Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00549)

Anti-Prolactin Receptor Antibody (8B416)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8B416
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of human PRLR expression on MCF-7 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human PRLR, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	ELISA,ELISA(Det)
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; ELISA(Det): 1:1000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human PRLR protein (TMPY-01053)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	AI987712;Prlr-rs1;Pr-1;Pr-3;prolactin receptor;Prlr

Research 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 1 ligands activate their respective receptors by 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.

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