

Mouse Eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12197



Package Size: #EK12197-1 48T #EK12197-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
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:31.25 - 2000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:15.6 pg/mL

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 &mu;L

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 ECP in samples. An antibody specific for ECP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyECP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for ECP 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 ECP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Three immunization procedures were compared for the production of antibodies to the minor components of a complex E. coli protein (ECP) mixture: a conventional protocol and two methods that allow for the selective in vitro (cascade) or in vivo (passive) depletion of highly immunogenic proteins.An E. coli protein, designated , has been purified at least 1000-fold. Treatment of a eovalently closed DNA duplex containing negative superhelical turns with results in the loss of most of the superhelical turns. The loss of superhelical turns follows a gradual course rather than a one-hit mechanism. This reaction does not require a cofactor. No other change in the physical properties of the DNA could be detected. is capable of introducing a swivel reversibly into a DNA. A plausible mechanism is postulated.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only