

## Anti-Progesterone 1803 SPTNZ -5

### Product overview

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog number</b>          | 100250  |
| <b>Specificity</b>             | Antibody recognizes progesterone  |
| <b>Description</b>             | Monoclonal mouse antibody, cultured <i>in vitro</i> under conditions free from animal-derived components.   |
| <b>Product buffer solution</b> | 50 mM Na-citrate, pH 6.0, 0.9 % NaCl, 0.05 % Sulfbetaine, 0.095 % NaN <sub>3</sub> as a preservative  |
| <b>Shelf life and storage</b>  | 24 months from manufacturing at 2–8 °C  |
| <b>Subclass</b>                | IgG <sub>2a</sub>   |
| <b>Analyte description</b>     | Progesterone is produced after ovulation in the corpus luteum and during pregnancy in the placenta. It is also produced in the adrenal glands. In women, progesterone levels are relatively low during the preovulatory phase, rise after ovulation, and are elevated during the luteal phase. Progesterone levels tend to be < 2 ng/ml prior to ovulation, and > 5 ng/ml after ovulation. If pregnancy occurs, progesterone levels are initially maintained at luteal levels. With the onset of the luteal-placental shift in progesterone support of the pregnancy, levels start to rise further and may reach 100–200 ng/ml at term. After delivery and during lactation, progesterone levels are very low. Progesterone levels are relatively low in children and postmenopausal women. Adult males have levels similar to those in women during the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle. |

### Parameters tested on each lot

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product appearance</b>    | Liquid, may turn slightly opaque during storage          |
| <b>Product concentration</b> | 5.0 mg/ml (+/- 10 %)                                     |
| <b>Immunoreactivity</b>      | 80–120 % compared to the reference sample in an FIA test |
| <b>IEF Profile</b>           | 6.3–7.5  |
| <b>Purity</b>                | ≥ 95 %   |

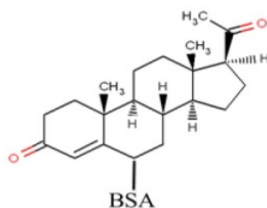
### Kinetic parameters

|                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Association rate constant</b>  | Not Determined (N/D) |
| <b>Dissociation rate constant</b> | N/D                  |
| <b>Affinity constant</b>          | N/D                  |
| <b>Determination method</b>       | -                    |
| <b>Determination antigen</b>      | -                    |



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|  |  |                    |
|--|--|--------------------|
| <b>Cross-reactivities</b>  | 11-alpha-hydroxyprogesterone   | 14 %               |
|  | 17-alpha-hydroxyprogesterone   | 4 %                |
|  | 21- hydroxyprogesterone  | 1 %                |
|  | 17-alpha-hydroxypregnenolone   | 0 %                |
| <b>Epitope</b>   | N/D  |                    |
| <b>Pair recommendations</b>  | CAPTURE ANTIBODY   | DETECTION ANTIBODY |
|  | -  | -                  |
| Please note that pair recommendations are based on results obtained by our laboratory. Equally good results may be obtained using other pairs and therefore these recommendations are only indicative.   |  |                    |
| <b>Platforms tested</b>  | FIA  |                    |
| <b>Antigens tested</b>   | Progesterone-3-HRP Antigen, Medix Biochemica, 170063   |                    |
| <b>Product stability</b>   | TEMPERATURE, TIME  | RESULT             |
|  | -70 °C, 21 days  | OK                 |
|  | -20 °C, 21 days  | OK                 |
|  | +4 °C, 21 days   | OK                 |
|  | +35 °C, 21 days  | OK                 |
|  | +45 °C, 7 days   | OK                 |
| Stability testing is performed in the product buffer to see whether different temperatures affect the antigen binding, charge or composition of the antibody. Please note that the shelf life given on the first page is based on real time stability testing at 2–8 °C in the product buffer. |  |                    |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>   | Coupling to carrier protein (BSA) for immunization was done on carbon 6 in the steroid ring structure. |                    |



## References

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