

Bovine D-lactic acid (DLA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10648



Package Size: #EK10648-1 48T #EK10648-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Bovine D-lactic acid (DLA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Bovine (Bos taurus; Cattle)
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 DLA in samples. An antibody specific for DLA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDLA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DLA 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 DLA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Lactic acid is a chemical compound that plays a role in various biochemical processes. Lactic acid is a carboxylic acid with the chemical formula C₃H₆O₃. It has a hydroxyl group adjacent to the carboxyl group, making it an alpha hydroxy acid (AHA).Lactic acid is miscible with water or ethanol, and is hygroscopic. Lactic acid is chiral and has two optical isomers. In animals, L-lactate is constantly produced from pyruvate via the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in a process of fermentation during normal metabolism and exercise. It does not increase in concentration until the rate of lactate production exceeds the rate of lactate removal, which is governed by a number of factors, including monocarboxylate transporters, concentration and isoform of LDH, and oxidative capacity of tissues. Lactic acid is also employed in pharmaceutical technology to produce water-soluble lactates from otherwise insoluble active ingredients.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only