

Rat Clara cell protein (CC16) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11310



Package Size: #EK11310-1 48T #EK11310-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Rat Clara cell protein (CC16) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
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:78.1-5000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:30 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 CC16 in samples. An antibody specific for CC16 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyCC16 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for CC16 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 CC16 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Clara Cell Protein 16 concentrations have been determined in both serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in numerous studies since 1994. In serum, its increase is associated with age, asbestos, nitrogen chloride and ozone exposure, sarcoidosis and high PEEP ventilation. Decreased serum CC16 levels are found after pulmonary resection, in silica-exposed workers, smokers and in asthma. Decreased CC16 concentrations were also found in the amniotic fluid of fetuses suffering from pulmonary hypoplasia caused by various mechanisms (diaphragmatic hernia, diabetic fetopathy, Turner and Down syndrome). In pleural effusions, the CC16 concentration a

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only