

Human Group IIE secretory phospholipase A2 (PLA2G2E) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8478

Package Size: #EK8478-1 48T #EK8478-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Group IIE secretory phospholipase A2 (PLA2G2E) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Accession No.	Q9NZK7
Uniprot	Q9NZK7
GeneID	30814;
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:31.25-2000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:13.8 pg/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:Sandwich**Test principle:**This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PLA2G2E in samples. An antibody specific for PLA2G2E has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPLA2G2E present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PLA2G2E 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 PLA2G2E bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**Phospholipases A2 (PLA2s) EC 3.1.1.4 are enzymes that release fatty acids from the second carbon group of glycerol. This particular phospholipase specifically recognizes the sn-2 acyl bond of phospholipids and catalytically hydrolyzes the bond releasing arachidonic acid and lysophospholipids. Upon downstream modification by cyclooxygenases, arachidonic acid is modified into active compounds called eicosanoids. PLA2 are commonly found in mammalian tissues as well as insect and snake venom. Venom from both snakes and insects is largely composed of melittin which is a stimulant of PLA2. Due to the increased presence and activity of PLA2 resulting from a snake or insect bite, arachidonic acid is released from the phospholipid membrane disproportionately. As a result, inflammation and pain occur at the site.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only