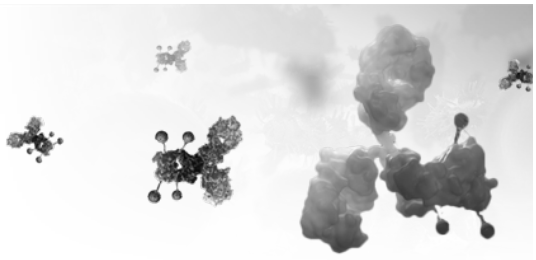

Rabbit Anti-Human Prolactin Receptor monoclonal antibody, clone S424 (CABT-ZB600)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human Prolactin Receptor
Target	PRLR
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Prolactin Receptor Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	S424
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB600 - CABT-ZB951 This antibody will detect Prolactin Receptor in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB178]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human Prolactin Receptor.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

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Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Prolactin receptor (PRLR) is a single-pass transmembrane receptor belonging to the type â… cytokine receptor superfamily, and contains two fibronectin type-â…¢ 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.
Keywords	PRLR; prolactin receptor; HPRL; MFAB

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	PRLR; prolactin receptor; HPRL; MFAB; hPRLrI; hPRL receptor; secreted prolactin binding protein
Entrez Gene ID	5618
UniProt ID	P16471

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