Human Serum amyloid A (SAA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7457

Package Size: #EK7457-1 48T #EK7457-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Serum amyloid A (SAA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Accession No.	P05367
Uniprot	P05367
GeneID	20209;
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:1.56-100 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.66 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 SAA2 in samples. An antibody specific for SAA2 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySAA2 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SAA2 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 SAA2 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Serum amyloid A protein is a protein encoded by the SAA1 gene.The serum amyloid A (SAA) protein is an acute phase apolipoprotein reactant produced mainly by hepatocytes and under regulation of inflammatory cytokines (summarized by Lundmark et al., 2002). The SAA cleavage product, designated amyloid protein A (AA), is deposited systemically as amyloid in vital organs including the liver, spleen, and kidneys in patients with chronic inflammatory diseases.

There is very limited structural information about SAA because of its inherent poor solubility in the apolipoprotein form. It is intriguing to understand how such a small protein is able to mediate or directly carry out such a wide range of functions related to inflammatory reaction and other hostdefense mechanisms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only