Human Pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductase domain-containing protein 1 (PYROXD1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK7877

Package Size: #EK7877-1 48T #EK7877-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductase domain-containing protein 1 (PYROXD1) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	FLJ22028;
Accession No.	Q8WU10
Uniprot	Q8WU10
GeneID	79912;
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: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 PYROXD1 in samples. An antibody specific for PYROXD1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPYROXD1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PYROXD1 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 PYROXD1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:PYROXD1 Belongs to the class-I pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductase family. In biochemistry, an oxidoreductase is an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of electrons from one molecule (the reductant, also called the hydrogen or electron donor) to another (the oxidant, also called the hydrogen or electron acceptor). This group of enzymes usually utilizes NADP or NAD as cofactors. Proper names of oxidoreductases are formed as "donor:acceptor oxidoreductase"; however, other names are much more common. The common name is "donor dehydrogenase" when possible, such as glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase for the second reaction above. Common names are also sometimes formed as "acceptor reductase", such as NAD+ reductase. "Donor oxidase" is a special case where O2 is the acceptor.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only