

Prolactin Ovine Antagonist

Description: Prolactin Ovine Antagonist Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 199 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 23kDa. Ovine Prolactin Antagonist is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Mamotropin, Luteotropic hormone, Luteotropin, PRL.

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-Thr-Pro-Val-Cys-Pro.

Purity: Greater than 99.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Ovine Prolactin was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with 0.02%-0.03% NaHCO₃.

Stability:

Lyophilized Ovine Prolactin Antagonist although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Ovine Prolactin Antagonist 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 Ovine Prolactin Antagonist in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Prolactin is a lactogenic hormone secreted by the adenohypophysis. Besides its major action on lactation, in some species prolactin exerts effects on reproduction, maternal behavior, fat metabolism, immunomodulation and osmoregulation. Prolactin has been shown also to have cytokine-like activities and to have important immunoregulatory activities. It contributes to the development of lymphoid tissues and the maintenance of physiological immune function and also modulates a variety of T-cell immune responses. Prolactin has been reported to activate cellular proliferation in nonreproductive tissue, such as liver, spleen, and thymus. It induces significant proliferation in aortic smooth muscle cells and also enhances proliferation of these cells induced by PDGF. Prolactin also appears to be directly mitogenic for pancreatic beta cells. Prolactin is also mitogenic for cultured astrocytes.

Biological Activity:

Ovine Prolactin Antagonist is devoid of agonistic activity and capable of inhibiting biological activity of Ovine Prolactin or other lactogenic hormones as evidenced by proliferation assay of Nb2 or

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other cells.



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