Human Protein Induced Vitamin K Absence or Antagonist-II (PIVKA-II) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8493

Package Size: #EK8493-1 48T #EK8493-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Protein Induced Vitamin K Absence or Antagonist-II (PIVKA-II) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
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:0.31-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.156 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 PIVKA-II in samples. An antibody specific for PIVKA-II has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPIVKA-II present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PIVKA-II 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 PIVKA-II bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:protein induced by vitamin K absence/antagonist-II (PIVKA-II), is an abnormal form of the coagulation protein, prothrombin. Normally, the prothrombin precursor undergoes post-translational carboxylation (addition of a carboxylic acid group) by gamma-glutamyl carboxylase in the liver prior to secretion into plasma. DCP/PIVKA-II may be detected in people with deficiency of vitamin K (due to poor nutrition or malabsorption) and in those taking warfarin or other medication that inhibits the action of vitamin K.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only