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Anti-Prolactin Antibody
Catalog # ABO12706

Specification

Anti-Prolactin Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
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.

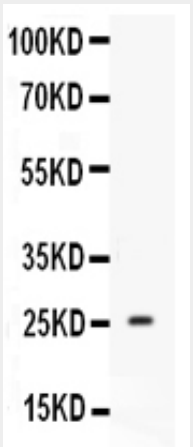
Cellular Location
Secreted.

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 Cytomety
- 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) at0.5 ??g/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.