

Anti-Prolactin Antibody
Catalog # ABO12706**Specification**

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P06879
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Prolactin(PRL) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Mouse.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Additional Information**Other Names**

Prolactin, PRL, Prl

Calculated MW

25496 MW KDa

Application Details

ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, -
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Secreted.

Protein Name

Prolactin(PRL)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived mouse Prolactin recombinant protein(Position: L30-C226).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution,
at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be
aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a**

longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Protein Information

Name Prl

Function

Prolactin acts primarily on the mammary gland by promoting lactation.

Cellular Location

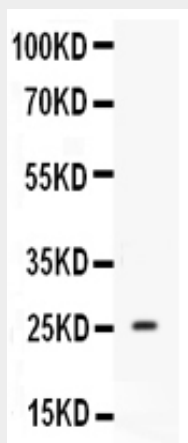
Secreted.

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Prolactin expression in mouse testis extract (lane 1). Prolactin at 26KD was detected using rabbit anti- Prolactin Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12706) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Background

Prolactin(PRL) also known as luteotropic hormone(LTH) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PRL gene. Prolactin is a peptide hormone discovered by Henry Friesen. Although it is perhaps best known for its role in lactation, prolactin already existed in the oldest known vertebrates-fishes-where its most important functions were probably related to control of water and salt balance. Prolactin also acts in a cytokine-like manner and as an important regulator of the

immune system. Prolactin has important cell cycle related functions as a growth-, differentiating- and anti-apoptotic factor. As a growth factor binding to cytokine like receptors it has also profound influence on hematopoiesis, angiogenesis and is involved in the regulation of blood clotting through several pathways.