

Rat Anti-sperm antibody IgG (AsAb-IgG) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11851



Package Size: #EK11851-1 48T #EK11851-2 96T

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

Description

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| Product Name | Rat Anti-sperm antibody IgG (AsAb-IgG) ELISA Kit |
| Brief Description | ELISA Kit |
| Applications | ELISA |
| Species Reactivity | Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</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:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

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 AsAb-IgG. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated AsAb-IgG and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled AsAb-IgG and unlabeled AsAb-IgG with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of AsAb-IgG in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.
Product Overview:Anti-sperm antibodies are produced by cells of the adaptive immune system and are the cause of approximately 7% of male infertility incidences. They can bind to sperm, inhibiting their movement, stopping recognition and entry into the egg, or targeting sperm for destruction when they reach the female reproductive tract.Over half of men who have undergone a vasectomy develop anti-sperm antibodies.Antisperm antibodies in the form of autoantibodies in male and alloantibodies in female patients directed against sperm antigens may prevent fertilization of the oocyte into the female genital tract and are therefore one of the major reasons for an immunologically induced infertility. Fertility disorders of unknown etiology of male as well as female patients result to a considerably amount (up to 20%) from antisperm antibodies.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only