

Human Progranulin (PGRN) ELISA Kit | PGRN elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331344

REACTIVITY
Human

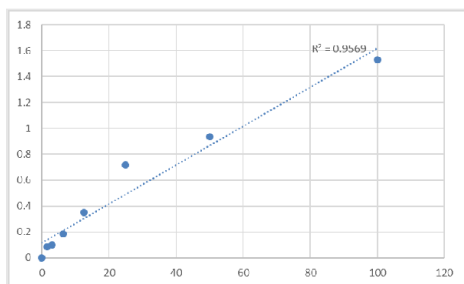
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Progranulin (PGRN); Human Progranulin (PGRN) ELISA Kit; PRGN; PGRN elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Progranulin (PGRN) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PRGN. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PRGN and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	593
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 Progranulin (PGRN) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PGRN elisa kit	Description: This Human Progranulin (PGRN) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRGN in samples. An antibody specific for PRGN has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PRGN present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRGN 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 PRGN bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Granulin is a protein encoded by the GRN gene. Granulins are a family of secreted, glycosylated peptides that are cleaved from a single precursor protein with 7.5 repeats of a highly conserved 12-cysteine granulin/epithelin motif. The 88 kDa precursor protein, progranulin, is also called proepithelin and PC cell-derived growth factor. Cleavage of the signal peptide produces mature granulin which can be further cleaved into a variety of active, 6 kDa peptides. These smaller cleavage products are named granulin A, granulin B, granulin C, etc. Epithelins 1 and 2 are synonymous with granulins A and B, respectively. Both the peptides and intact granulin protein regulate cell growth. However, different members of the granulin protein family may act as inhibitors, stimulators, or have dual actions on cell growth.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4504151
NCBI GeneID	2896
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_002078.1
UniProt Accession #	P28799
NCBI Official Full Name	progranulin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	granulin precursor
NCBI Official Symbol	GRN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GEP; GP88; PEPI; PGRN; CLN11; PCDGF
NCBI Protein Information	progranulin; granulins
UniProt Protein Name	Granulins
UniProt Gene Name	GRN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PEPI
UniProt Entry Name	GRN_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.