Human Pregnancy zone protein (PZP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7869

Package Size: #EK7869-1 48T #EK7869-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Pregnancy zone protein (PZP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	CPAMD6; MGC133093; Pregnancy zone protein
Accession No.	P20742
Uniprot	P20742
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.118 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 PZP in samples. An antibody specific for PZP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPZP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PZP 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 PZP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Pregnancy zone protein (PZP), one of the major pregnancy-associated plasma proteins, was described by Smithies (1959) who used zone-electrophoresis in starch gels. PZP is a prominent constituent of late-pregnancy sera. In healthy, nonpregnant females and in males, PZP is present in trace amounts only: females, 10-30 mg/l; males, less than 10 mg/l. During pregnancy, PZP levels may reach 1000-1400 mg/l just before term. Sottrup-Jensen et al. (1984) showed that PZP closely resembles alpha-2-macroglobulin in structure. Both have a quaternary structure of 2 covalently bound 180-kD subunits which are further noncovalently assembled into a tetramer of 720 kD. Amino acid sequence of the 2 proteins are extensively homologous.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only