Human Plasmin-antiplasmin complex (PAP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8662

Package Size: #EK8662-1 48T #EK8662-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Plasmin-antiplasmin complex (PAP) 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:7.8-500 pg/mL

Sensitivity:3.5 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 PAP in samples. An antibody specific for PAP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPAP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PAP 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 PAP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:α2-Antiplasmin is the principal plasma inhibitor of plasmin, with which it rapidly and irreversibly forms a complex. The simple technique of crossed immunoelectrophoresis against antiserum to α2-antiplasmin has been applied to detect -antiplasmin complex in plasma. The presence of this complex is demonstrated in patients in whom overactive fibrinolysis was the only or major contributor to severe haemorrhagic disorders arising spontaneously.

When streptokinase-activated, urokinase-activated, or spontaneously activated human plasmin is mixed with increasing amounts of human antiplasmin, caseinolytic effect decreases much more rapidly than fibrinolytic effect. At concentrations of antiplasmin at which caseinolytic effect completely disappears, considerable fibrinolytic activity persists.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only