Pig 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 (1,25 DHVD3) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7577

Package Size: #EK7577-1 48T #EK7577-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Pig 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 (1,25 DHVD3) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Pig (Sus scrofa; Porcine)
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:123.5-10000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:49.5 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 25-Dihydroxyvitamin in samples. An antibody specific for 25-Dihydroxyvitamin has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any25-Dihydroxyvitamin present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for 25-Dihydroxyvitamin 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 25-Dihydroxyvitamin bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:1,25-(OH)2D3, the active metabolite of vitamin D, regulates immune responses in addition to its role in calcium, phosphorus, and bone metabolism. Recent data suggests that 1,25-(OH)2D3 blocks dendritic cell maturation influencing the development of regulatory T cells. High dose 1,25-(OH)2D3 monotherapy is effective at delaying acute rejection. The vitamin D receptor (VDR), which functions as a transcription factor, forms a complex with Smad 3, a TGFb-1 signaling protein, in rat renal lysates for treated recipients. 1,25-(OH)2D3 significantly prolonged graft survival, limited the degree of intersitial fibrosis and glomerulosclerosis, decreased urinary protein and altered Smad and MMP expression in a rat renal model of CAN. In a retrospective clinical study, that cadaveric renal transplant recipients with renal insufficiency placed on calcitriol demonstrate improved renal function and improved graft survival.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only