Fish Insulin (INS) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11547

Package Size: #EK11547-1 48T #EK11547-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Fish Insulin (INS) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Fish
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:15.6-1000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:7.8 pg/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 INS in samples. An antibody specific for INS has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyINS present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for INS 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 INS bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Insulin is a polypeptide hormone originating in the beta cells of the pancreas and serving as a principal regulator for the storage and production of carbohydrates. Its secretion is normally stimulated by increases in the amount of glucose in circulation. This leads to higher insulin levels and more rapid tissueassimilation of glucose followed by a decline in the insulin level as the glucose level subsides. In a number of conditions, notably insulinoma and diabetes, this relationship is impaired. Insulin tends to circulate at inappropriately high levels in patients with insulin-secreting pancreatic tumors; such tumors can thus be a cause of hypoglycemia. Accordingly, insulin immunoassays used sometimes in connection with provocative doses of tolbutamide or calcium play an essential role in the identification (and localization) of insulinomas.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only