Human Transmembrane protein 65 (TMEM65) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK6360

Package Size: #EK6360-1 48T #EK6360-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Transmembrane protein 65 (TMEM65) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Accession No.	Q6PI78
Uniprot	Q6PI78
GeneID	157378;
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:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

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 TMEM65 in samples. An antibody specific for TMEM65 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyTMEM65 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for TMEM65 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 TMEM65 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:TMEM65 Evidence at transcript level. In plain language, a transmembrane protein (TP) is a protein that goes from one side of a membrane through to the other side of the membrane. Many TPs function as gateways or "loading docks" to deny or permit the transport of specific substances across the biological membrane, to get into the cell, or out of the cell as in the case of waste byproducts. As a response to the shape of certain molecules these "freight handling" TPs may have special ways of folding up or bending that will move a substance through the biological membrane. A transmembrane protein is a polytopic protein that spans an entire biological membrane. Transmembrane proteins aggregate and precipitate in water. They require detergents or nonpolar solvents for extraction, although some of them (beta-barrels) can be also extracted using denaturing agents.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only