Human Dihydropyrimidinase (DPYS) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10535

Package Size: #EK10535-1 48T #EK10535-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Human Dihydropyrimidinase (DPYS) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	DHP; DHPase; dihydropyrimidine amidohydrolase|hydantoinase
Accession No.	Q14117
Uniprot	Q14117
GeneID	1807;
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:0.78-50 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.31 ng/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 DPYS in samples. An antibody specific for DPYS has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDPYS present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DPYS 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 DPYS bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Dihydropyrimidinase catalyzes the conversion of 5,6-dihydrouracil to 3-ureidopropionate in pyrimidine metabolism. Dihydropyrimidinase is expressed at a high level in liver and kidney as a major 2.5-kb transcript and a minor 3.8-kb transcript. Defects in the DPYS gene are linked to dihydropyrimidinuria.Various neurologic abnormalities have been described in this group of patients. The further catabolism of the dihydropyrimidines is effected by dihydropyrimidinase. Duran et al. reported a male Turkish baby, the fifth child of a consanguineous couple, who was thought to have dihydropyrimidinase deficiency. The infant was well until the age of 8 weeks when he developed feeding problems following the introduction of fruits to his formula milk.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only