

# Human Antibody to group A streptococcal polysaccharide (ASP) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK11713

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Package Size: #EK11713-1 48T #EK11713-2 96T

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## Description

Product Name	Human Antibody to group A streptococcal polysaccharide (ASP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
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:0.156-10 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.067 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:Competitive ELISA**  
**Test principle:**This assay employs the competitive enzyme immunoassay technique. The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to ASP. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated ASP and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled ASP and unlabeled ASP with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of ASP in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.  
**Product Overview:**Acylation Stimulating Protein (ASP) is one of the factors that control adipose tissue function. It was initially identified from human plasma, and determined to be a derivative of the 3rd complement component (C3). Arginine removal from activated C3 (C3a) by carboxypeptidase results in C3a-desArg, also known as ASP.Human fat cells have been shown to have mRNA for Adipsin (complement factor D), C3 and factor B, all of which are components necessary to generate C3a, the precursor for ASP. Basal production of ASP in adipocytes is dependent on adipocyte differentiation, with ASP production increasing after 7 days of adipocyte differentiation. While ASP is produced by the interaction of C3, factor B and Adipsin in the alternate complement pathway, it can also be potentially generated by the classical complement pathway as well as the lectin pathway.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only