

## Recombinant Human Prolactin/PRL Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032930

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

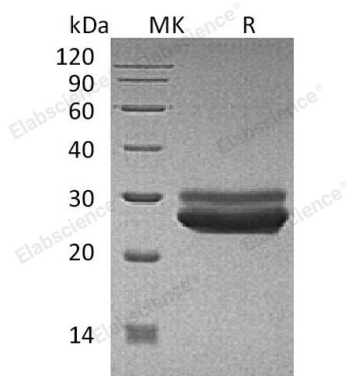
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Prolactin;PRL protein Leu29-Cys227, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	23.9 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	25-30 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P01236
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.01% Tween 80, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Prolactin (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. Non-glycosylated prolactin is produced by the pituitary and packaged in storage granules before secretion; while glycosylated prolactin is reported to be constitutively secreted; have lower biological potency; and be removed from the circulation more quickly. Prolactin is synthesized mainly by the anterior pituitary in all mammals; where secretion is under tonic inhibition by hypothalamic dopamine. In humans; prolactin is also produced peripherally. Prolactin expression is low during early human pregnancy; but increases in late pregnancy. The prolactin receptor (PRLR) is a transmembrane type I glycoprotein that belongs to the cytokine hematopoietic receptor family. prolactin molecule is thought to bind two receptor molecules. In addition to its lactogenic activity; peripherally produced prolactin plays roles in breast and prostate cancer development; regulation of reproductive function; and immunoregulation.