



Anti-Prolactin polyclonal antibody (DPABT-H3335SM)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Sheep Anti-Prl Polyclonal Antibody
Antigen Description	Prolactin is a peptide hormone discovered by Henry Friesen. Although it is perhaps best known for its role in lactation, prolactin already existed in the oldest known vertebrates-fishes-where its most important functions were probably related to control of water and salt balance. Prolactin also acts in a cytokine-like manner and as an important regulator of the immune system. Prolactin has important cell cycle related functions as a growth-, differentiating- and anti-apoptotic factor. As a growth factor binding to cytokine like receptors it has also profound influence on hematopoiesis, angiogenesis and is involved in the regulation of blood clotting through several pathways. In summary, "more than 300 separate actions of PRL have been reported in various vertebrates, including effects on water and salt balance, growth and development, endocrinology and metabolism, brain and behavior, reproduction, and immune regulation and protection". Prolactin acts in endocrine, autocrine, and paracrine manner through the prolactin receptor and a large number of cytokine receptors.
Target	Prolactin
Source/Host	Sheep
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Purification	Purified by DEAE column chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Buffer	Contains 0.05 M KPO4, 0.85% NaCl, pH 7.4, 0.1% NaN3
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store antibody at 2-8 °C short term and -20 °C long term

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	Prl prolactin [Mus musculus]
Official Symbol	Prl
Synonyms	PRL; prolactin; Prl1a1; AV290867;
Entrez Gene ID	19109
Protein Refseq	NP_001157002
UniProt ID	Q3TT66
Pathway	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, organism-specific biosystem; Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, conserved biosystem; Jak-STAT signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Jak-STAT signaling pathway, conserved biosystem; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, organism-specific biosystem; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, conserved biosystem; Prostaglandin Synthesis and Regulation, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	hormone activity; prolactin receptor binding;