Chicken Prosaposin (PSAP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8064

Package Size: #EK8064-1 48T #EK8064-2 96T



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

Description		
Product Name	Chicken Prosaposin (PSAP) ELISA Kit	
Brief Description	ELISA Kit	
Applications	ELISA	
Species Reactivity	Chicken (Gallus)	
Other Names	FLJ00245; GLBA; MGC110993; SAP1; sphingolipid activator protein-1	
Accession No.	O13035	
Uniprot	O13035	
GeneID	395602;	
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).	

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Other biological fluids			
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Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PSAP in samples. An antibody specific for PSAP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPSAP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PSAP 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 PSAP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Prosaposin also known as PSAP is a highly conserved glycoprotein which is a precursor for 4 cleavage products: saposins A, B, C, and D. Saposin is an acronym for Sphingolipid Activator PrO[S]telNs. Each domain of the precursor protein is approximately 80 amino acid residues long with nearly identical placement of cysteine residues and glycosylation sites. Saposins A-D localize primarily to the lysosomal compartment where they facilitate the catabolism of glycosphingolipids with short oligosaccharide groups. The precursor protein exists both as a secretory protein and as an integral membrane protein and has neurotrophic activities.Saposins A-D are required for the hydrolysis of certain shingolipids by specific lysosomal hydrolases.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only