

Anti-PRLR Antibody

Catalog # ABO11394

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q08501
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Prolactin receptor(PRLR) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	19116
Other Names	Prolactin receptor, PRL-R, Prlr
Calculated MW	68241
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Prolactin receptor
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of mouse PRLR (591-605aa QLGRDYLDPTCFMH), identical to the related rat sequence, and different from the related human sequence by three amino acids.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated

Sequence Similarities

freezing and thawing.

Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily.

Protein Information

Name	Prlr
Function	This is a receptor for the anterior pituitary hormone prolactin.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Background

PRLR(Prolactin Receptor), is a cytokine receptor. By somatic cell hybrid analysis and by in situ hybridization, Arden et al.(1989, 1990) demonstrated that the prolactin receptor gene resides in the same chromosomal region as the growth hormone receptor gene, which has been mapped to 5p13-p12. Cunningham et al.(1990) demonstrated that zinc greatly increases the affinity of GH for the extracellular binding domain of PRLR, although it is not required for binding of GH to the growth hormone receptor or for binding of prolactin to the prolactin receptor. By mutational analysis, they showed that a cluster of 3 residues(histidine-18, histidine-21, and glutamic acid-174) in GH and histidine-188 in PRLR(conserved in all PRL receptors but not GH receptors) are likely zinc-ion ligands.

Images

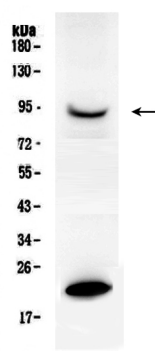
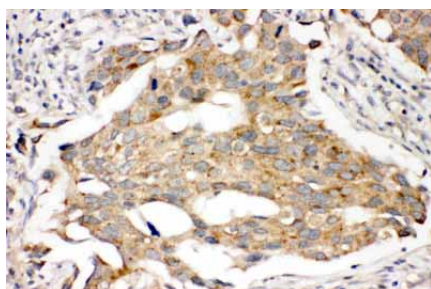
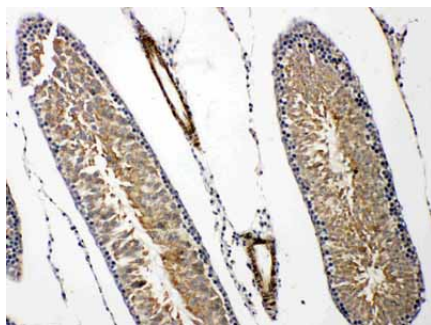


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of PRLR using anti- PRLR antibody (ABO11394). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: rat PC-12 whole cell lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti- PRLR antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO11394) at 0.5 μ g/mL overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for PRLR at approximately 90KD. The expected band size for PRLR is at 70KD.



Anti-PRLR antibody, ABO11394, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue



Anti-PRLR antibody, ABO11394, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Testis Tissue

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