Mouse Protein delta homolog 1 (DLK1) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK10602



Package Size: #EK10602-1 48T #EK10602-2 96T

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

Mouse Protein delta homolog 1 (DLK1) ELISA Kit
ELISA Kit
ELISA
Mouse (Mus musculus)
DLK; FA1; PREF1; Pref-1; ZOG; pG2; delta-like 1 homolog delta-like homolog fetal antigen 1 preadipocyte
factor 1 secredeltin
Q09163
Q09163
13386;
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 Informatio	n
Sensitivity:Request Information	
Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Oth	ner 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 DLK1 in samples. An antibody specific for DLK1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyDLK1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for DLK1 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 DLK1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: DLK1 encodes a transmembrane protein containing six epidermal growth factor repeats. The protein is involved in the differentiation of several cell types, including adipocytes; it is also thought to be a tumor suppressor. It is one of several imprinted genes located in a region of on chr 14q32. Certain mutations in this imprinted region can cause phenotypes similar to maternal and paternal uniparental disomy of chromosome 14 (UPD14). This gene is expressed from the paternal allele. A polymorphism within this gene has been associated with child and adolescent obesity. The mode of inheritance for this polymorphism is polar overdominance; this non-Mendelian inheritance pattern was first described in sheep with the callipyge phenotype, which is characterized by muscle hypertrophy and decreased fat mass.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only