Rat Platelet activating factor (PAF) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK8676

Package Size: #EK8676-1 48T #EK8676-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Rat Platelet activating factor (PAF) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)
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:1.56-100 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.39 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 PAF in samples. An antibody specific for PAF has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPAF present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PAF 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 PAF bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Platelet-activating factor is a potent phospholipid activator and mediator of many leukocyte functions, including platelet aggregation, inflammation, and anaphylaxis.It is produced in response to specific stimuli by a variety of cell types, including neutrophils, basophils, platelets, and endothelial cells.Several molecular species of platelet-activating factor have been identified which vary in the length of the O-alkyl side chain.It is an important mediator of bronchoconstriction.It causes platelets to aggregate and blood vessels to dilate. Thus it is important to the process of hemostasis. At a concentration of 10^-12 M, PAF causes life threatening inflammation of the airways to induce asthma like symptoms.Toxins such as fragments of destroyed bacteria induce the synthesis of PAF, which causes a drop in blood pressure and reduced volume of blood pumped by the heart, which leads to shock and maybe death.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only