

Human Protamine-1 (PRM1) ELISA Kit | PRM1 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331322

REACTIVITY
Human

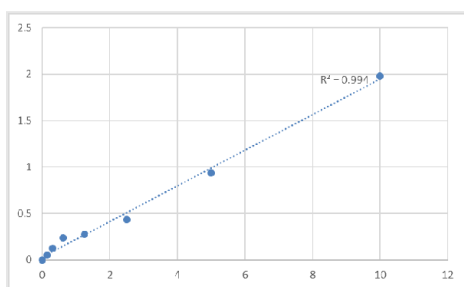
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Protamine-1 (PRM1); Human Protamine-1 (PRM1) ELISA Kit; PRM1; CT94.1; P1; cancer/testis antigen family 94; member 1; sperm protamine P1; testis specific protamine 1; PRM1 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Protamine-1 (PRM1) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PRM1. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PRM1 and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	51
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 Protamine-1 (PRM1) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRM1 elisa kit	Description: This Human Protamine-1 (PRM1) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRM1 in samples. An antibody specific for PRM1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PRM1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRM1 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 PRM1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Protamines are small, arginine-rich, nuclear proteins that replace histones late in the haploid phase of spermatogenesis and are believed essential for sperm head condensation and DNA stabilization. Mice, humans, and certain fish have 2 or more different protamines, whereas the sperm of bull, boar, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, and ram have one form of protamine. The 2 human protamines are denoted P1 and P2 (PRM2). PRM1 and PRM2 have a single intron, consisting of 91 and 163 bp, respectively. Both genes were found to contain typical TATAA and CAAT boxes at conventional distances from the transcription start points which, by use of primary extension experiments, were assigned to nucleotides -91 and -110 for PRM1 and PRM2, respectively.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	119605563
NCBI GeneID	5619
UniProt Accession #	P04553
NCBI Official Full Name	protamine 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	protamine 1
NCBI Official Symbol	PRM1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	P1; CT94.1
NCBI Protein Information	sperm protamine P1
UniProt Protein Name	Sperm protamine P1
UniProt Gene Name	PRM1

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.