Human Sodium/hydrogen exchanger 1 (SLC9A1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7247

Package Size: #EK7247-1 48T #EK7247-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Human Sodium/hydrogen exchanger 1 (SLC9A1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	RP4-633N17.1; APNH; FLJ42224; NHE1; Na+/H+ antiporter; amiloride-sensitive|Na-Li countertransporter|sodium/hydrogen exchanger 1|solute carrier family 9 (sodium/hydrogen exchanger); isoform 1 (antipo
Accession No.	P19634
Uniprot	P19634
GeneID	6548;
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:0.156-10 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.054 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 SLC9A1 in samples. An antibody specific for SLC9A1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySLC9A1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SLC9A1 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 SLC9A1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:The antiporter is a ubiquitous membrane-bound enzyme involved in volume- and pH-regulation of vertebrate cells. It is inhibited by the non-specific diuretic drug amiloride and activated by a variety of signals including growth factors, mitogens, neurotransmitters, tumor promoters, and others.The gene was first disrupted in mouse fibroblasts. The lost function was then restored by transfection with human genomic DNA. Clones containing these specific human sequences were isolated. One genomic fragment was identified as an exon-coding sequence from the sodium-hydrogen ion antiporter gene by demonstration that it could complement antiporter deficiency in mouse cells;

that it recognized an mRNA in cells expressing antiport activity but not in deficient cells; and that it was amplified in variants overexpressing antiport activity.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only