Pig Prostaglandin E2 (PG-E2) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11184

Package Size: #EK11184-1 48T #EK11184-2 96T

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

Description

Product Name	Pig Prostaglandin E2 (PG-E2) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Pig (Sus scrofa; Porcine)
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:3.12-200 pg/mL

Sensitivity:1.56 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:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PG-E2 in samples. An antibody specific for PG-E2 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyPG-E2 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PG-E2 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 PG-E2 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Prostaglandin E2 () is a primary product of arachidonic acid metabolism in many cells. Like most eicosanoids, it does not exist preformed in any cellular reservoir. When cells are activated or exogenous free arachidonate is supplied, PGE2 is synthesized de novo and released into the extracellular space. In vivo, PGE2 is rapidly converted to an inactive metabolite (13,14-dihydro-15-keto PGE2) by the prostaglandin 15-dehydrogenase pathway. The half-life of PGE2 in the circulatory system is approximately 30 seconds and normal plasma levels are 3-12 pg/ml. In general, urine and culture media samples can be diluted, if necessary, and added directly to the assay well. Plasma samples should be purified prior to use. Because of the rapid metabolism of PGE2, the determination of in vivo PGE2 biosynthesis is often best accomplished by the measurement of PGE2 metabolites.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only