Mouse Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 1 (TRAIL-R1) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK6015

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Package Size: #EK6015-1 48T #EK6015-2 96T

Description

Product Name	Mouse Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 1 (TRAIL-R1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
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:0.156-10 ng/mL
Sensitivity:0.056 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 TRAILR1 in samples. An antibody specific for TRAILR1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyTRAILR1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for TRAILR1 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 TRAILR1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL), and thus transduces cell death signal and induces cell apoptosis. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein.

Pan et al. (1997) found that, as with FAS, TNFR1, and DR3, overexpression of DR4 induced apoptosis. However, unlike the other 3 death receptors, DR4 did not use FADD to transmit the death signal, suggesting the use of distinct proximal signaling machinery.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only