

# Monkey Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8234



Package Size: #EK8234-1 48T #EK8234-2 96T

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## Description

Product Name	Monkey Prolactin (PRL) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Monkey (Simian)
Other Names	LTH; Luteotropic Hormone
Accession No.	P55151
Uniprot	P55151
GeneID	707052;
Storage	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

## Application Details

Detect Range:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 µL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

## Product Description

**Detection Method:**SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PRL in samples. An antibody specific for PRL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPRL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PRL 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 PRL bound in the initial step. 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.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only