

Mouse Prohibitin (PHB) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8530



Package Size: #EK8530-1 48T #EK8530-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Prohibitin (PHB) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
Other Names	PHB1;
Accession No.	P67778
Uniprot	P67778
GeneID	18673;
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:0.156-10 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.063 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 PHB in samples. An antibody specific for PHB has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPHB present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PHB 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 PHB bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Prohibitin is a protein which in humans is encoded by the PHB gene. The Phb gene has also been described in animals, fungi, plants and unicellular eukaryotes. Prohibitins are divided in two classes, termed Type-I and Type-II prohibitins, based on their similarity to yeast PHB1 or PHB2, respectively.

Each organism has at least one copy of each type of prohibitin gene.Prohibitins are evolutionarily conserved genes that are ubiquitously expressed. The human prohibitin gene, located on the BRCA1 chromosome region 17q21, was originally thought to be a negative regulator of cell proliferation and a tumor suppressor. This anti-proliferative activity was later attributed to the 3' UTR of the PHB gene, and not to the actual protein.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only