Mouse Paraneoplastic antigen Ma1 (PNMA1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11454

Package Size: #EK11454-1 48T #EK11454-2 96T



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Mouse Paraneoplastic antigen Ma1 (PNMA1) ELISA Kit
ELISA Kit
ELISA
Mouse (Mus musculus)
MA1; neuron- and testis-specific protein 1 paraneoplastic neuronal antigen MA1
Q8C1C8
Q8C1C8
70481;
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:Request Information Sensitivity:Request Information 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 PNMA1 in samples. An antibody specific for PNMA1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPNMA1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PNMA1 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 PNMA1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:The PNMA1 gene encodes an antineuronal antibody (anti-Ma) present in patients with paraneoplastic neurologic disorders). Some paraneoplastic syndromes affecting the nervous system are associated with antibodies that react with neuronal proteins and the causal tumor. Several of these antibodies are markers of specific neurologic syndromes associated with distinct types of cancer. The presence of some antibodies is so specific that disorders previously identified by brain biopsy or at autopsy can be diagnosed serologically. The expression of neuronal proteins by the tumor appears to be a crucial step that breaks the immune tolerance for otherwise normal neuronal proteins. The identity of most onconeuronal antigens was established by probing human cDNA expression libraries with serum containing antineuronal antibodies.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only