

Human Prostacyclin Receptor (PTGIR) ELISA Kit | PTGIR elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331251

REACTIVITY
Human

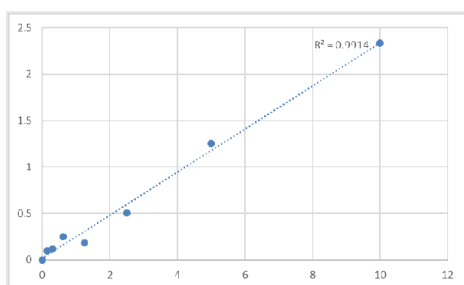
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prostacyclin Receptor (PTGIR); Human Prostacyclin Receptor (PTGIR) ELISA Kit; PTGIR; IP; MGC102830; PRIPR; PGI receptor; prostacyclin receptor; prostanoid IP receptor; PTGIR elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Prostacyclin receptor (PTGIR) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PTGIR. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PTGIR and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	386
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Prostacyclin receptor (PTGIR) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PTGIR elisa kit	Description: This Human Prostacyclin receptor (PTGIR) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PTGIR in samples. An antibody specific for PTGIR has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PTGIR present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PTGIR is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of PTGIR bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Prostacyclin receptor is a member of the G-protein coupled receptor family. Prostacyclin, the major product of cyclooxygenase in macrovascular endothelium, elicits a potent vasodilation and inhibition of platelet aggregation through binding to this receptor. When binding a prostacyclin-molecule, the receptor changes conformation and activates Gs, with its activation of cAMP and increase in protein kinase A (PKA) activity. In vasodilation, the PKA activity causes phosphorylation of MLCK, decreasing its activity, resulting in dephosphorylation of MLC of myosin. The smooth muscle relaxation leads to vasodilation.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506263
NCBI GeneID	5739
NCBI Accession #	NP_000951.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000951.1
UniProt Accession #	P43119
NCBI Official Full Name	prostacyclin receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	prostaglandin I2 receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	PTGIR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IP; PRIPR
NCBI Protein Information	prostacyclin receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Prostacyclin receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PTGIR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PRIPR; PGI receptor
UniProt Entry Name	PI2R_HUMAN

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.