

Mouse Cornifin-A (SPRR1A) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK6619



Package Size: #EK6619-1 48T #EK6619-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Cornifin-A (SPRR1A) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
Other Names	SPRK; OTTHUMP00000016121 cornifin A
Accession No.	Q62266
Uniprot	Q62266
GeneID	20753;
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: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 SPRR1A in samples. An antibody specific for SPRR1A has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySPRR1A present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SPRR1A 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 SPRR1A bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**SPRR genes encode a novel class of polypeptides called small proline-rich proteins that are strongly induced during differentiation of human epidermal keratinocytes in vitro and in vivo.The most characteristic feature of the SPRR gene family resides in the structure of the central segment of the encoded polypeptides that have built up from tandemly repeated units of either 8 (in SPRR1 and SPRR3) or 9 (in SPRR2) amino acids with the general consensus *K*PEP**. The sequence of the different members of this family of genes together with their clustered chromosomal organization strongly suggests that these genes have evolved from a single progenitor gene by multiple intra- and intergenic duplications. Analysis of the different SPRR subfamilies revealed a gene-specific bias to either intra- and intergenic duplication.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only