Rat Monoamine oxidase (MAO) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK9959

Package Size: #EK9959-1 48T #EK9959-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Rat Monoamine oxidase (MAO) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
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:93.75-6000 mU/mL

Sensitivity:23.43 mU/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 MAO in samples. An antibody specific for MAO has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyMAO present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for MAO 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 MAO bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:This gene encodes monoamine oxidase A, an enzyme that degrades amine neurotransmitters, such as dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin. The protein localizes to the mitochondrial outer membrane. The gene is adjacent to a related gene on the opposite strand of chromosome X. Mutation in this gene results in monoamine oxidase deficiency, or Brunner syndrome.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only