Human LIM domain transcription factor LMO4 (LMO4) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11525

Package Size: #EK11525-1 48T #EK11525-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human LIM domain transcription factor LMO4 (LMO4) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	OTTHUMP00000011906
Accession No.	P61968
Uniprot	P61968
GeneID	8543;
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:0.115 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 LMO4 in samples. An antibody specific for LMO4 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyLMO4 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for LMO4 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 LMO4 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:LMO4 was expressed predominantly in the lobuloalveoli of the mammary gland during pregnancy. Consistent with a role in proliferation, forced expression of this gene inhibited differentiation of mammary epithelial cells. Overexpression of LMO4 mRNA was observed in 5 of 10 human breast cancer cell lines.

Moreover, in situ hybridization analysis of 177 primary invasive breast carcinomas revealed overexpression of LMO4 in 56% of specimens. Immunohistochemistry confirmed overexpression in a high percentage (62%) of tumors. These studies implied a role for LMO4 in maintaining proliferation of mammary epithelium and suggested that deregulation of this gene may contribute to breast tumorigenesis.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only