

Mouse Phosphatidylinositol antibody IgG/IgM (PI Ab-IgG/IgM) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK11798

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Package Size: #EK11798-1 48T #EK11798-2 96T

Description

Product Name	Mouse Phosphatidylinositol antibody IgG/IgM (PI Ab-IgG/IgM) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
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:123.5-10000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:48.6 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: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 PI Ab-IgG/IgM. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated PI Ab-IgG/IgM and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled PI Ab-IgG/IgM and unlabeled PI Ab-IgG/IgM with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of PI Ab-IgG/IgM in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Overview:Phosphatidylinositol is a negatively charged phospholipid and a minor component in the cytosolic side of eukaryotic cell membranes.The inositol can be phosphorylated to form phosphatidylinositol phosphate (PIP), phosphatidylinositol bisphosphate (PIP2) and phosphatidylinositol trisphosphate (PIP3). With inositol in the fermentation medium, phosphatidylinositol (PI) content was increased, while phosphatidylcholine (PC) and phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) were decreased. When yeast cells had a higher content of PI, they produced ethanol much more rapidly and tolerated higher concentrations of ethanol. During ethanol shock treatment at 18% (v/v) ethanol, yeast cells with a higher concentration of PI lost their viability much more slowly than those with a lower concentration of PI, indicating that the PI content in these yeast cells can play an important role in ethanol production and ethanol tolerance.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only