

## Fish Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8229



Package Size: #EK8229-1 48T #EK8229-2 96T

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## Description

Product Name	Fish Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Fish
Other Names	LTH; Luteotropic Hormone
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

## Application Details

Detect Range: 4 - 280 ng/mL

Sensitivity: 2 ng/mL

Sample Type: Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200  $\mu$ L

Assay Time: 1-4.5h

Detection wavelength: 450 nm

## Product Description

Detection Method: competitive

Test principle: This assay employs the competitive enzyme immunoassay technique. The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with goat-anti-rabbit antibody. Standards or samples are added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with an antibody specific for PRL and Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugated PRL. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled PRL and unlabeled PRL with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of PRL in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview: 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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only