



# Human Prolactin (DAG371)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Recombinant Human Prolactin contains N-terminal sequence confirmed first eight amino acids as: YLPICPGG, was expressed in Pichia pastoris. Does not contain a fusion partner.
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Prolactin (PRL) also known as luteotropic hormone (LTH) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PRL gene. Prolactin is a peptide hormone discovered by Henry Friesen, primarily associated with lactation. In breastfeeding, the act of an infant suckling the nipple stimulates the production of oxytocin, which stimulates the milk let-down reflex, which fills the breast with milk via a process called lactogenesis, in preparation for the next feed.
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Specific methodologies have not been tested using this product.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Lyophilized. Reconstitute with a pH neutral buffer.
<b>Concentration</b>	Total protein: 1.9 mg/ml (Bradford) (prior to lyophilization) Activity: 57.8 IU/mg (Roche E170)
<b>Buffer</b>	Lyophilized from 50mM NH <sub>4</sub> HCO <sub>3</sub> and 1mM EDTA
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Various hormones are secreted from the anterior pituitary during development and growth. Prolactin is a growth factor secreted by the anterior pituitary that is necessary for the proliferation and differentiation of the mammary glands.
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**Keywords**

PRL; prolactin; Prl1a1; AV290867;

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