

ARG82973 Human Progranulin ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG82973 Human Progranulin ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human Progranulin in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatant samples.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	Cross-Reactivity: Not reacts with Human TNF RI, TNF RII and mouse Progranulin
Target Name	Progranulin
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Sensitivity	31.25 pg/ml
Sample Type	Serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.
Standard Range	62.5 - 4000 pg/ml
Sample Volume	100 µl
Alternate Names	PEPI; Glycoprotein 88; CLN11; GEP; Proepithelin; Granulin E; Granulin D; Granulins; PGRN; Glycoprotein of 88 Kda; Granulin G; Progranulin; PCDGF; Granulin B; Granulin C; Granulin A; GP88; Granulin F

Application Instructions

Assay Time ~ 4 hours

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

Gene Symbol	GRN
Gene Full Name	granulin
Background	Granulins are a family of secreted, glycosylated peptides that are cleaved from a single precursor protein with 7.5 repeats of a highly conserved 12-cysteine granulin/epithelin motif. The 88 kDa precursor protein, progranulin, is also called proepithelin and PC cell-derived growth factor. Cleavage of the signal peptide produces mature granulin which can be further cleaved into a variety of active, 6 kDa peptides. These smaller cleavage products are named granulin A, granulin B, granulin C, etc. Epithelins 1 and 2 are synonymous with granulins A and B, respectively. Both the peptides and intact granulin protein regulate cell growth. However, different members of the granulin protein family may act as

inhibitors, stimulators, or have dual actions on cell growth. Granulin family members are important in normal development, wound healing, and tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function

Granulins have possible cytokine-like activity. They may play a role in inflammation, wound repair, and tissue remodeling.

Granulin-4 promotes proliferation of the epithelial cell line A431 in culture while granulin-3 acts as an antagonist to granulin-4, inhibiting the growth. [UniProt]

Highlight

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PTM

Granulins are disulfide bridged. [UniProt]