Mouse Promethin (TMEM159) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK6447

Package Size: #EK6447-1 48T #EK6447-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Mouse Promethin (TMEM159) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	PROMETHIN; OTTHUMP00000162297
Accession No.	Q922Z1
Uniprot	Q922Z1
GeneID	233806;
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 TMEM159 in samples. An antibody specific for TMEM159 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyTMEM159 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for TMEM159 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 TMEM159 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:By PCR of a human heart cDNA library, Yu et al. (2004) cloned TMEM159, which they called promethin. The deduced 161-amino acid protein shares 70% identity with mouse promethin. Northern blot analysis revealed high expression of a 1.8-kb transcript in heart and skeletal muscle, with weak expression in kidney, small intestine, lung, and liver. Immunofluorescence microscopy localized promethin in the cytosol of transfected human cell lines.

Using microarray analysis, Yu et al. (2004) found that promethin was among the genes upregulated in a mouse model of hepatic steatosis caused by Pparg overexpression on a Ppara -/- background. Promethin expression was not upregulated in hepatic steatosis induced by fasting or choline deficiency.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only