



# Anti PDG monoclonal Antibody, clone N497 (CABT-B8922)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	PDG-BSA
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1, κ
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	N/A
<b>Clone</b>	N497
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, LFIA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	1 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	0.15M Potassium Phosphate Buffer, pH 7.2 with 0.85% Sodium Chloride
<b>Preservative</b>	0.05% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Short Term: 2-8°C. Long Term: -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Urinary pregnanediol-3-glucuronide (PdG), a progesterone metabolite, using commercial reagents and examined the changes in the urinary concentration of PdG in a female giant panda. Pregnanediol is an inactive product that forms when the body breaks down the hormone progesterone. A test can be done to measure the amount of pregnanediol in urine. The urine
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test offers an indirect way to measure progesterone levels in the body. A glucuronide, also known as glucuronoside, is any substance produced by linking glucuronic acid to another substance via a glycosidic bond. The glucuronides belong to the glycosides. Glucuronidation, the conversion of chemical compounds to glucuronides, is a method that animals use to assist in the excretion of toxic substances, drugs or other substances that cannot be used as an energy source. Glucuronic acid is attached via a glycosidic bond to the substance, and the resulting glucuronide, which has a much higher water solubility than the original substance, is eventually excreted by the kidneys.

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