SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Proliferin (M-109): sc-135167



BACKGROUND

Various hormones are secreted from the anterior pituitary during development and growth, including prolactin, lutropin (LH), Proliferin (Mrp1 or Plf1), thyroidstimulating hormone (TSH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). Proliferin, which also is designated mitogen-regulated protein 1, is an important secreted protein that plays a role in embryonic development. During fetal development at mid-gestation, Proliferin provides a growth signal to target cells in fetal and maternal tissues. It is a secreted protein that belongs to the somatotropin/ Prolactin growth hormone family of proteins.

REFERENCES

- Linzer, D.I. and Nathans D. 1984. Nucleotide sequence of a growth-related mRNA encoding a member of the prolactin-growth hormone family. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81: 4255-4259.
- Linzer, D.I. and Mordacq, J.C. 1987. Transcriptional regulation of Proliferin gene expression in response to serum in transfected mouse cells. EMBO J. 6: 2281-2288.
- Hardy, C.M., Clydesdale, G. and Mobbs, K.J. 2004. Development of mousespecific contraceptive vaccines: infertility in mice immunized with peptide and polyepitope antigens. Reproduction 128: 395-407.
- Dostert, A. and Heinzel, T. 2004. Negative glucocorticoid receptor response elements and their role in glucocorticoid action. Curr. Pharm. Des. 10: 2807-2816.
- Xie, J., Baumann, M.J. and McCabe, L.R. 2004. Osteoblasts respond to hydroxyapatite surfaces with immediate changes in gene expression. J. Biomed. Mater. Res. A 71: 108-117.
- Parfett, C.L. 2005. Mitogen-regulated protein/Proliferin mRNA induction following single applications of tumor promoters to murine skin. Mol. Carcinog. 43: 117-129.
- Xie, J., Baumann, M.J. and McCabe, L.R. 2005. Adsorption of serum fetuin to hydroxylapatite does not contribute to osteoblast phenotype modifications. J. Biomed. Mater. Res. A 73: 39-47.

SOURCE

Proliferin (M-109) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 31-139 mapping near the N-terminus of Proliferin of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

Proliferin (M-109) is recommended for detection of Proliferin-1-3 of mouse origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of Proliferin: 28 kDa.

Positive Controls: mouse placenta tissue extract.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Try **Proliferin (E-10): sc-271891**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to Proliferin (M-109).