

Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5907



Package Size: #EK5907-1 48T #EK5907-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
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:123.5-10000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:49.2 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 VB12 in samples. An antibody specific for VB12 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyVB12 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VB12 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 VB12 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Cyanocobalamin is the most common and widely produced of the chemical compounds that have vitamin activity as vitamin B12. Vitamin B12 is the "generic descriptor" name for any of such vitamers of vitamin B12. Because the body can[citation needed] convert cyanocobalamin to any one of the active vitamin B12 compounds, by definition this makes cyanocobalamin itself a form (or vitamer) of B12, albeit a largely artificial one. Cyanocobalamin usually does not occur in living organisms, but animals can convert commercially produced cyanocobalamin into active (cofactor) forms of the vitamin, such as methylcobalamin. The amount of cyanide liberated in this process is so small that its toxicity is negligible. Cyanocobalamin is the most famous and widely produced vitamer in the vitamin B12 family (the family of chemicals that function as B12 when put into the body), because cyanocobalamin is the most air-stable of the B12 forms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only