Rat Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12254

Package Size: #EK12254-1 48T #EK12254-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Rat Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
Other Names	Vanillyl Mandelic Acid
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:123.5-10000 ng/mL

Sensitivity:43.7 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 VMA in samples. An antibody specific for VMA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyVMA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VMA 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 VMA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Moderately elevated VMA (vanillylmandelic acid) can be caused by a variety of factors such as essential hypertension, intense anxiety, intense physical exercise, and numerous drug interactions (including some over-the-counter medications and herbal products). Medications that may interfere with catecholamines and their metabolites include amphetamines and amphetamine-like compounds, appetite suppressants, bromocriptine, buspirone, caffeine, chlorpromazine, clonidine, disulfiram, diuretics (in doses sufficient to deplete sodium), epinephrine, glucagon, guanethidine, histamine, hydrazine derivatives, imipramine, levodopa , lithium, MAO inhibitors, melatonin, methyldopa , morphine, nitroglycerin, nose drops, propafenone, radiographic agents, rauwolfia alkaloids (Reserpine), tricyclic antidepressants, and vasodilators. The effects of some drugs on catecholamine metabolite results may not be predictable.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only