Human Delta-like protein 3 (DLL3) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10593

Package Size: #EK10593-1 48T #EK10593-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Human Delta-like protein 3 (DLL3) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	SCDO1; delta-like 3 protein
Accession No.	Q9NYJ7
Uniprot	Q9NYJ7
GeneID	10683;
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:0.156-10 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.069 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 DLL3 in samples. An antibody specific for DLL3 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDLL3 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DLL3 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 DLL3 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:DLL3 encodes a member of the delta protein ligand family. This family functions as Notch ligands that are characterized by a DSL domain, EGF repeats, and a transmembrane domain. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal recessive spondylocostal dysostosis 1. Two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene.

In humans, the fact that mutations in genes required for oscillation, such as DLL3, result in abnormal segmentation of the vertebral column suggests that the segmentation clock also acts during human embryonic development. Disruption of the Notch pathway occurs in Alagille syndrome , a disorder that has vertebral abnormalities, i.e., 'butterfly vertebrae,' as a feature in about two-thirds of patients.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only