

Rabbit Vitamin K-dependent protein C (PROC) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK8179

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Package Size: #EK8179-1 48T #EK8179-2 96T

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Rabbit Vitamin K-dependent protein C (PROC) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)
Other Names	APC; PC; PROC1; anticoagulant protein C autoprothrombin IIA blood coagulation factor XIV protein C vitamin K-dependent protein C
Accession No.	Q28661
Uniprot	Q28661
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:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

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 PROC in samples. An antibody specific for PROC has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPROC present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PROC 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 PROC bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Protein C is a major physiological anticoagulant. It is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease enzyme (EC 3.4.21.69) that is activated by thrombin into activated protein C (APC). The activated form (with protein S and phospholipid as a cofactor) degrades Factor Va and Factor VIIIa. It should not be confused with C peptide or c-reactive protein or protein kinase C.The protein C pathways key enzyme, activated protein C, provides physiologic antithrombotic activity and exhibits both anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. Its actions are related to development of thrombosis and ischemic stroke. The protein C pathway of the coagulation of the blood involves the influences of lipids and lipoproteins and the study of the strong epidemiologic association between hyperlipidemia and hypercoagulability.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only