Mouse Vitamin K-dependent protein Z (PROZ) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8125

Package Size: #EK8125-1 48T #EK8125-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Mouse Vitamin K-dependent protein Z (PROZ) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	PZ;
Accession No.	Q9CQW3
Uniprot	Q9CQW3
GeneID	66901;
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:0.067 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 PROZ in samples. An antibody specific for PROZ has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPROZ present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PROZ 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 PROZ bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Protein Z is a member of the coagulation cascade, the group of blood proteins that leads to the formation of blood clots. It is vitamin K-dependent, and its functionality is therefore impaired in warfarin therapy. It is a glycoprotein. Structural analysis of protein Z will allow better understanding of its function. From a Ramachandran plot, the secondary structure of Protein Z was determined. The Ramachandran plot utilizes mathematical equations to determine the possible angles of the amino acids within the primary sequence of Protein Z. The possible angles results in a plot of possible secondary structures. The Ramachandran plot for protein Z indicates it will form alpha helices. The final structure, all aphla domain, was determined by x-ray diffraction. It consists of chain A and B, which are both helix-loop-helix motifs.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only