

Human Glycated low density lipoprotein (GLY-LDL) ELISA Kit



Catalog No: #EK11922

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Package Size: #EK11922-1 48T #EK11922-2 96T

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Human Glycated low density lipoprotein (GLY-LDL) 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:7.8-500 ng/mL

Sensitivity:3.7 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 Gly-LDL in samples. An antibody specific for Gly-LDL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyGly-LDL present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for Gly-LDL 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 Gly-LDL bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) is a type of lipoprotein that transports cholesterol and triglycerides from the liver to peripheral tissues. LDL is one of the five major groups of lipoproteins; these groups include chylomicrons, very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL), low-density lipoprotein, and high-density lipoprotein (HDL). Like all lipoproteins, LDL enables fats and cholesterol to move within the water based solution of the blood stream. LDL also regulates cholesterol synthesis at these sites. It commonly appears in the medical setting as part of a cholesterol blood test, and since high levels of LDL cholesterol can signal medical problems like cardiovascular disease, it is sometimes called "bad cholesterol" (as opposed to high-density lipoprotein (HDL), which is frequently referred to as the "good cholesterol").

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only