

PRLR Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His, Myc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702416
Synonyms:	Prolactin receptor
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P16471 (Q25-H622)
Gene ID:	5618
Molecular Weight:	71.9 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

QLPPGKPEIF	KCRSPNKETF	TCWWRPGTDG	GLPTNYSLTY
HREGETLMHE	CPDYITGGPN	SCHFGKQYTS	MWRTYIMMVN
ATNQMGSSFS	DELYVDVTYI	VQPDPPLELA	VEVKQPEDRK
PYLWIKWSPP	TLIDLKTGWF	TLLYEIRLKP	EKAAEWEIHF
AGQQTEFKIL	SLHPGQKYL	QVRCKPDHGY	WSAWSPATFI
QIPSDFTMND	TTVWISVAVL	SAVICLIIVW	AVALKGYSMV
TCIFPPVPGP	KIKGFDAHLL	EKGKSEELLS	ALGCQDFPPT
SDYEDLLVEY	LEVDDSEDQH	LMSVHSKEHP	SQGMKPTYLD
PDTDSGRGSC	DSPSLLSEKC	EFPQANPSTF	YDPEVIEKPE
NPETTHTWDP	QCISMEGKIP	YFHAGGSKCS	TWPLPQPSQH
NPRSSYHNIT	DVCELAVGPA	GAPATLLNEA	GKDALKSSQT
IKSREEGKAT	QQREVESFHS	ETDQDTPWLL	PQEKTPFGSA
KPLDYVEIHK	VNKDGALSLL	PKQRENSGKP	KKPGTPENNK
EYAKVSGVMD	NNILVLPDP	HAKNVACFEE	SAKEAPPSLE
QNQA EKALAN	FTATSSKCR	QLGGLDYLDP	ACFTHSFH

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Endotoxin Level <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH₂O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

The Prolactin Receptor (PRLR) protein serves as the receptor for the anterior pituitary hormone prolactin (PRL) and functions as a crucial prosurvival factor for spermatozoa. Its pivotal role involves the inhibition of sperm capacitation through the suppression of SRC kinase activation and the concurrent stimulation of AKT. Notably, both Isoform 4 and Isoform 6 are incapable of transducing prolactin signaling. Upon binding with its hormonal ligand, PRLR undergoes homodimerization, highlighting its activated state. Furthermore, PRLR engages in intricate interactions with SMARCA1, GH1, CSH, NEK3, and VAV2, with the latter two interactions being prolactin-dependent. These collective observations underscore the diverse and finely tuned functions of PRLR, shedding light on its essential role in regulating cellular processes, particularly in the realms of hormonal response and cell survival mechanisms.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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