Human Beta-melanocyte stimulating hormone (B-MSH) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11699

Package Size: #EK11699-1 48T #EK11699-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Beta-melanocyte stimulating hormone (B-MSH) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
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:37.0-3000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:15.3 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 B-MSH in samples. An antibody specific for B-MSH has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyB-MSH present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for B-MSH 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 B-MSH bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:beta-MSH: a functional ligand that regulated energy homeostasis via hypothalamic MC4-R. beta-MSH is also capable of activating MC4-R and inhibiting feeding. beta-MSH acts as an endogenous MC4-R agonist and that this melanocortin peptide plays a role in the regulation of feeding and energy balance. Food-restriction significantly increased beta-MSH levels in the VMH, DMH and ARC above freely-fed controls, whilst alpha-MSH concentrations were unchanged. beta-MSH has higher affinity at MC4-R than alpha-MSH;beta-MSH activates GPCR in these sites, which are rich in MC4-R; beta-MSH is present in hypothalamic nuclei that regulate feeding and its concentrations alter with nutritional state. beta-MSH rather than alpha-MSH is the key ligand at the MC4-R populations that regulate feeding, and that inhibition of tonic release of beta-MSH is one mechanism contributing to hunger in under-feeding.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only