Human Delta sleep-inducing peptide (DSIP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10526

Package Size: #EK10526-1 48T #EK10526-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Human Delta sleep-inducing peptide (DSIP) 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:18.52-1500 pg/mL

Sensitivity:7.15 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 DSIP in samples. An antibody specific for DSIP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDSIP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DSIP 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 DSIP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Delta sleep-inducing peptide, abbreviated DSIP, is a neuropeptide that when infused into the mesodiencephalic ventricle of recipient rabbits induces spindle and delta EEG activity and reduced motor activities. DSIP was discovered by G.Schoeneberger and M.Monnier in 1974; first research aimed at it's somnogenous properties lead to the dubious results. Instead it was demonstrated by the works of different teams that DSIP actually plays a important role in the stress-resistance. DSIP has stress-protective, antiseizure, and immunomodulating effects. It has been demonstrated that DSIP have significant geroprotective effect. K.V. Sudakov views DSIP as one of the 4 main substances, responsible for the stress-resistance of the organism, another 3 being substance P, prolactin and beta-endorphin.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only