Rat Gastricsin (PGC) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8562

Package Size: #EK8562-1 48T #EK8562-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Rat Gastricsin (PGC) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
Other Names	RP11-298J23.1; FLJ99563; PEPC; PGII; gastricsin|pepsin C|pepsinogen group II|preprogastricsin
Accession No.	Q9GMY2
Uniprot	Q9GMY2
GeneID	100009323;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.115 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 PGC in samples. An antibody specific for PGC has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPGC present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PGC 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 PGC bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Pepsinogen, the inactive precursor of pepsin belongs to the group of aspartic proteinases, is synthesized in the chief cells of gastric glands. Seven electrophoretically separable pepsinogens exist in human gastric mucosa. One group, called PGA or group I pepsinogen, is characterized by electrophoretically faster migration and localization in the fundus and body of the stomach; the second group, termed pepsinogen C, is localized in the whole stomach. PGCs are found in prostate and in seminal fluid whereas PGAs are not. the absence of detectable immunologic crossreactivity between the pepsinogens A and C results from divergent evolution of sequences located on the surface of the zymogens in contrast to the strongly conserved active site regions located within the binding cleft of the enzymes, inaccessible for antigenic recognition.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only