

# Mouse DNA primase small subunit (PRIM1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8279



Package Size: #EK8279-1 48T #EK8279-2 96T

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## Description

Product Name	Mouse DNA primase small subunit (PRIM1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	MGC12308; p49; DNA primase 1 DNA primase polypeptide 1 DNA primase small subunit DNA primase subunit 48 primase p49 subunit primase polypeptide 1; 49kDa
Accession No.	P20664
Uniprot	P20664
GenID	19075;
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 PRIM1 in samples. An antibody specific for PRIM1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPRIM1 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.**Product Overview:**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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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only