

Human Interleukin 1 (IL-1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10549



Package Size: #EK10549-1 48T #EK10549-2 96T

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Description

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| Product Name | Human Interleukin 1 (IL-1) ELISA Kit |
| Brief Description | ELISA Kit |
| Applications | ELISA |
| Species Reactivity | Human (Homo sapiens) |
| Storage | <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> |

Application Details

Detect Range:6.25-400 pg/mL

Sensitivity:4.2 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 IL-1 in samples. An antibody specific for IL-1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyIL-1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for IL-1 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 IL-1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**IL-1 is intensely produced by tissue macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts, and dendritic cells, but is also expressed by B lymphocytes, NK cells and epithelial cells. They form an important part of the inflammatory response of the body against infection. These cytokines increase the expression of adhesion factors on endothelial cells to enable transmigration (also called diapedesis) of immunocompetent cells, such as phagocytes, lymphocytes and others, to sites of infection. They also affect the activity of the hypothalamus, the thermoregulatory center, which leads to a rise in body temperature (fever). That is why IL-1 is called an endogenous pyrogen. Besides fever, IL-1 also causes hyperalgesia (increased pain sensitivity), vasodilation and hypotension.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only