

Rat Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK7782

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Package Size: #EK7782-1 48T #EK7782-2 96T

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Rat Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
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: 3.9-250 µg/mL

Sensitivity: 0.97 µg/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: Sandwich Test principle: This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate AGEs in samples. An antibody specific for AGEs has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any AGEs present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for AGEs 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 AGEs bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview: Advanced Glycation End products (AGEs) are the result of a chain of chemical reactions after an initial glycation reaction. The intermediate products are known, variously, as Amadori, Schiff base and Maillard products, named after the researchers who first described them. Side products generated in intermediate steps may be oxidizing agents or not. "Glycosylation" is sometimes used for "glycation" in the literature, usually as 'non-enzymatic glycosylation.' AGEs may be formed external to the body (exogenously) by heating (e.g., cooking) sugars with fats or proteins; or inside the body (endogenously) through normal metabolism and aging. Under certain pathologic conditions (e.g., oxidative stress due to hyperglycemia in patients with diabetes), AGE formation can be increased beyond normal levels. AGEs are now known to play a role as proinflammatory mediators in gestational diabetes as well.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only