Human Acid sphingomyelinase (ASM) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7223

Package Size: #EK7223-1 48T #EK7223-2 96T

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Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Human Acid sphingomyelinase (ASM) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	ASM; NPD; acid sphingomyelinase
Accession No.	P17405
Uniprot	P17405
GeneID	6609;
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:0.057 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 SMPD1 in samples. An antibody specific for SMPD1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anySMPD1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SMPD1 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 SMPD1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase or simply Sphingomyelinase (SMase) is a hydrolase enzyme that is involved in sphingolipid metabolism reactions.

SMase is a member of the DNase I superfamily of enzymes and is responsible for breaking sphingomyelin (SM) down into phosphocholine and ceramide. The activation of SMase has been suggested as a major route for the production of ceramide in response to cellular stresses. Sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1, acid lysosomal (acid sphingomyelinase), also known as SMPD1, is a human sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase. Defects in SMPD1 gene cause Niemann-Pick disease, SMPD1-associated.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only