Human Alpha-D-tocopherol (A-D-TPL) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11339



Package Size: #EK11339-1 48T #EK11339-2 96T

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Description	
Product Name	Human Alpha-D-tocopherol (A-D-TPL) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
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:1.23-100 μg/mL	
Sensitivity:0.46 μg/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 A-D-TPL in samples. An antibody specific for A-D-TPL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyA-D-TPL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for A-D-TPL 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 A-D-TPL bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: alpha-Tocopherol is a form of vitamin E that is preferentially absorbed and accumulated in humans. The measurement of "vitamin E" activity in international units (IU) was based on fertility enhancement by the prevention of spontaneous abortions in pregnant rats relative to alpha-tocopherol. Vitamin E is an antioxidant responsible for proper functioning of the immune system and for maintaining healthy eyes and skin. It is actually a group of fat soluble compounds known as tocopherols. Vitamin E is a generic term for tocopherols and tocotrienols. Vitamin E is a family of alpha, beta, gamma, and delta; tocopherols and corresponding four tocotrienols. Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant that stops the production of reactive oxygen species formed when fat undergoes oxidation. Of these, alpha-tocopherol has been most studied as it has the highest bioavailability.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only