

Human Prolactin Receptor/PRLR ELISA Kit | PRLR elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA258350

REACTIVITY
Human

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prolactin Receptor/PRLR; Human Prolactin Receptor/PRLR ELISA Kit; Prolactin Receptor ELISA Kit; Human; prolactin receptor; HPRL ELISA Kit; hPRLr ELISA Kit; MFAB ELISA Kit; PRLR ELISA Kit; PRLR elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	For the quantitative determination of Human Prolactin Receptor/PRLR concentration in serum.
Assay Type	Solid Phase Sandwich ELISA (quantitative)
Sample Types	Serum
Detection Range	12.5-800pg/mL
Sensitivity	1.7pg/mL
Conjugation	HRP
Materials Provided	1. 96 well microplate coated with Capture Antibody 2. Detection Antibody conjugated to HRP 3. Standards 4. Wash Buffer Concentrate 5. Dilution Buffer Concentrate 6. Color Reagent A 7. Color Reagent B 8. Stop Solution

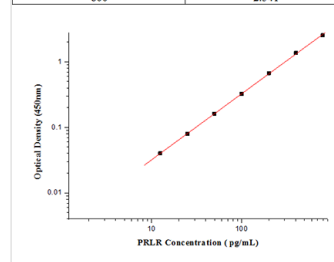
IMAGES

Recombinant human	IL6R	IL4R
Recombinant mouse	PRLR	
Recombinant rat	PRLR	

Application Data

This assay recognizes both recombinant and natural Human PRLR. The factors listed above were prepared at 50ng/mL in dilution buffer and assayed for cross-reactivity. No cross-reactivity was observed.

Concentration (pg/mL.)	Zero standard subtracted OD
0	0
12.5	0.040
25	0.080
50	0.162
100	0.326
200	0.671
400	1.363
800	2.541



Standard Curve (Sample)

This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRLR elisa kit	This Prolactin Receptor ELISA Kit, Human is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human Prolactin Receptor protein in Serum. It contains recombinant Human Prolactin Receptor, and antibodies raised against the recombinant protein. This ELISA kit is complete and ready-to-use. Background: Prolactin receptor (PRLR) is a single-pass transmembrane receptor belonging to the type I cytokine receptor superfamily, and contains two fibronectin type-III 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.
References	Bole-Feysot C, et al. (1998) Prolactin (PRL) and its receptor: actions, signal transduction pathways and phenotypes observed in PRL receptor knockout mice. <i>Endocr Rev.</i> 19(3): 225-68. Goffin V, et al. (1999) From the molecular biology of prolactin and its receptor to the lessons learned from knockout mice models. <i>Genet Anal.</i> 15(3-5): 189-201. Li Y, et al. (2006) Stabilization of prolactin receptor in breast cancer cells. <i>Oncogene.</i> 25(13): 1896-902. Shao R, et al. (2008) Differences in prolactin receptor (PRLR) in mouse and human fallopian tubes: evidence for multiple regulatory mechanisms controlling PRLR isoform expression in mice. <i>Biol Reprod.</i> 79(4): 748-57.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.