Human Sodium- and chloride-dependent glycine transporter 1 (SLC6A9) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7254

Package Size: #EK7254-1 48T #EK7254-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Sodium- and chloride-dependent glycine transporter 1 (SLC6A9) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	DKFZp547A1118; GLYT1; sodium- and chloride-dependent glycine transporter 1|solute carrier family 6 member 9
Accession No.	P48067
Uniprot	P48067
GeneID	6536;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.134 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 SLC6A9 in samples. An antibody specific for SLC6A9 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySLC6A9 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SLC6A9 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 SLC6A9 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Glycine transport is mediated by 2 sodium-dependent carriers, GLYT1 and GLYT2, that have distinct tissue distributions. While the 3-prime sequences of these 2 cDNAs were identical, the 5-prime noncoding regions and the N termini were completely different. GLYT1b was found only in the white matter of the CNS, while GLYT1a was found in the gray matter of the CNS as well as in macrophages and mast cells in peripheral tissues. Tissue-specific alternative splicing or alternative promoter usage from a single gene resulted in 2 mRNA products encoding similar but distinct glycine transporters. The anatomic distribution of GLYT1a mRNA supported the emerging status of glycine as a supraspinal neurotransmitter and suggested that glycine may function as a chemical messenger outside the CNS

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only