

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Prolactin in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 0.05% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Prolactin and recombinant human Prolactin R.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Prolactin Leu29-Cys227 Accession # Q5THQ0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Prolactin (PRL) is a neuroendocrine pituitary hormone. Prolactin is synthesized by the anterior pituitary, placenta, brain, uterus, dermal fibroblasts, decidua, B cell, T cells, NK cells, and breast cancer cells. Originally characterized as a lactogenic hormone, studies have demonstrated broader roles in breast cancer development, regulation of reproductive function, and immunoregulation. In the immune system, prolactin has been shown to be secreted by human PBMC and to act as a proliferative growth factor. Additionally, prolactin treatment of human PBMC has been shown to enhance IFN-γ production. Prolactin has several molecular forms. The predominant form is a monomer, the non-glycosylated form is 23 kDa and the glycosylated form is 25 kDa. Glycosylated prolactin is removed from the circulation faster and has been reported to have lower biological potency. Prolactin cDNA encodes a 227 amino acid residue protein with a putative 28 aa residue signal peptide. The prolactin receptor is a transmembrane type I glycoprotein that belongs to the cytokine hematopoietic receptor family. B cells, T cells, macrophages, NK cells, monocytes, CD34⁺ progenitor cells, neutrophils, mammary gland, liver, kidney, adrenals, ovaries, testis, prostate, seminal vesicles, and hypothalamus have all been shown to express the prolactin receptor. Three forms of the receptor, generated by differential splicing, have been identified. These isoforms differ in the length of their cytoplasmic domains. It is believed that the short cytoplasmic form is non-functional. Prolactin signal transduction involves the JAK/STAT families and Src kinase family.

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