Rabbit Noradrenaline (NA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11209

Package Size: #EK11209-1 48T #EK11209-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Rabbit Noradrenaline (NA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)
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:61.7-5000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:26.1 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 NA in samples. An antibody specific for NA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyNA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for NA 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 NA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Noradrenaline is the neurotransmitter of the peripheral sympathetic nervous system, responsible for so-called adrenergic neurotransmission, at nerve endings in the heart, in smooth (involuntary) muscle, and in many glands. It is one of the catecholamines. Tyrosine, an amino acid present in body fluids, is taken up into the adrenergic nerve terminal where it is acted upon by an enzyme, tyrosine hydroxylase, to form DOPA; this is converted to dopamine and in turn to noradrenaline. The neurotransmitter is stored in small vesicles, awaiting release. Arrival of the impulse at the nerve terminal releases vesicles, freeing the noradrenaline to exert its effects. To terminate the action of the transmitter, some noradrenaline is oxidized to inactive material, but most is taken back up into the nerve terminal and stored for later use. There are two types of cell membrane receptors with which noradrenaline interacts, termed a and b, each group having several subtypes.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only