

Human Phosphoglycolate phosphatase (PGP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8533

Package Size: #EK8533-1 48T #EK8533-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Phosphoglycolate phosphatase (PGP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	MGC4692;
Accession No.	A6NDG6
Uniprot	A6NDG6
GeneID	283871;
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:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.121 ng/mL

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 μ L

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 PGP in samples. An antibody specific for PGP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPGP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PGP 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 PGP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.**Product Overview:**P-glycoprotein is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MDR/TAP subfamily. Members of the MDR/TAP subfamily are involved in multidrug resistance. The protein encoded by this gene is an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump for xenobiotic compounds with broad substrate specificity. It is responsible for decreased drug accumulation in multidrug-resistant cells and often mediates the development of resistance to anticancer drugs. This protein also functions as a transporter in the blood-brain barrier.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only