## Mouse Lysyl oxidase homolog 1 (LOXL1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10064

Package Size: #EK10064-1 48T #EK10064-2 96T



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

## Description

Product Name	Mouse Lysyl oxidase homolog 1 (LOXL1) ELISA Kit		
Brief Description	ELISA Kit		
Applications	ELISA		
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)		
Other Names	LOL; LOXL; lysyl oxidase homolog 1		
Accession No.	P97873		
Uniprot	P97873		
GeneID	16949;		
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).		

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## Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate LOXL1 in samples. An antibody specific for LOXL1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyLOXL1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for LOXL1 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 LOXL1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:LOXL1 encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function.

The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family.Polymorphisms of the gene are associated with the pseudoexfoliation syndrome.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only