Rat Very low-density lipoprotein receptor (VLDLR) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5854

Package Size: #EK5854-1 48T #EK5854-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Rat Very low-density lipoprotein receptor (VLDLR) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
Other Names	RP11-320E16.1; CHRMQ1; FLJ35024; VLDLRCH;
Accession No.	P35953
Uniprot	P35953
GeneID	100008976;
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

Application Details

Detect Range:0.781-50 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.31 ng/mL

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 µL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate VLDLR in samples. An antibody specific for VLDLR has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyVLDLR present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VLDLR is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of VLDLR bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Sugie et al. (2005) classified XMEA as a form of autophagic vacuolar myopathy, characterized by intracytoplasmic autophagic vacuoles with sarcolemmal features.The clinical course was mild; the patients suffered from slowly progressive muscle weakness mainly in the legs, but did not lose their ability to walk. There was no evidence of cardiac or neural involvement. Serum creatine kinase was elevated. By electron microscopy, an excessive number of autophagic vacuoles with staining properties of lysosomes were observed. The granular and membranous material contained in these vacuoles was actively exocytosed. The authors suggested that this disorder differed from the muscular dystrophy of Duchenne and Becker and of Emery-Dreifuss as well as from X-linked myotubular myopathy.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only