Monkey Histamine (HIS) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11982

Package Size: #EK11982-1 48T #EK11982-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Monkey Histamine (HIS) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Monkey (Simian)
Other Names	AKR1B10; AKR1B12; Aldose Reductase Like 1; HSI; ALDRLn; Aldo-Keto Reductase Family 1,Member B10; Aldose Reductase-Related Protein; Small Intestine Reductase
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:1.23-100 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.57 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 HIS in samples. An antibody specific for HIS has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyHIS present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for HIS 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 HIS bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Histamine is the most important mediator and is mostly found in the initial phase of an anaphylactic reaction ("immediate type" allergy). Histamine is developed by the enzymatic decarboxylation of histidine. In the organism, histamine is present in nearly all tissues, and it is mainly stored in the metachromatic granula of mast cells and the basophilic leukocytes.It is present in an inactive bound form and is only released as required. Histamine acts predominantly on smooth muscle and blood vessels.It is responsible for the bronchoconstriction occurring during the acute phase. In the vessels, its constrictive effect is limited to the venula, whereas arterioles are dilated. Furthermore, histamine causes a contraction of the cells of the vascular endothelium and increases the vascular permeability, thereby allowing higher-molecular substances to escape into the tissue.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only