## Bovine Monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK9958

Package Size: #EK9958-1 48T #EK9958-2 96T



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Product Name	Bovine Monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) ELISA Kit	
Brief Description	ELISA Kit	
Applications	ELISA	
Species Reactivity	Bovine (Bos taurus; Cattle)	
Other Names	RP1-201D17B.2;	
Accession No.	P21398	
Uniprot	P21398	
GeneID	281293;	
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 MAOA in samples. An antibody specific for MAOA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyMAOA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for MAOA 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 MAOA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: Monoamine oxidase A is an isozyme of monoamine oxidase. It preferentially deaminates norepinephrine (noradrenaline), epinephrine (adrenaline), serotonin, and dopamine (dopamine is equally deaminated by MAO-A and MAO-B). It is inhibited by clorgiline and befloxatone. This gene encodes monoamine oxidase A, an enzyme that degrades amine neurotransmitters, such as dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin. The protein localizes to the outer mitochondrial membrane. The gene is adjacent to a related gene (MAOB) on the opposite strand of chromosome X. Mutation in this gene results in monoamine oxidase deficiency, or Brunner syndrome. MAO-A levels in the brain as measured using positron emission tomography are elevated by an average of 34 percent in patients with major depressive disorder.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only