

Human Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit | PRL elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331325

REACTIVITY
Human

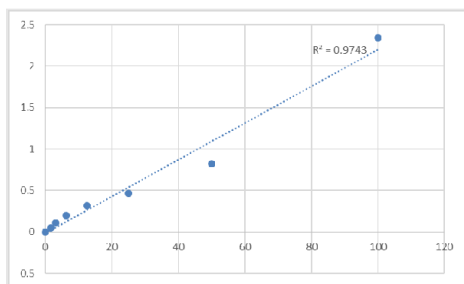
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prolactin (PRL); Human Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit; PRL; LTH; Luteotropic Hormone; PRL elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PRL. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PRL and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	227
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 Prolactin (PRL) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRL elisa kit	Description: This Human Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRL in samples. An antibody specific for PRL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PRL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRL 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 PRL bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Luteotropic hormone is a peptide hormone discovered by Dr. Henry Friesen, primarily associated with lactation. In breastfeeding, the act of an infant suckling the nipple stimulates the production of prolactin, which fills the breast with milk via a process called lactogenesis, in preparation for the next feed. Oxytocin, another hormone, is also released, which triggers milk let-down.Prolactin (PRL) is a peptide hormone primarily associated with lactation. In breastfeeding, the infant suckling the teat stimulates the production of prolactin, which fills the breast with milk (lactogenesis) in preparation for the next feed. Oxytocin, a similar hormone, is also released, which triggers milk let-down. Prolactin (PRL) is a polypeptide hormone secreted by anterior pituitary of both male and female.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	254675133
NCBI GeneID	5617
NCBI Accession #	NP_001157030.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_001157030.1
UniProt Accession #	P01236
NCBI Official Full Name	prolactin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	prolactin
NCBI Official Symbol	PRL
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GHA1
NCBI Protein Information	prolactin
UniProt Protein Name	Prolactin
UniProt Gene Name	PRL
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PRL
UniProt Entry Name	PRL_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.