

Mouse Regenerating gene 1a (REG-1a) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7551



Package Size: #EK7551-1 48T #EK7551-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Regenerating gene 1a (REG-1a) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
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:7.81-500 pg/mL

Sensitivity:3.6 pg/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 REG-1a in samples. An antibody specific for REG-1a has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyREG-1a present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for REG-1a 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 REG-1a bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Pancreatic stone protein is the major component of the protein matrix of calculi in patients suffering from chronic calcifying pancreatitis. Secretory pancreatic stone protein is a glycoprotein in the pancreatic secretion. This protein, called PSPS, occurs in multiple molecular forms due to posttranslational processing.

The abundance of PSPS in pancreatic juice (10 to 14% of total protein) suggests that it plays an important role in exocrine pancreatic function. In vitro experiments show that PSPS inhibits CaCO₃ crystal growth. Since in all the pancreatic secretions are supersaturated in calcium carbonate, the physiologic role of PSPS may be related to its inhibitory properties. This gene encodes a protein that is secreted by the exocrine pancreas.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only