Canine Plasminogen (PLG) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8439

Package Size: #EK8439-1 48T #EK8439-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Canine Plasminogen (PLG) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Canine (Canis familiaris; Dog)
Other Names	RP1-81D8.1; DKFZp779M0222; plasmin
Accession No.	P80009
Uniprot	P80009
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:6.25-400 ng/mL

Sensitivity:2.27 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 PLG in samples. An antibody specific for PLG has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPLG present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PLG 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 PLG bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Plasmin is an important enzyme (EC 3.4.21.7) present in blood that degrades many blood plasma proteins, most notably, fibrin clots. The degradation of fibrin is termed fibrinolysis. Plasminogen (PLG) is a circulating zymogen that is converted to the active enzyme plasmin by cleavage of the peptide bond between Arg-560 and Val-561, which is mediated by urokinase and tissue plasminogen activator. The main function of plasmin is to dissolve fibrin blood clots. Plasmin, like trypsin, belongs to the family of serine proteases.

Plasmin is a serine protease that is released as plasminogen from the liver into the circulation and activated by tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA), and factor XII (Hageman factor).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only