Monkey Fibrinogen degradation product (FDP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11938

Package Size: #EK11938-1 48T #EK11938-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Monkey Fibrinogen degradation product (FDP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Monkey (Simian)
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: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:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate FDP in samples. An antibody specific for FDP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyFDP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for FDP 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 FDP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Fibrin degradation product (FDPs), also known as fibrin split products, are components of the blood produced by clot degeneration. These are produced by the action of plasmin on deposited fibrin.The levels of these FDPs rises after any thrombotic event.It can be used to test for disseminated intravascular coagulation.Under normal conditions, the fibrinolytic process is localized on the fibrin clots because alpha2-antiplasmin and the plasminogen activator inhibitors prevent fibrinolysis from spreading. During disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), fibrinolysis spreads and becomes systemic, in which case the degradation of circulating fibrinogen will occur. Fragments that occur are very heterogeneous: products derived from fibrin, soluble completes, degradation products from fibrinogen, and from nonstabilized fibrin.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only