Recombinant PRLR protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542150
Synonyms	PRL-R
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P16471
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 26.07 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	25-234
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 25-234 aa (P16471) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Prolactin Receptor (PRL-R) Fragment (aa 25-234) – a high-purity protein designed for studying the extracellular fibronectin type-III domains. This fragment is ideal for investigating prolactin receptor interactions, signaling mechanisms, and domain-specific functions in cellular assays. The full-length Prolactin Receptor (PRL-R), encoded by the PRLR gene in humans, serves as the receptor for the anterior pituitary hormone prolactin. It functions as a prosurvival factor for spermatozoa by inhibiting sperm capacitation through suppression of SRC kinase activation and stimulation of AKT. Certain isoforms, such as Isoform 4 and Isoform 6, are unable to transduce prolactin signaling. The receptor is a single-pass type I membrane protein localized to the cell membrane, while Isoform 7 is secreted. This recombinant fragment spans residues 25-234 and includes the Fibronectin type-III 1 and 2 domains, enabling focused research on these critical functional regions.