Fish Interleukin 1β (IL-1β) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11235

Package Size: #EK11235-1 48T #EK11235-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Fish Interleukin 1β (IL-1β) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Fish
Other Names	IL-1; IL1-BETA; IL1F2; catabolin|preinterleukin 1 beta|pro-interleukin-1-beta
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:3.125-200 pg/mL

Sensitivity:1.1 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 IL-1β in samples. An antibody specific for IL-1β has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyIL-1β present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for IL-1β 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 IL-1β bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Interleukin-1 (IL-1) is one of the first cytokines ever described. Its initial discovery was as a factor that could induce fever, control lymphocytes, increase the number of bone marrow cells and cause degeneration of bone joints. At this time, IL-1 was known under several other names including endogenous pyrogen, lymphocyte activating factor, haemopoetin-1 and mononuclear cell factor, amongst others. It was around 1984-1985 when scientists confirmed that IL-1 was actually composed of two distinct proteins, now called IL-1α and IL-1β.These belong to a family of cytokines known as the interleukin-1 superfamily.Both IL-1α and IL-1β are produced by macrophages, monocytes and dendritic cells.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only