

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	321-10
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 22.4 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 197 amino acids.
Quantity:	10µg/50µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	LPICSAGDCQ TSLRELFDRV VILSHYIHTL YTDMFIEFDK QYVQDREFMV KVINDCPTSS LATPEDKEQA LKVPPEVLLN LILSLVQSSS DPLFQLITGV GGIQEAP EYI LSRAKEIEEQ NKQLLEGVEK IISQAYPEAK GNGIYFVWSQ LPSLQGVDEE SKILSLRNTI RCLRRDSHKV DNFLKVLRCQ IAHQNNC
Purity:	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by a cell proliferation assay using rat Nb2-11 cells is less than 1.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1.0 × 10 ⁶ IU/mg.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rMuProlactin as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Murine Prolactin

Prolactin, also named PRL and lactotrope is a peptide hormone, encoded by the PRL gene. The structure of prolactin is similar to that of growth hormone and placental lactogen. There are mainly three different forms of prolactin in regard to size: little prolactin, big prolactin and big big prolactin. Little prolactin is the predominant form. Although often associated with human milk production, prolactin plays a wide range of other roles in both humans and other vertebrates. Recombinant murine prolactin is a 22.4 kDa globular protein containing 197 amino acid residues and shares 77 % ~ 90 % a.a. sequence identity with human and rat prolactin.