Mouse Protein maelstrom homolog (MAEL) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK9972

Package Size: #EK9972-1 48T #EK9972-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Mouse Protein maelstrom homolog (MAEL) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	FLJ14904; RP11-102C16.1; maelstrom homolog
Accession No.	Q8BVN9
Uniprot	Q8BVN9
GeneID	98558;
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:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

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 MAEL in samples. An antibody specific for MAEL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyMAEL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for MAEL 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 MAEL bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:By excision of a P element insertion in the 5-prime UTR of the Drosophila maelstrom gene, Findley et al. (2003) isolated mael(M391), a null allele of Drosophila maelstrom. They used database analysis to identify the human MAEL homolog. Confocal microscopy localized Drosophila maelstrom primarily to nuage, highly abundant particles within germline cells, and also to the nucleus and cytoplasm of germline cells. Nuclear shuttling assays showed that Drosophila maelstrom is transported between the cytoplasm and nucleus.By phenotypic characterization of Drosophila maelstrom mutants, which displayed axial patterning defects and other polarity defects, Findley et al. (2004) defined maelstrom as a spindle-class gene that affects Vasa modification.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only