

## Placental Lactogen Ovine

**Description:** Placental Lactogen Ovine Recombinant, is a single polypeptide chain containing 199 amino acids and an additional Ala at the N-terminus having a molecular mass of 23 kDa. Placental Lactogen Recombinant is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** CYP5-519

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Chorionic Somatomammotropin Hormone 1, CSH1, CS-1, hCS, PL.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Gln-His-Pro-Pro.

**Purity:** Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by SEC-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with 0.02-0.03% NaHCO<sub>3</sub>.

**Stability:**

Lyophilized Placental Lactogen Ovine Recombinant although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Placental Lactogen should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Solubility:**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Placental Lactogen in sterile 18M-cm H<sub>2</sub>O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

**Introduction:**

Placental Lactogen is a polypeptide hormone that is produced by the Syncytiotrophoblasts of the Placenta, also known as chorionic somatomammotropin. It has both Growth Hormone and Prolactin activities on growth, lactation, and luteal steroid production. In women, placental lactogen secretion begins soon after implantation and increases to 1 g or more a day in late pregnancy. Placental lactogen is also an insulin antagonist. Placental Lactogen Ovine is also capable of activating human and other heterologous GH receptors but not ruminant GH receptors.

**Biological Activity:**

Placental Lactogen Ovine is biologically active as evidenced by inducing proliferation of Nb2 cells.

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