Human Tyrosine-protein kinase Mer (MERTK) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11511

Package Size: #EK11511-1 48T #EK11511-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Tyrosine-protein kinase Mer (MERTK) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	MER; MGC133349; RP38; c-mer; MER receptor tyrosine kinase|STK kinase
Accession No.	Q12866
Uniprot	Q12866
GeneID	10461;
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:0.156-10 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.053 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 MERTK in samples. An antibody specific for MERTK has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyMERTK present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for MERTK 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 MERTK bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase MER is a member of the MER/AXL/TYRO3 receptor kinase family and encodes a transmembrane protein with two fibronectin type-III domains, two Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains, and one tyrosine kinase domain. Mutations in this gene have been associated with disruption of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) phagocytosis pathway and onset of autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (RP).Defects in MERTK are a cause of retinitis pigmentosa (RP) . RP that leads to degeneration of retinal photoreceptor cells. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only