Mouse Nodal homolog (NODAL) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11199

Package Size: #EK11199-1 48T #EK11199-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Nodal homolog (NODAL) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	MGC138230; nodal
Accession No.	P43021
Uniprot	P43021
GeneID	18119;
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:15.6-1000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:6.1 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 NODAL in samples. An antibody specific for NODAL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyNODAL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for NODAL 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 NODAL bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Nodal is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NODAL gene. It is a member of the TGF beta superfamily. Like many other members of this superfamily, it is involved in cell differentiation. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggested that this gene may be essential for mesoderm formation and subsequent organization of left-right axial structures in early embryonic development.

The left-right asymmetry in the body of vertebrates is established by a process that uses the Nodal and Lefty proteins; Nodal is expressed in the left side of the organism in early development. An ortholog of Nodal was recently found in snails and was shown to be involved in left-right asymmetry as well.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only