Human Phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8536

Package Size: #EK8536-1 48T #EK8536-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Phosphoglucomutase-1 (PGM1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	GSD14;
Accession No.	P36871
Uniprot	P36871
GeneID	5236;
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:23.44-1500 pg/mL

Sensitivity:5.8 pg/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 PGM1 in samples. An antibody specific for PGM1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPGM1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PGM1 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 PGM1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Phosphoglucomutases (PGM) catalyze the transfer of phosphate between the 1 and 6 positions of glucose. Isozymes of PGM are monomeric, with molecular masses of about 60 kD, and are encoded by several genes, including PGM1. In most cell types, PGM1 isozymes predominate, representing about 90% of total PGM activity. One exception is red cells, where PGM2 is a major isozyme.Whitehouse et al. isolated a cDNA encoding human PGM1. Eighteen amino acid differences were found between human and rabbit PGM1. Southern blot analysis indicated that PGM1 is conserved among a wide variety of vertebrates ranging from primates to birds and amphibia. No evidence for PGM1-related sequences was found either by Southern blot analysis or by in situ hybridization.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only