

Mouse prolactin ELISA Kit | PRL elisa kit

Mouse Prolactin/Luteotropic Hormone, PRL/LTH ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA79567

REACTIVITY
Mouse

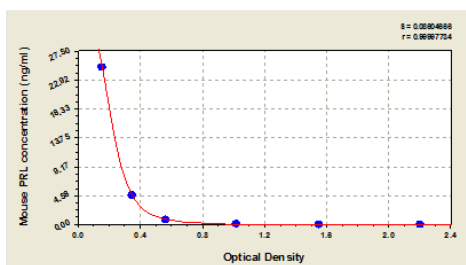
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

prolactin; Mouse Prolactin/Luteotropic Hormone; PRL/LTH ELISA Kit; Mouse Prolactin/Luteotropic Hormone (PRL/LTH) ELISA Kit; PRL elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Mouse PRL. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Mouse PRL and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	226
Samples	Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates
Detection Range	0.06 ng/ml-25 ng/ml
Sensitivity	0.06 ng/ml
Intra-assay Precision	Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): CV% is less than 8% Three samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess. Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): CV% is less than 10% Three samples of known concentration were tested in twenty assays to assess.
Detection Wavelength	450 nm
Sample Volume	50-100ul
Protein Biological Process 1	fertilization
Protein Biological Process 3	Lactation
Preparation and Storage	Unopened test kits should be stored at 2 to 8 degree C upon receipt. Please refer to pdf manual for further storage instructions.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRL elisa kit	Introduction: Prolactin (PRL) or Luteotropic hormone (LTH) is a peptide hormone primarily associated with lactation. PRL is synthesised and secreted by lactotrope cells in the adenohypophysis. It is also produced in other tissues including the breast, the decidua, parts of the central nervous system and the immune system. Pituitary prolactin secretion is regulated by neuroendocrine neurons in the hypothalamus, the most important ones being the neurosecretory tuberoinfundibulum (TIDA) neurons of the arcuate nucleus, which secrete dopamine to act on the dopamine-2 receptors of lactotrophs, causing inhibition of prolactin secretion. Thyrotropin-releasing factor has a stimulatory effect on prolactin release. Mouse prolactin is a single-chain polypeptide hormone containing 197 amino acid residues with a molecular weight of 23 kDa. In the mouse, there is a large family of paralogous genes closely related to PRL. PRL family genes reside on chromosome 13 of the mouse genome. Principle of the Assay: The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with a goat-anti-rabbit antibody. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated PRL and anti-PRL antibody and incubated. Then substrate solution A and B are added to each well. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of a sulphuric acid solution and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm +/- 2 nm. The concentration of PRL in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.
---	---

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	130934
NCBI GeneID	19109
UniProt Accession #	P06879; Q544X8
Molecular Weight	25,496 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Prolactin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	prolactin
NCBI Official Symbol	Prl
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Prl1a1; AV290867
NCBI Protein Information	prolactin
UniProt Protein Name	Prolactin
UniProt Gene Name	Prl
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PRL
UniProt Entry Name	PRL_MOUSE

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.