

Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein**PRL-R, hPRLrI, PRL, luteotropic hormone, LTH, PRLR, PRL-R, PRL R****Catalog # PBV10523r****Specification**

Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession

[P16471](#)

Calculated MW

23.97 kDa KDa**Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein - Additional Info**

Gene ID

5618

Gene Symbol

PRLR**Other Names**

PRL-R, hPRLrI, PRL, luteotropic hormone, LTH, PRLR, PRL-R, PRL R

Gene Source

Human

Source

E. coli

Assay&Purity

SDS-PAGE; ≥97%

Assay2&Purity2

HPLC; ≥97%

Recombinant

Yes**Application Notes**

Reconstitute in sterile dH₂O to a concentration of 0.1 -1 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage-20°C; Lyophilized from a concentrated (0.4 mg/ml) solution with 0.0045 mM NaHCO₃**Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein - 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](#)

Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein - Images**Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein - Background**

Prolactin is a pituitary hormone that plays a role in the stimulation of milk production, salt and H₂O regulation, growth, development and reproduction. The primary step in its action is the binding to a specific membrane receptor (prolactin receptor) which belongs to the superfamily of class 1 cytokine receptors. Prolactin is a hormone involved in a range of significant functions including ion transport and osmoregulation, stimulation of milk, protein synthesis as well as the regulation of numerous reproductive functions. Prolactin exerts its influence on different cell types through a signal transduction pathway which begins with the binding of the hormone to a transmembrane Prolactin receptor. PRLR varies in size (short and long forms) with tissue source and species, from ~40 kDa to 100 kDa. Recombinant human Prolactin Receptor (Extra Cellular Domain) produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 210 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 23.97 kDa.

Prolactin Receptor, human recombinant protein - References

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Kline J.B.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 274:35461-35468(1999).
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Hu Z.Z.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 276:41086-41094(2001).
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