Human Glycophosphatidylinositol (GPI) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12125

Package Size: #EK12125-1 48T #EK12125-2 96T



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

Description

Product Name	Human Glycophosphatidylinositol (GPI) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
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:0.156-10 ng/mL	
Sensitivity:0.063 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 GPI in samples. An antibody specific for GPI has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyGPI present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for GPI 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 GPI bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase has an essential function in both catabolic glycolysis and anabolic gluconeogenesis and is universally distributed among Eukaryotes, Bacteria, and some Archaea.GPI is expressed by the corpus luteum on days 6C9 of pregnancy, the time at which implantation-promoting activity has been found in corpora lutea. Passive immunization against GPI reduced the number of implantation sites in pregnant ferrets in a dose-dependent manner. GPI is a multifunctional protein. Although first identified for its role in glycolysis, GPI has since been implicated in neural growth, lymphocyte maturation, and metastasis. This study demonstrates a previously uncharacterized function of this protein that may represent the natural motility-stimulating activity that has been co-opted by tumor cells.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only