs to the superfamily of class 1 cytokine receptors. The function of the prolactin receptor is mediated, at least in part, by two families of signaling molecules: Janus kinases and signal transducers and activators of transcription. Prolactin (PRL) is a hormone involved in a variety of important functions including ion transport and osmoregulation, stimulation of milk, protein synthesis as well as the regulation of numerous reproductive functions. PRL exerts its influence on different cell types throµgh a signal transduction pathway which begins with the binding of the hormone to a transmembrane PRL receptor. Immunoreactive PRL receptor, a member of the cytokine receptor family, varies in size (short and long forms) with tissue source and species, from ~40 kDa to 100 kDa. The PRL receptor consists of at least three separate domains: an extracellular region with 5 cysteines which contains the prolactin binding site, a single transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic region, the length of which appears to influence ligand binding and regulate cellular function.

Biological Activity:

Not known.

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