

Monkey Vascular Endothelial cell Growth Factor (VEGF) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK5876

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

Package Size: #EK5876-1 48T #EK5876-2 96T

Description

Product Name	Monkey Vascular Endothelial cell Growth Factor (VEGF) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Monkey (Simian)
Storage	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

Application Details

Detect Range:125-8000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:31.25 pg/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 VEGF in samples. An antibody specific for VEGF has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyVEGF present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VEGF 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 VEGF bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family and encodes a protein that is often found as a disulfide linked homodimer. This protein is a glycosylated mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells and has various effects, including mediating increased vascular permeability, inducing angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promoting cell migration, and inhibiting apoptosis. Elevated levels of this protein is linked to POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Mutations in this gene have been associated with proliferative and nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy. Alternatively spliced transcript variants, encoding either freely secreted or cell-associated isoforms, have been characterized. There is also evidence for the use of non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation sites upstream of, and in-frame with the first AUG, leading to additional isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only