

Recombinant Mouse PRLR/Prolactin Receptor Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040675

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

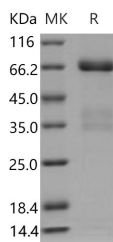
Description

Synonyms	Prolactin receptor;PRL-R;Prlr;Prolactin R;PRLR;Pr-1;Pr-3;Prlr;Prlr-rs1
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Asp 229
Accession	NP_035299.4
Calculated Molecular Weight	52.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	65-70 kDa
Tag	C-His-Fc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Prolactin receptor (PRLR) is a single-pass transmembrane receptor belonging to the type I cytokine receptor superfamily, and contains two fibronectin type-III domains. All class I ligands activate their respective receptors by

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clustering mechanisms. Ligand binding results in the transmembrane PRLR dimerization, followed by phosphorylation and activation of the molecules involved in the signaling pathways, such as Jak-STAT, Ras/Raf/MAPK. The PRLR contains no intrinsic tyrosine kinase cytoplasmic domain but associates with a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase, JAK2. PRLR mainly serves as the receptor for the pituitary hormone prolactin (PRL), a secreted hormone that affects reproduction and homeostasis in vertebrates. PRLR can be regulated by an interplay of two different mechanisms, PRL or ovarian steroid hormones independently or in combination in a tissue-specific manner. The role of the hormone prolactin (PRL) in the pathogenesis of breast cancer is mediated by its cognate receptor (PRLR). Ubiquitin-dependent degradation of the PRLR that negatively regulates PRL signaling is triggered by PRL-mediated phosphorylation of PRLR on Ser349 followed by the recruitment of the beta-transducin repeats-containing protein (beta-TrCP) ubiquitin-protein isopeptide ligase. which altered PRLR stability may directly influence the pathogenesis of breast cancer.