



Version Control: 002

Recombinant Human Prolactin, Fc Tag

Product Part Number: PRLFc-111

Meet Your Product

Product Description	Human Prolactin, also known by its gene name PRL, is a hormone produced by the pituitary gland. It is primarily responsible for promoting lactation in the mammary glands, but it also has pleiotropic effects in both males and females ^{1–6} . Prolactin typically exists in two forms: a glycosylated version and a non-glycosylated version with 23 kDa ⁶ . Each prolactin molecule is believed to bind with two Prl-receptor molecules ⁷ . In addition to its role in lactation, peripheral prolactin production is associated with breast and prostate cancer development, regulation of reproductive function, and immune system control. Recent research has suggested that PRL has cytoprotective effects on pancreatic islet cells and liver tissue, which could be crucial for the success of transplantation in clinical settings ^{8–10} . The current product consists of Prolactin tagged with the Fc portion of human IgG at the C-terminal end. Fc-tagging is known to enhance stability, solubility and effector function while maintaining multiple ligands' activity on their cognate receptor ¹¹ .
Synonyms	Mammotropin, Luteotropic hormone, Luteotropin, PRL
Sequence information	Human Prolactin (Met 1 - Cys 227) P01236 Human mFC This protein carries a human IgG Fc tag at the C-terminus with a protease cleavage site linking the protein with the tag. The protein has a calculated MW of 49.8 kDa. Full sequence available upon request.
Formulation	Lyophilized protein from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 50 mM TrisHCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.4
Purity & Identity	Verified by SDS PAGE to be >90% pure
Endotoxin	Below threshold of <1 EU/μg of hPrl.Fc
Protein Content	Concentration verified by Total protein assay
Biological Activity	Determined by proliferation of NB2-11 cells (EC ₅₀ = 10-30 ng/ml)
Application	Research Use Only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic applications





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Storage & Handling

Products are lyophilized and shipped at ambient temperature. Please follow the storage and handling instructions below after receiving the product.

Storage	Store at 5±3°C upon receipt. For longer term storage, we recommend storage at < -70°C.
Stability	Stable as supplied for 6 months from the date of manufacturing.
Reconstitution	Gently tap down the vial to ensure that all lyophilisate is collected at the bottom of the vial. Reconstitute the product in sterile water to at least $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$ by gently pipetting the solution down the sides of the vial. Avoid vigorous shaking that can cause foaming and protein denaturation. Keep on ice. Aliquot and store at < -20°C for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles by aliquoting reconstituted products.
Recommendation	As an additional precaution, after adding reconstituted products to media, filter-sterilize before use in cell culture.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Are there any cross-species activity with this growth factor?

Yes, even though Human Prolactin-Fc tag shares approximately 60% to 65% similarity with rat and mouse prolactin, it can still trigger prolactin receptors from other species³.

2. Why can't I see a pellet in the vial?

Lyophilized powder may not be visible for many reasons including, but not limited to, dislodged powder being stuck on the cap or lack of carrier proteins that make the product difficult to see. Please tap or centrifuge the vial to bring all the material down to the bottom and reconstitute the product as outlined above.

3. Are there any stability concerns with freeze thawing?

Repeated freeze thawing is not recommended, as this may damage the protein products resulting in reduced functionality. After reconstitution, please aliquot into suitable sizes for one time use and freeze.

4. Can I add BSA as a carrier?

Yes. Adding a carrier protein like Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA 0.1%) enhances protein stability, increases shelf-life, and allows the recombinant protein to be stored at a more dilute concentration.

5. Is this protein bioactive?

Yes, this protein was tested for activity on its cognate receptor via SPR, as well as proliferation of NB2-11 cells.







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References

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