Human KCNQ1 downstream neighbor protein (KCNQ1DN) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10239

Package Size: #EK10239-1 48T #EK10239-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human KCNQ1 downstream neighbor protein (KCNQ1DN) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	BWRT; HSA404617;
Accession No.	Q9H478
Uniprot	Q9H478
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:62.5-4000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:38 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 KCNQ1DN in samples. An antibody specific for KCNQ1DN has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyKCNQ1DN present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for KCNQ1DN 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 KCNQ1DN bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Imprinting is a phenomenon in which epigenetic modifications lead to expression or suppression of alleles of some genes based on their parental origin. Wilms tumor-2 (WT2) is defined by maternal-specific loss of heterozygosity of a critical region on chromosome 11p15.5 that includes several imprinted genes. KCNQ1DN is an imprinted gene located within the WT2 critical region that is expressed from the maternal allele.

KCNQ1DN has a small ORF encoding 68 amino acids, but it lacks a Kozak consensus sequence around the initiator ATG, suggesting it is not translated. KCNQ1DN expression was present in fetal kidney between 82 and 103 days of gestation. RT-PCR showed monoallelic expression of KCNQ1DN in fetal kidney and maternal expression of KCNQ1DN in placenta.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only