Human Methyltransferase-like protein 5 (METTL5) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11510

Package Size: #EK11510-1 48T #EK11510-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Methyltransferase-like protein 5 (METTL5) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	FLJ10459; HSPC133; OTTHUMP00000205106
Accession No.	Q9NRN9
Uniprot	Q9NRN9
GeneID	29081;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.113 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 METTL5 in samples. An antibody specific for METTL5 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyMETTL5 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for METTL5 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 METTL5 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:METTL5 belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily. PrmA family. A methyltransferase is a type of transferase enzyme that transfers a methyl group from a donor to an acceptor.

Methylation often occurs on nucleic bases in DNA or amino acids in protein structures. Methytransferases use a reactive methyl group bound to sulfur in S-adenosyl methionine (SAM) as the methyl donor. Site-specific methyltransferases have the same DNA target sequences as certain restriction enzymes. Methylation can also serve to protect DNA from enzymatic cleavage, since restriction enzymes are unable to bind and recognize externally modified sequences. This is especially useful in bacterial restriction modification systems that use restriction enzymes to cleave foreign DNA while keeping their own DNA protected by methylation.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only