# Pig platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8621

Package Size: #EK8621-1 48T #EK8621-2 96T

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

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | Pig platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) ELISA Kit |
| Brief Description | ELISA Kit |
| Applications | ELISA |
| Species Reactivity | Pig (Sus scrofa; Porcine) |
| 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.<br>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:0.02 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 PDGF in samples. An antibody specific for PDGF has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPDGF present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PDGF 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 PDGF bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) is one of the numerous growth factors, or proteins that regulate cell growth and division. In particular, it plays a significant role in blood vessel formation (angiogenesis), the growth of blood vessels from already-existing blood vessel tissue. Uncontrolled angiogenesis is a characteristic of cancer. In chemical terms, platelet-derived growth factor is a dimeric glycoprotein composed of two A (-AA) or two B (-BB) chains or a combination of the two (-AB).

PDGF is a potent mitogen for cells of mesenchymal origin, including fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells and glial cells. In both mouse and human, the PDGF signalling network consists of four ligands, PDGFA-D, and two receptors, PDGFRalpha and PDGFRbeta. All PDGFs function as secreted, disulphide-linked homodimers, but only PDGFA and B can form functional heterodimers.

Though PDGF is synthesized,[3] stored (in the alpha granules of platelets), and released by platelets upon activation, it is also produced by a plethora of cells including smooth muscle cells, activated macrophages, and endothelial cells

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only