

Prolactin Receptor, rat recombinant protein**PRL-R, Prolactin receptor, Lactogen receptor, Prlr, PRL, luteotropic hormone, LTH, PRLR, PRL-R, PRL****Catalog # PBV10525r****Specification**

Prolactin Receptor, rat recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession

[P05710](#)

Calculated MW

24.12 kDa KDa**Prolactin Receptor, rat recombinant protein - Additional Info**

Gene ID

24684

Gene Symbol

Prlr**Other Names**

PRL-R, Prolactin receptor, Lactogen receptor, Prlr, PRL, luteotropic hormone, LTH, PRLR, PRL-R, PRL R

Gene Source

Rat

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**Format**

Lyophilized protein

Storage-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution with 0.0045 mM NaHCO₃**Prolactin Receptor, rat 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, rat recombinant protein - Images

Prolactin Receptor, rat 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 206 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 24.12 kDa.