

Rabbit anti-Human Prolactin Receptor Monoclonal Antibody | anti-PRLR antibody

Recombinant Anti-Prolactin Receptor Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

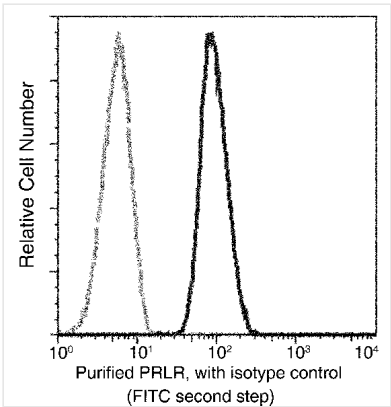
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA254786	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, ELISA, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

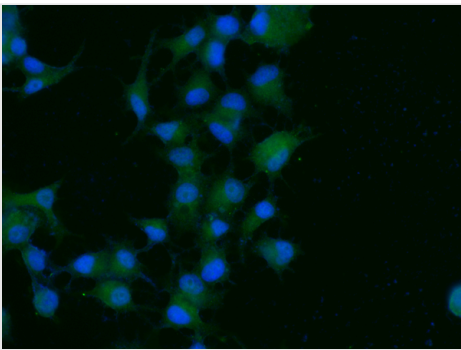
Prolactin Receptor; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-Prolactin Receptor Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; PRLR/Prolactin receptor Antibody; Rabbit MAb; prolactin receptor; Anti-HPRL Antibody; Anti-hPRLr Antibody; Anti-MFAB Antibody; Anti-PRLR Antibody; anti-PRLR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	204
Specificity	Human PRLR/Prolactin Receptor
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-PRLR antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), ELISA, ELISA
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PRLR protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human PRLR (rh PRLR).
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Flow cytometric analysis of human PRLR expression on MCF-7 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human PRLR, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of Human PRLR in MCF7 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human PRLR monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37 degree C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to cell membrane and cytoplasm.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PRLR antibody	Prolactin receptor (PRLR) is a single-pass transmembrane receptor belonging to the type cytokine receptor superfamily, and contains two fibronectin type-a domains. All class 1 ligands activate their respective receptors by clustering mechanisms. Ligand binding results in the transmembrane PRLR dimerization, followed by phosphorylation and activation of the molecules involved in the signaling pathways, such as Jak-STAT, Ras/Raf/MAPK. The PRLR contains no intrinsic tyrosine kinase cytoplasmic domain but associates with a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase, JAK2. PRLR mainly serves as the receptor for the pituitary hormone prolactin (PRL), a secreted hormone that affects reproduction and homeostasis in vertebrates. PRLR can be regulated by an interplay of two different mechanisms, PRL or ovarian steroid hormones independently or in combination in a tissue-specific manner. The role of the hormone prolactin (PRL) in the pathogenesis of breast cancer is mediated by its cognate receptor (PRLR). Ubiquitin-dependent degradation of the PRLR that negatively regulates PRL signaling is triggered by PRL-mediated phosphorylation of PRLR on Ser349 followed by the recruitment of the beta-transducin repeats-containing protein (beta-TrCP) ubiquitin-protein isopeptide ligase. which altered PRLR stability may directly influence the pathogenesis of breast cancer.
References	Bole-Feysot C, et al. (1998) Prolactin (PRL) and its receptor: actions, signal transduction pathways and phenotypes observed in PRL receptor knockout mice. Endocr Rev. 19(3): 225-68.Goffin V, et al. (1999) From the molecular biology of prolactin and its receptor to the lessons learned from knockout mice models. Genet Anal. 15(3-5): 189-201.Li Y, et al. (2006) Stabilization of prolactin receptor in breast cancer cells. Oncogene. 25(13): 1896-902.Shao R, et al. (2008) Differences in prolactin receptor (PRLR) in mouse and human fallopian tubes: evidence for multiple regulatory mechanisms controlling PRLR isoform expression in mice. Biol Reprod. 79(4): 748-57.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506107
NCBI GeneID	5618
NCBI Accession #	NP_000940.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000949.5
UniProt Accession #	P16471; Q16354; Q8TD75; Q8TD78; Q96P35; Q96P36; Q9BX87; Q9UJH5; B2R882
Molecular Weight	24,000
NCBI Official Full Name	prolactin receptor isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	prolactin receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	PRLR

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	hPRLrI
NCBI Protein Information	prolactin receptor; PRL-R; hPRL receptor; secreted prolactin binding protein
UniProt Protein Name	Prolactin receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PRLR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PRL-R
UniProt Entry Name	PRLR_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/prolactin-receptor-antibody-clone-204-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-flow-cytometry-elisa/254786>