

Human DNA Primase small Subunit (PRIM1) ELISA Kit | PRIM1 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331338

REACTIVITY
Human

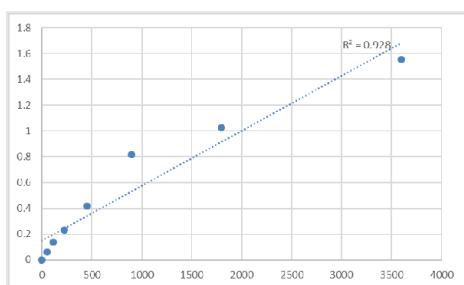
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DNA Primase small Subunit (PRIM1); Human DNA Primase small Subunit (PRIM1) ELISA Kit; PRIM1; MGC12308; p49; DNA primase 1; DNA primase polypeptide 1; DNA primase small subunit; DNA primase subunit 48; primase p49 subunit; primase polypeptide 1; 49kDa; PRIM1 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human DNA primase small subunit (PRIM1) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PRIM1. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PRIM1 and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	420
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 DNA primase small subunit (PRIM1) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRIM1 elisa kit	Description: This Human DNA primase small subunit (PRIM1) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRIM1 in samples. An antibody specific for PRIM1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PRIM1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRIM1 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 PRIM1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: The replication of DNA in eukaryotic cells is carried out by a complex chromosomal replication apparatus, in which DNA polymerase alpha and primase are two key enzymatic components. Primase, which is a heterodimer of a small subunit and a large subunit, synthesizes small RNA primers for the Okazaki fragments made during discontinuous DNA replication. The protein encoded by this gene is the small, 49 kDa primase subunit. The DNA polymerase-alpha/primase complex contains 4 subunits: the polymerase-alpha p180 (POLA) and p68 (POLA2) subunits, and the primase p58 (PRIM2A) and p49 (PRIM1) subunits. Primase synthesizes oligoribonucleotides that serve as primers for the initiation of DNA synthesis. It plays a role in both the initiation of DNA replication and the synthesis of Okazaki fragments for lagging strand synthesis
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506051
NCBI GeneID	5557
NCBI Accession #	NP_000937.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000937.1
UniProt Accession #	P49642
NCBI Official Full Name	DNA primase small subunit
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	DNA primase subunit 1
NCBI Official Symbol	PRIM1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p49
NCBI Protein Information	DNA primase small subunit
UniProt Protein Name	DNA primase small subunit
UniProt Gene Name	PRIM1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	p49
UniProt Entry Name	PRI1_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.