Mouse Choline acetyltransterase (ChAT) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11644

Package Size: #EK11644-1 48T #EK11644-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Mouse Choline acetyltransterase (ChAT) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	CMS1A; CMS1A2; acetyl CoA:choline O-acetyltransferase
Accession No.	Q03059
Uniprot	Q03059
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:1.56-100 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.62 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 CHAT in samples. An antibody specific for CHAT has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyCHAT present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for CHAT 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 CHAT bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Choline acetyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.6; abbreviated "ChAT") is an enzyme that is synthesized within the body of a neuron. It is then transferred to the nerve terminal via axoplasmic flow. The role of choline acetyltransferase is to join Acetyl-CoA to choline, resulting in the formation of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. Cholinergic systems are implicated in numerous neurologic functions. Alteration in some cholinergic neurons may account for the disturbances of Alzheimer disease. The protein encoded by this gene synthesizes the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. Alternative splice variants have been found that contain alternative 5' untranslated exons. Three of the four described splice variants encode identical 69 kDa proteins while one variant encodes both the 69 kDa and a larger 82 kDa protein.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only