

## ARG80852 Human Prolactin ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells  
Store at: 4°C

### Summary

Product Description	ARG80852 Human Prolactin ELISA Kit is an enzyme immunoassay kit for the quantification of Prolactin in serum.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	This ELISA kit is no cross-reactivity with hCG, TSH, LH, FSH, or hGH.
Target Name	Prolactin
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.35 ng/ml
Sample Type	Serum.
Standard Range	5 - 200 ng/ml
Sample Volume	25 µl
Alternate Names	Prolactin; PRL

### Application Instructions

Assay Time	30, 10 min (RT)
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### Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 5617 Human</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # P01236 Human</a>
Gene Symbol	PRL
Gene Full Name	prolactin
Background	Human prolactin (lactogenic hormone) is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland in both men and women. Human prolactin is a single chain polypeptide hormone with a molecular weight of approximately 23.000 daltons. The release and synthesis of prolactin is under neuroendocrinal control, primarily through Prolactin Releasing Factor and Prolactin Inhibiting Factor.

Women normally have slightly higher basal prolactin levels than men; apparently, there is an estrogen-related rise at puberty and a corresponding decrease at menopause. The primary functions of prolactin are to initiate breast development and to maintain lactation. Prolactin also suppresses gonadal function.

During pregnancy, prolactin levels increase progressively to between 10 and 20 times normal values, declining to non-pregnant levels by 3-4 weeks post- partum. Breast feeding mothers maintain high levels of prolactin, and it may take several months for serum concentrations to return to non-pregnant levels.

The determination of prolactin concentration is helpful in diagnosing hypothalamic- pituitary disorders. Microadenomas (small pituitary tumors) may cause hyperprolactinemia, which is sometimes associated with male impotence. High prolactin levels are commonly associated with galactorrhea and amenorrhea.

Prolactin concentrations have been shown to be increased by estrogens, thyrotropin- releasing hormone (TRH), and several drugs affecting dopaminergic mechanisms. Prolactin levels are elevated in renal disease and hypothyroidism, and in some situations of stress, exercise, and hypoglycemia. Additionally, the release of prolactin is episodic and demonstrates diurnal variation. Mildly elevated prolactin concentrations should be evaluated taking these considerations into account. Prolactin concentrations may also be increased by drugs such as chlorpromazine and reserpine, and may be lowered by bromocryptine and L-dopa.

#### Highlight

Related products:

[Prolactin antibodies](#); [Prolactin ELISA Kits](#); [Prolactin Duos / Panels](#);

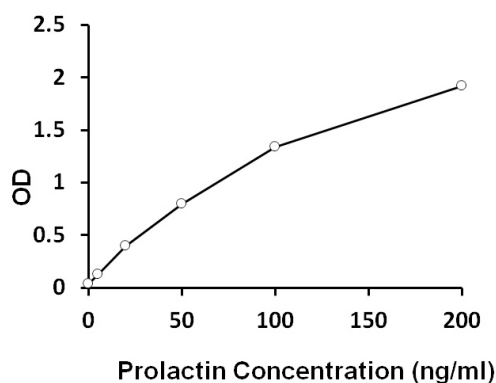
New ELISA data calculation tool:

[Simplify the ELISA analysis by GainData](#)

#### Research Area

Signaling Transduction kit

## Images



ARG80852 Human Prolactin ELISA Kit example of standard curve image

ARG80852 Human Prolactin ELISA Kit results of a typical standard run with optical density reading at 450 nm.