

Prolactin Active Protein | PRL active protein

Prolactin Protein, Human, Recombinant (His Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA257862

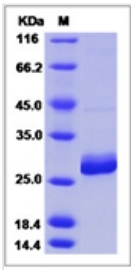
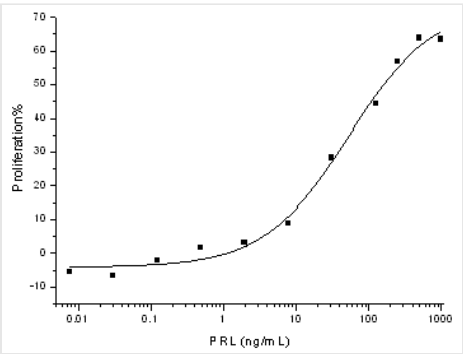
HOST
Baculovirus-Insect Cells

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prolactin; Prolactin Protein; Human; Recombinant (His Tag); Human Prolactin/PRL Protein (His Tag); prolactin; PRL active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Purity/Purification	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10%gly, pH8.0. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hard copy of CoA.
Sequence	Met1-Cys22 7
Species	Human
Activity	Measured by its ability to promote proliferation of INS-1 cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 20-120ng/mL.
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug protein as determined by the LAL method.
Predicted N Terminal	Leu 29
Tag	C-His
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the human PRL (CAA25214.1)(Met1-Cys227) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Reconstitution	A hardcopy of COA with reconstitution instruction is sent along with the products. Please refer to it for detailed information.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice.



SDS-PAGE

Application Data
Measured by its ability to promote proliferation of INS-1 cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 20-120 ng/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRL active protein	Background: Prolactin (PRL) is a hormone with multiple actions in the central nervous system (CNS) spanning from physiology to pathology. PRL exerts different actions through its receptors that can be found in both neurons and glial cells (astrocytes, microglia and oligodendrocytes) of the brain. It is generally believed that in vertebrates, prolactin (PRL) is predominantly synthesized and released by pituitary lactotrophs and plays important roles in many physiological processes via activation of PRL receptor (PRLR), including water and electrolyte balance, reproduction, growth and development, metabolism, immuno-modulation, and behavior.
References	Jara LJ, et al. (2011) Prolactin and autoimmunity. Clin Rev Allergy Immunol. 40(1): 50-9. Urban A, et al. (2007) Prolactin as a factor for increased platelet aggregation. Neuro Endocrinol Lett. 28(4): 518-23. Charoenphandhu N, et al. (2007) Prolactin is an important regulator of intestinal calcium transport. Can J Physiol Pharmacol. 85(6): 569-81. Tworoger SS, et al. (2006) Prolactin and breast cancer risk. Cancer Lett. 243(2): 160-9. Ben-Jonathan N, et al. (2006) Focus on prolactin as a metabolic hormone. Trends Endocrinol Metab. 17(3): 110-6.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	The recombinant human PRL consists of 210 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 24.3kDa.
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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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/baculovirus-insect-cells-prl-active-protein/prolactin/257862>