

Mouse Protein delta homolog 2 (DLK2) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10599



Package Size: #EK10599-1 48T #EK10599-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Protein delta homolog 2 (DLK2) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	EGFL9; MGC111055; MGC2487; EGF-like-domain; multiple 9
Accession No.	Q8K1E3
Uniprot	Q8K1E3
GeneID	106565;
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:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

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 DLK2 in samples. An antibody specific for DLK2 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDLK2 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DLK2 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 DLK2 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**The Dlk1 gene appears to function as a regulator of adipogenesis. Adult Dlk1-deficient mice are obese, but adipose tissue still develops in transgenic mice overexpressing an Fc-dlk1 fusion protein, and neither type of genetically modified mice displays serious abnormalities. EGFL9, encoding for a protein whose structural features are virtually identical to those of dlk1, suggesting it may function in a similar way. As dlk1 does, the protein encoded by EGFL9/Dlk2 affects adipogenesis of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes and mesenchymal C3H10T1/2 cells; however, it does so in an opposite way to that of dlk1. In addition, expression levels of both genes appear to be inversely correlated in both cell lines. Moreover, enforced changes in the expression of one gene affect the expression levels of the other.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only