

Rabbit Tissue-type Plasminogen Actilyse (t-PA) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK11351

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Package Size: #EK11351-1 48T #EK11351-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Rabbit Tissue-type Plasminogen Actilyse (t-PA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.125 ng/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 t-PA in samples. An antibody specific for t-PA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyt-PA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for t-PA 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 t-PA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Tissue plasminogen activator is a protein involved in the breakdown of blood clots. Specifically, it is a serine protease (EC 3.4.21.68) found on endothelial cells, the cells that line the blood vessels. As an enzyme, it catalyzes the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin, the major enzyme responsible for clot breakdown. Because it works on the clotting system, tPA is used in clinical medicine to treat only embolic or thrombolytic stroke. Use is contraindicated in hemorrhagic stroke and head trauma.The classic role of tPA is in the clotting system. Specifically, tPA catalyzes the conversion of plasminogen into plasmin. It does so by cleaving the single-chained plasminogen into two chains. These two chains are linked by a disulfide bond and the resulting molecule is called plasmin.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only