Sheep Serotonin N-acetyltransferase (AANAT) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7605

Package Size: #EK7605-1 48T #EK7605-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Sheep Serotonin N-acetyltransferase (AANAT) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Sheep (Ovis aries)
Other Names	SNAT; serotonin acetylase
Accession No.	Q29495
Uniprot	Q29495
GeneID	443531;
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:78.1-5000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:19.5 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 AANAT in samples. An antibody specific for AANAT has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyAANAT present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for AANAT 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 AANAT bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Serotonin N-acetyl transferase is an enzyme involved in the conversion of serotonin to melatonin in pinealocytes. It is an acetyl-CoA dependent enzyme of the GCN5-related family of N-acetyltransferases (GNATs). Arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase is the penultimate enzyme in melatonin synthesis and controls the night/day rhythm in melatonin production in the vertebrate pineal gland. Melatonin is essential for seasonal reproduction, modulates the function of the circadian clock in the suprachiasmatic nucleus, and influences activity and sleep. This enzyme is rapidly inactivated when animals are exposed to light at night. This protein is 80% identical to sheep and rat AA-NAT. Arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase may contribute a multifactorial genetic diseases such as altered behavior in sleep/wake cycle.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only