Human Tubby protein homolog (TUB) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5974

Package Size: #EK5974-1 48T #EK5974-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Tubby protein homolog (TUB) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	rd5; tubby|tubby homologue
Accession No.	P50607
Uniprot	P50607
GeneID	7275;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.112 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 TUB in samples. An antibody specific for TUB has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyTUB present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for TUB 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 TUB bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:To form microtubules, the dimers of α- and β-tubulin bind to GTP and assemble onto the ends of microtubules while in the GTP-bound state. After being incorporated into the microtubule, the bound molecule of GTP will hydrolyse into GDP. Although both subunits bind GTP, only the β-subunit has GTPase activity; that is, β-tubulin can hydrolyse GTP to GDP whereas α-tubulin cannot. Whether the β-tubulin member of the tubulin dimer is bound to GTP or GDP influences the stability of the dimer in the microtubule. Dimers bound to GTP tend to assemble into microtubules, while dimers bound to GDP tend to fall apart; thus, this GTP cycle is essential for the dynamic instability of the microtubule. Class III β-tubulin? is a microtubule element expressed exclusively in neurons, and is a popular identifier specific for neurons in nervous tissue.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only