Human Sarcalumenin (SRL) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK6642

Package Size: #EK6642-1 48T #EK6642-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Sarcalumenin (SRL) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Accession No.	Q86TD4
Uniprot	Q86TD4
GeneID	6345;
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 SRL in samples. An antibody specific for SRL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySRL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SRL 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 SRL bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Sarcalumenin is a gene which encodes a 160-kD glycoprotein protein involved in calcium signaling.Muscle contraction is triggered by the release of calcium from the sarcoplasmic reticulum, whereas muscle relaxation is achieved by rapid reuptake of calcium from the cytosol into the lumen of the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Sequestration of calcium in the lumen of the sarcoplasmic reticulum is also an essential step in the overall contraction-relaxation cycle of muscle cells. The rabbit sarcoplasmic reticulum contains 2 immunochemically related glycoproteins with apparent molecular masses of 53 and 160 kD.The deduced 160-kD glycoprotein contains an N-terminal signal sequence and a 453-amino acid C-terminal sequence that together form a protein that is identical to the 53-kD glycoprotein.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only