Human Disrupted in renal carcinoma protein 1 (DIRC1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10679

Package Size: #EK10679-1 48T #EK10679-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Disrupted in renal carcinoma protein 1 (DIRC1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Accession No.	Q969H9
Uniprot	Q969H9
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: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 DIRC1 in samples. An antibody specific for DIRC1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDIRC1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DIRC1 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 DIRC1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Podolski et al. (2001) described a reciprocal, balanced, constitutional chromosome translocation, t(2;3)(q33;q21), that is associated with familial clear cell renal cancer. The gene, designated DIRC1 (disrupted in renal cancer-1), was disrupted between exons 1 and 2 by the familial translocation. The 1.5-kb DIRC1 mRNA encoded an 11-kD predicted protein of 104 amino acids. RT-PCR analysis detected low-level expression of DIRC1 in adult placenta, testis, ovary, and prostate, and in fetal kidney, spleen, and skeletal muscle. Two familial tumors showed loss of the derivative chromosome 3, as observed in a Dutch kindred with t(2;3)-associated renal cancers in a Dutch family. Druck et al. (2001) concluded that further studies were necessary to determine if inactivation of the gene contributes to the development of familial cancers.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only