Rat Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8392

Package Size: #EK8392-1 48T #EK8392-2 96T



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Product Name	Rat Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) ELISA Kit		
Brief Description	ELISA Kit		
Applications	ELISA		
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)		
Other Names	ESA; MVCD5; PON; arylesterase B-type esterase A paraoxonase B-type serum aryldiakylphosphatase		
Accession No.	P27170		
Uniprot	P27170		
GeneID	100009133;		
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:31.25-2000 mIU/mL	
Sensitivity:7.81 mIU/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 PON1 in samples. An antibody specific for PON1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPON1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PON1 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 PON1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: The paraoxonase (PON) gene family includes 3 genes, PON1, PON2, and PON3, aligned next to each other on chromosome 7. PON1 (EC 3.1.1.2) hydrolyzes the toxic oxon metabolites of several organophosphorous insecticides, including parathion, diazinon, and chlorpyrifos, as well as nerve agents, such as sarin and soman. PON1 also hydrolyzes aromatic esters, preferably those of acetic acid. In addition, PON1 hydrolyzes a variety of aromatic and aliphatic lactones, and it also catalyzes the reverse reaction, lactonization, of gamma- and delta-hydroxycarboxylic acids. Human PON1 is synthesized in liver and secreted into blood, where it is associated exclusively with high density lipoproteins (HDLs) and may protect against development of atherosclerosis (Draganov et al., 2005).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only