Human Sodium-dependent dopamine transporter (SLC6A3) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7262

Package Size: #EK7262-1 48T #EK7262-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Sodium-dependent dopamine transporter (SLC6A3) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	DAT; DAT1;
Accession No.	Q01959
Uniprot	Q01959
GeneID	6531;
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:0.055 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 SLC6A3 in samples. An antibody specific for SLC6A3 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySLC6A3 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SLC6A3 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 SLC6A3 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Dopamine transporter?is a membrane-spanning protein that binds the neurotransmitter dopamine; DAT provides the primary mechanism through which dopamine is cleared from synapses, transporting dopamine from the synapse into a neuron. DAT is present in the peri-synaptic area of dopaminergic neurons in areas of the brain where dopamine signaling is common. DAT is implicated in a number of dopamine-related disorders, including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, bipolar disorder, clinical depression, and alcoholism. DAT is located on human chromosome 5, consists of 15 coding exons, and is roughly 64 kbp long. Evidence for the associations between DAT and dopamine related disorders has come from a genetic polymorphism in the DAT, which influences the amount of protein expressed.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only