Mouse GRN Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0350 **Applications** ELISA

Synonyms GEP; GP88; PCDGF; PEPI; PGRN; Proepithelin; Acrogranin; Glycoprotein of 88 Kda; Paragranulin

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse GRN Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μ g	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Mouse GRN Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0350)	
		Mouse GRN Capture Antibody	Mouse GRN Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse GRN protein	Recombinant Mouse GRN protein
	Swissprot	P28798	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Rabbit	Rabbit
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Protein A	Protein A
	Specificity	Detects Mouse GRN in ELISAs.	

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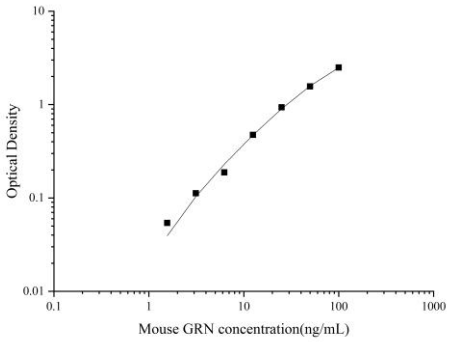
Applications

Mouse GRN Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4μg/mL	Mouse GRN Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse GRN Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

GRN, also known as PGRN or PCDGF, is a cysteine-rich protein of 68.5 kDa that is typically secreted into a highly glycosylated 88 kDa form. PGRN is a unique growth factor that plays an important role in cutaneous wound healing. It has an anti-inflammatory effect and promotes cell proliferation. When PCDGF is degraded to several 6-25 kDa fragments, called granulins (GRNs) by neutrophil proteases, a pro-inflammatory reaction occurs. PGRN is widely expressed, particularly in epithelial cells, immune cells, neurons, and chondrocytes. High levels of PGRN expression have been reported in human cancers, and its expression is closely correlated with the development and metastasis of several cancers. The recent discovery that mutations in the gene encoding for pro-granulin (GRN) cause frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), and other neurodegenerative diseases leading to dementia, has brought renewed interest in progranulin and its functions in the central nervous system.

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