Human Transfusion transimitted virus antibody (TTV-Ab) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11774

Package Size: #EK11774-1 48T #EK11774-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Human Transfusion transimitted virus antibody (TTV-Ab) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	hepatitis H virus
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:0.781-50 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.28 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 ELISATest 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 TTV-Ab. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated TTV-Ab and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled TTV-Ab and unlabeled TTV-Ab with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of TTV-Ab in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Exostosin-1 is an endoplasmic reticulum-resident type II transmembrane glycosyltransferase involved in the chain elongation step of heparan sulfate biosynthesis. Mutations in this gene cause the type I form of multiple exostoses.By screening a human chondrocyte cDNA library with cosmids that spanned breakpoints on chromosome 8q identified in patients with multiple exostoses type I, Ahn et al. (1995) identified a cDNA encoding a putative 746-amino acid protein with a molecular mass of 86.3 kD. Northern blot analysis detected expression of a 3.4-kb transcript in all tissues tested, with highest levels in liver. The authors noted that the breakpoint region in the EXT1 gene contains 2 identical polypyrimidine tracts (CCCCCCT) that are known to be deletion hotspots, similar to the retinoblastoma gene.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only