

Summary

Name	Prolactin
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	≤10 EU/mg
Construction	Recombinant Human Prolactin is produced by our Mammalian cell expression system and the target gene encoding Leu28-Cys227 is expressed.
Accession #	P01236
Tag	Tag free
Host	Mammalian cell
Species	Human
Predicted MW	21.8 kDa
Form	Lyophilized
Buffer	PBS,5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Background

Alternative Names	Prolactin; PRL;
References	Prolactin (gene name PRL) is a secreted neuroendocrine pituitary hormone that acts primarily on the mammary gland to promote lactation, but has pleiotropic effects in both males and females. Prolactin is synthesized as a prohormone. Following cleavage of the signal peptide, the length of the

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Catalog#: PCH90057



mature hormone is between 194 and 199 amino acids, depending on species. Hormone structure is stabilized by three intramolecular disulfide bonds. Excessive secretion of prolactin - hyperprolactinemia - is a relative common disorder in humans. This condition has numerous causes, including prolactin-secreting tumors and therapy with certain drugs. The prolactin receptor (gene name PRLR) is a transmembrane type I glycoprotein that belongs to the cytokine hematopoietic receptor family. Expression of the prolactin receptor is widespread. Each prolactin molecule is thought to bind two receptor molecules

Note

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