

Pig Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12305



Package Size: #EK12305-1 48T #EK12305-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Pig Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i> ; Porcine)
Storage	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

Application Details

Detect Range:Request Information

Sensitivity:Request Information

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 ALP in samples. An antibody specific for ALP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyALP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for ALP 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 ALP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (EC 3.1.3.1) is a hydrolase enzyme responsible for removing phosphate groups from many types of molecules, including nucleotides, proteins, and alkaloids. The process of removing the phosphate group is called dephosphorylation. As the name suggests, alkaline phosphatases are most effective in an alkaline environment.Alkaline phosphatase has become a useful tool in molecular biology laboratories, since DNA normally possesses phosphate groups on the 5 end. Removing these phosphates prevents the DNA from ligating (the 5 end attaching to the 3 end), thereby keeping DNA molecules linear until the next step of the process for which they are being prepared; also, removal of the phosphate groups allows radiolabeling (replacement by radioactive phosphate groups) in order to measure the presence of the labeled DNA through further steps in the process or experiment.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only