

# Human Anti-epidemic hemorrhagic fever virus antibody (IgG) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK11716

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Package Size: #EK11716-1 48T #EK11716-2 96T

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## Description

Product Name	Human Anti-epidemic hemorrhagic fever virus antibody (IgG) 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:1.23-100 µg/mL

Sensitivity:0.59 µg/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 IgG. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated IgG and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled IgG and unlabeled IgG with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of IgG in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.  
**Product Overview:**Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is a monomeric immunoglobulin, built of two heavy chains  $\gamma$  and two light chains. Each IgG has two antigen binding sites. It is the most abundant immunoglobulin and is approximately equally distributed in blood and in tissue liquids, constituting 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans. IgG molecules are synthesised and secreted by plasma B cells. IgG antibodies are predominately involved in the secondary antibody response, which occurs approximately one month following antigen recognition, thus the presence of specific IgG generally corresponds to maturation of the antibody response. This is the only isotype that can pass through the human placenta, thereby providing protection to the fetus in utero. Along with IgA secreted in the breast milk, residual IgG absorbed through the placenta provides the neonate with humoral immunity before its own immune system develops.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only