

## Human Sarcolipin (SLN) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7234



Package Size: #EK7234-1 48T #EK7234-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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## Description

Product Name	Human Sarcolipin (SLN) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	MGC12301; MGC125854; MGC125855;
Accession No.	O00631
Uniprot	O00631
GeneID	6588;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.121 ng/mL

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 SLN in samples. An antibody specific for SLN has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySLN present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SLN 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 SLN bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPases are transmembrane proteins that catalyze the ATP-dependent transport of Ca(2+) from the cytosol into the lumen of the sarcoplasmic reticulum in muscle cells.

Sarcolipin is a small proteolipid that regulates several sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPases. The transmembrane protein interacts with Ca(2+)-ATPases and reduces the accumulation of Ca(2+) in the sarcoplasmic reticulum without affecting the rate of ATP hydrolysis.SLN is highly expressed in rabbit fast-twitch skeletal muscle, but it is expressed to a lower extent in slow-twitch muscle and to an even lower extent in cardiac muscle, where ATP2A2 and PLN are highly expressed. It is expressed in only trace amounts in pancreas and prostate.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only