Human Fibrinogen (FB) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11908

Package Size: #EK11908-1 48T #EK11908-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Human Fibrinogen (FB) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
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:12.50-800 ng/mL

Sensitivity:5.6 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:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate Fb in samples. An antibody specific for Fb has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyFb present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for Fb is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Fb bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Fibrinogen is an abundant plasma protein (5-10uM) produced in the liver. The intact protein has a MW of 340kD. It is composed of 3 pairs of disulfide-bound polypeptide chains named Aalpha, Bbeta and gamma. Fibrinogen is a triglobular protein consisting of a central E domain and terminal D domains. Proteolysis by thrombin results in release of Fibrinopeptide A followed by Fibrinopeptide B and the fibrin monomers that result polymerize in a half-overlap fashion to form insoluble fibrin fibrils. The chains of fibrin are referred to as alpha, beta and gamma, due to the removal of FPA and FPB. The polymerised fibrin is subsequently stabilized by the transglutaminase activated Factor XIII that forms amide linkages between gamma chains and, to a lesser extent, alpha chains of the fibrin molecules. Proteolysis of fibrinogen by plasmin initially liberates C-terminal residues from the Aalpha chain to produce fragment X.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only