

Rat D-Lactate Dehydrogenase (D-LDH) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11959



Package Size: #EK11959-1 48T #EK11959-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Rat D-Lactate Dehydrogenase (D-LDH) 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:0.78-50 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.35 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:Sandwich Test principle: This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate D-LDH in samples. An antibody specific for D-LDH has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any D-LDH present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for D-LDH 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 D-LDH bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Lactate dehydrogenases exist in four distinct enzyme classes. Two of them are cytochrome c-dependent enzymes with each acting on either D-lactate (EC 1.1.2.4) or L-lactate (EC 1.1.2.3). The other two are NAD(P)- dependent enzymes with each acting on either D-lactate (EC 1.1.1.28) or L-lactate (EC 1.1.1.27). This article is about the NAD(P)- dependent L-lactate dehydrogenase. The five isozymes that are usually described in the literature each contain four subunits. The major isozymes of skeletal muscle and liver, M4, has four muscle (M) subunits; while H4 is the main isozymes for heart muscle in most species, containing four heart (H) subunits. The other variants contain both types of subunits. Usually LDH-2 is the predominant form in the serum. A LDH-1 level higher than the LDH-2 level, suggests myocardial infarction. The use of this phenomenon to diagnose infarction has been largely superseded by the use of Troponin I or T measurement.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only