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PRL R Rat

Description: Prolactin Receptor Rat Extra Celleular Domain Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 206 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 24120 Dalton. The Prolactin Receptor is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:PRL-R, Prolactin receptor, Lactogen receptor, Prlr.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Gly-Lys-Pro-Glu-Ile.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by SEC-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with 0.0045mM NaHCO3.

Stability:
Lyophilized PRL-R althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Prolactin Receptor should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent 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.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized PRL-R in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

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.

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Biological Activity:

Activity is determined by the dose-dependant inhibition of Prolactin-stimuled proliferation of Nb2 cells and by high affinity binding of oPLR and other lactogenic hormones.

To place an order, please Click HERE.

Catalog #:CYPS-540

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