

Mouse PRL / Prolactin Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50367-M08B



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

RP23-351I6.2, AV290867, Prl1a1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse PRL (P09411) (Leu 32-Cys 228) was expressed, with an initial Met at the N-terminus and a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse PRL consists of 207 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 23.8 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

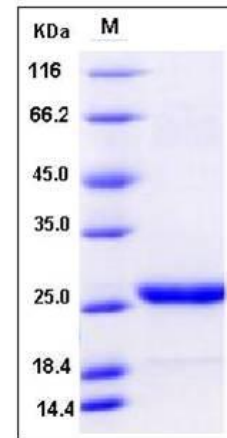
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Pituitary hormone and cytokine prolactin (PRL) is one of the mediators of the bidirectional communication between neuroendocrine and immune systems. The neuroendocrine control of prolactin secretion is unlike that of any other pituitary hormone. prolactin is predominantly inhibited by the hypothalamus and, in the absence of a regulatory feedback hormone, it acts directly in the brain to suppress its own secretion. PRL is secreted not only by anterior pituitary gland but also by many extrapituitary sites including the immune cells. The endocrine/paracrine PRL has been shown to stimulate the immune cells by binding to PRL receptors. Prolactin, a hormone involved in normal breast development and lactation, has been hypothesized to be important in the etiology of breast cancer. Experimental evidence indicates that prolactin can promote cell proliferation and survival, increase cell motility, and support tumor vascularization.

References

1. Cejkova P. et al., 2009, Autoimmun Rev. 9 (1): 23-7.
2. Grattan DR. et al., 2008, J Neuroendocrinol. 20 (6): 752-63.
3. Tworoger SS. et al., 2006, 243 (2): 160-9.
4. De Bellis A. et al., 2005, Pituitary. 8 (1): 25-30.

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