

CHASELECTION**Recombinant Human Prolactin****货号(Catalog Number):** CY134FXXXX(L)**别名(synonym):** PRL; Prolactin**来源(Source):** Human embryonic kidney cell,
HEK293-derived human Prolactin protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P01236**氨基酸序列:**

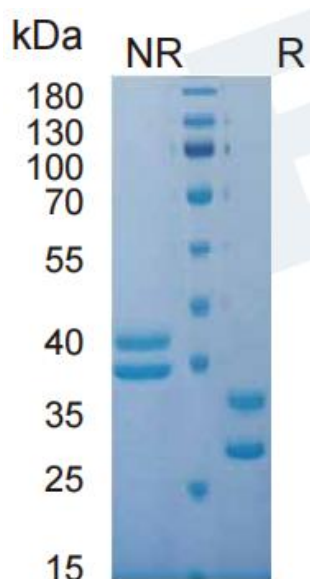
Leu29-Cys227

分子量大小(MW):

22.9 kDa

纯度 (Purity) :

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.

SDS-PAGE

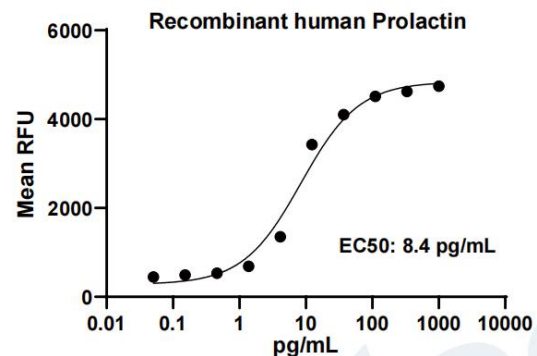
2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

内毒素含量(Endotoxin): <0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.**制剂(Formulation):**

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测 (Biological Activity) :

Recombinant human Prolactin stimulates cell proliferation of the Nb2-11 rat lymphoma cells.

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production):

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 predominantly found as 199 amino acid, 25 kDa glycosylated and 23 kDa non-glycosylated monomers. Human prolactin shares only 60% and 63% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat prolactin, respectively, although rat prolactin can activate the human prolactin receptor. Post-translational modifications such as polymerization, complex formation with IgG (in humans), glycosylation, and proteolytic cleavage can alter the activities of prolactin. 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. Cleavage by matrix metalloproteinases or Cathepsin D can produce N-terminal 16 kDa antiangiogenic



fragments also called vaso-inhibins. Thrombin can produce C-terminal 16 kDa fragments that are not antiangiogenic. 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 (gene name PRLR) is a transmembrane type I glycoprotein that belongs to the cytokine hematopoietic receptor family. Expression of the prolactin receptor is widespread.

