Rat Apolipoprotein C-II (APOC2) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11980

Package Size: #EK11980-1 48T #EK11980-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Rat Apolipoprotein C-II (APOC2) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
Accession No.	P02655
Uniprot	P02655
GeneID	344;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.137 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 APOC2 in samples. An antibody specific for APOC2 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyAPOC2 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for APOC2 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 APOC2 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Apolipoprotein C2 is secreted in plasma where it is a component of very low density lipoprotein. This protein activates the enzyme lipoprotein lipase, which hydrolyzes triglycerides and thus provides free fatty acids for cells. Mutations in this gene cause hyperlipoproteinemia type IB, characterized by hypertriglyceridemia, xanthomas, and increased risk of pancreatitis and early atherosclerosis. Apolipoprotein C-II (apoC-II) is a necessary cofactor for the activation of lipoprotein lipase (LPL), the enzyme that hydrolyzes triglycerides in plasma and transfers the fatty acids to tissues.The APOC2 cDNA sequence encodes a deduced 79-amino acid protein. Using synthetic oligonucleotides as probes, Sakaguchi et al. (1984) isolated APOC2 from a human cDNA library.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only