

Progesterone, BSA-Conjugated

DAG3019

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview	Progesterone, BSA-Conjugated
Description	Progesterone BSA conjugate
Position	Progesterone-11-CME
Conjugate	BSA
Form	Supplied in 0.015 M phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.2, 0.1% NaN ₃
Applications	immunoassay development or other applications.
Usage	For Research Use Only. Not intended for diagnostic use. Suitable for use in immunoassay development or other applications.

PACKAGING

Storage	Store at 2-8°C. short term and -20°C. long term
Dilutions	0.41736111111

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Progesterone plays a central role in the reproductive events associated with the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. Progesterone receptor, a member of the steroid receptor superfamily, mediates the physiologic effects of progesterone. The PGR gene uses separate promoters and translational start sites to produce 2 isoforms, PRA and PRB, which are identical except for an additional 165 amino acids present only in the N terminus of PRB. Although PRA and PRB share several structural domains, they are distinct transcription factors that mediate their own response genes and physiologic effects with little overlap. It is composed of three domains: a modulating N terminal domain, a DNA binding domain and a C terminal steroid binding domain. Progesterone levels 1. men 30-60 pg/0.1ml 2. women pre ovulatory phase: 20-160 pg/0.1ml; ovulatory phase: 1,000-1,700 pg/0.1ml; post ovulatory phase: 1,000-1,700 pg/0.1ml; Pregnant: 16-18 weeks: 300-800 pg/0.1ml; 28-30 weeks: 6,500-14,700 pg/0.1ml; 38-40 weeks: 12,000-19,000 pg/0.1ml.
Keywords	Progesterone; P4; pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione; Agolutin; Bio-luton; Corluvite; Crinone; Cyclogest; Gesterol; Gestiron; Hormoluton; Lingusorbs; Luteinique; Luteosan

REFERENCES

1. Allen WM (1935). "The isolation of crystalline progestin". Science 82 (2118): 89-93.
2. Applezweig N (May 1969). "Steroids". Chem Week 104: 57-72.