

Human Prothymosin, alpha (PTMA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7986



Package Size: #EK7986-1 48T #EK7986-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Prothymosin, alpha (PTMA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	MGC104802; TMSA; gene sequence 28 prothymosin alpha protein
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:0.156-10 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.059 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 PTMA in samples. An antibody specific for PTMA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPTMA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PTMA 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 PTMA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Prothymosin alpha is a protein encoded by the PTMA. PTMA is a small, 12.4 kDa protein. It is a 109-111 amino acid long polypeptide as the precursor of thymosin alpha-1. The encoded human PTMA protein is a highly acidic (54 residues out of 111) and shared over 90% sequence homology with rat PTMA. The primary structure of PTMA is highly conserved and shows a number of important features. The first 28 amino acids of its sequence correspond to those of thymosin-alpha-1. It has a central acidic region (residues 41-85) comprising of glutamic and aspartic residues. Neither type of secondary structure has been detected. Thymosin-alpha-1 appeared at positions 2-29 of the PTMA.PTMA has been shown to serve essential biological functions.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only