

Anti-PRLR Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12468

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P16471
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Prolactin receptor(PRLR) detection. Tested with WB in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5618
Other Names	Prolactin receptor, PRL-R, PRLR
Calculated MW	69506
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in breast, placenta, kidney, liver and pancreas. .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Prolactin receptor
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human PRLR (565-605aa HAKNVACFEESAKEAPPSLEQNQAEEKALANFTATSSKCRLQ), different from the related mouse sequence by eleven amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by fourteen amino aci
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

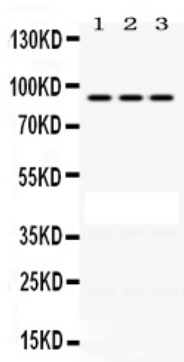
Protein Information

Name	PRLR
Function	This is a receptor for the anterior pituitary hormone prolactin (PRL). Acts as a prosurvival factor for spermatozoa by inhibiting sperm capacitation through suppression of SRC kinase activation and stimulation of AKT. Isoform 4 is unable to transduce prolactin signaling. Isoform 6 is unable to transduce prolactin signaling.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in breast, placenta, kidney, liver and pancreas.

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



Anti-PRLR Picoband antibody, ABO12468, Western blotting
All lanes: Anti PRLR (ABO12468) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: SGC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 90KD
Observed bind size: 90KD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.