

## Recombinant Human Prolactin Soluble Receptor (rh PRLR)

**Synonyms;** hPRLrl.

**Introduction:** Prolactin is a pituitary hormone that plays a role in the stimulation of milk production, salt and water regulation, growth, development and reproduction. The primary step in its action is the binding to a specific membrane receptor (prolactin receptor) which belongs to the superfamily of class 1 cytokine receptors. Prolactin is a hormone involved in a range of significant functions including ion transport and osmoregulation, stimulation of milk, protein synthesis as well as the regulation of numerous reproductive functions. Prolactin exerts its influence on different cell types through a signal transduction pathway which begins with the binding of the hormone to a transmembrane Prolactin receptor. PRLR varies in size (short and long forms) with tissue source and species, from ~40 kDa to 100 kDa. The PRL-R consists of at least 3 separate domains: an extracellular region with 5 cysteines which contains the prolactin binding site, a single transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic region, the length of which appears to influence ligand binding and regulate cellular function.

**Description:** Extra cellular domain human recombinant Prolactin Receptor produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 210 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 23.97 kDa. The Prolactin Receptor is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques according to Bignon et al. (1994) JBC 269; 3318-24 and tested according to Gertler et al. (1996) JBC 271; 24482-91.

**Source:** *Escherichia Coli*.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile filtered white lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Formulation:** lyophilized from a concentrated solution with 0.0045 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>  
The aliquots/samples of 1µg contain Trehalose 5% (w/vol) for better recovery

**Solubility:** It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized rh PRLR in sterile H<sub>2</sub>O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

**Stability:** Lyophilized PRL-R although stable at room temperature for 1-2 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C or preferably even at -80°C to prevent dimer formation. Upon reconstitution PRL-R should be stored sterile at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage at 4°C it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

**Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles as they cause oligomerization of the protein.**

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by SEC-HPLC, by SDS-PAGE and by Gel filtration at pH 8 under non denaturative conditions

**Amino Acid Sequence:** The sequence of the first six N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Gly-Lys-Pro-Glu-Ile.

**Biological Activity:** Activity is determined by the dose-dependant inhibition of Prolactin stimulated proliferation of Nb2 cells and by high affinity binding of ovine Prolactin and other lactogenic hormones in 1:1 molar ratio

**Protein content:** UV spectroscopy at 280 nm using the absorbency value of 2.63 as the extinction coefficient for a 0.1% (1mg/ml) solution. This value is calculated by the PC GENE computer analysis program of protein sequences (IntelliGenetics).

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<i>small</i>	5 µg	Cat.N°	11344760
<i>medium</i>	20 µg	Cat.N°	11344764

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