

Rat Dopamine (DA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11626



Package Size: #EK11626-1 48T #EK11626-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Rat Dopamine (DA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
Storage	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

Application Details

Detect Range:12.35-1000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:4.71 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 DA in samples. An antibody specific for DA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DA 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 DA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Dopamine can be supplied as a medication that acts on the sympathetic nervous system, producing effects such as increased heart rate and blood pressure. However, since dopamine cannot cross the blood-brain barrier, dopamine given as a drug does not directly affect the central nervous system.Dopamine is a hormone and neurotransmitter occurring in a wide variety of animals, including both vertebrates and invertebrates. Chemically, it is a phenethylamine.Dopamine is produced in several areas of the brain, including the substantia nigra.Dopamine is also a neurohormone released by the hypothalamus. Its main function as a hormone is to inhibit the release of prolactin from the anterior lobe of the pituitary.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only