

Mouse Signal recognition particle 14 kDa protein (SRP14) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK6652

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Package Size: #EK6652-1 48T #EK6652-2 96T

Description

Product Name	Mouse Signal recognition particle 14 kDa protein (SRP14) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
Other Names	ALURBP; MGC14326;
Accession No.	P16254
Uniprot	P16254
GeneID	20813;
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 SRP14 in samples. An antibody specific for SRP14 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySRP14 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SRP14 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 SRP14 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**The signal recognition particle (SRP) is a ribonucleoprotein complex that mediates the targeting of proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The proteins are bound to the 7S RNA as monomers (SRP19 and SRP54) or heterodimers (SRP9/SRP14 and SRP68/SRP72). SRP9 and SRP14 constitute the Alu domain of 7S, whereas the other 4 proteins belong to the S domain. SRP has at least 3 distinct functions that can be associated with the protein subunits: signal recognition, translational arrest, and ER membrane targeting by interaction with the docking protein.

The predicted amino acid sequence was found to be approximately 90% similar to the mouse homolog. The human sequence is longer at the C terminus and the predicted protein is 18 kD rather than 14 kD.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only