

Human Progesterone Receptor (PGR) ELISA Kit | PGR elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331400

REACTIVITY
Human

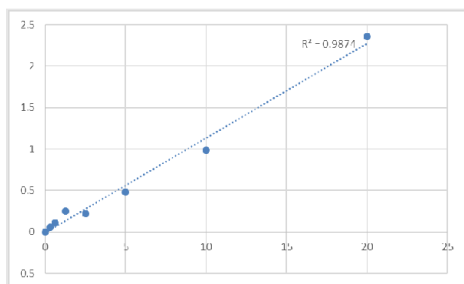
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Progesterone Receptor (PGR); Human Progesterone Receptor (PGR) ELISA Kit; PGR; NR3C3; PR; PGR elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Progesterone receptor (PGR) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PGR. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PGR and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	933
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 Progesterone receptor (PGR) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PGR elisa kit	Description: This Human Progesterone receptor (PGR) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PGR in samples. An antibody specific for PGR has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PGR present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PGR 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 PGR bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: The PR also known as NR3C3 (nuclear receptor subfamily 3, group C, member 3), is an intracellular steroid receptor that specifically binds progesterone. PR is encoded by a single gene PGR residing on chromosome 11q22, it has two main forms, A and B, that differ in their molecular weight. Like all steroid receptors, the progesterone receptor has an amino and a carboxyl terminal, and between them the regulatory domain, a DNA binding domain, the hinge section, and the hormone binding domain. A special transcription activation function (TAF), called TAF-3, is present in the progesterone receptor-B, in a B-upstream segment (BUS) at the amino acid terminal. This segment is not present in the receptor-A.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	110611914
NCBI GeneID	5241
NCBI Accession #	NP_000917.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000917.3
UniProt Accession #	P06401
NCBI Official Full Name	progesterone receptor isoform B
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	progesterone receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	PGR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PR; NR3C3
NCBI Protein Information	progesterone receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Progesterone receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PGR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NR3C3; PR
UniProt Entry Name	PRGR_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.