Rat Diamine oxidase (DAO) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11625

Package Size: #EK11625-1 48T #EK11625-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Rat Diamine oxidase (DAO) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
Other Names	DAAO; DAMOX; MGC35381; OXDA;
Accession No.	P22942
Uniprot	P22942
GeneID	100008977;
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:0.625-40 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.236 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 DAO in samples. An antibody specific for DAO has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDAO present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DAO 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 DAO bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:On the basis of its primary structure, the amiloride-binding protein (EC 1.4.3.6) is 713 amino acids long, with a 19-amino acid signal peptide. Expressed in cultured cells, the mRNA yields a glycoprotein that binds amiloride and amiloride analogs with affinities similar to the amiloride receptor associated with the apical Na+ channel in pig kidney membranes and is immunoprecipitated with monoclonal antibodies raised against pig kidney amiloride-binding protein. Barbry et al. (1990) pointed out that amiloride-sensitive Na+ channels are also present in airway epithelia, where they play an important role in fluid secretion. Amiloride inhibits the excessive absorption of Na+ and liquid that takes place in airway epithelia of patients with cystic fibrosis, and amiloride aerosol therapy has been tried for the treatment of lung disease in CF.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only