Rabbit Anti-endothelial cell antibodies (AECA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11820

Package Size: #EK11820-1 48T #EK11820-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Rabbit Anti-endothelial cell antibodies (AECA) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)
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:Competitive ELISATest principle:This assay employs the competitive enzyme immunoassay technique. The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to AECA. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated AECA and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled AECA and unlabeled AECA with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of AECA in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Anti-endothelial cells antibodies have been detected in numerous autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, including systemic lupus erythematous, rheumatoid arthritis, vasculitis and sarcoidosis. Anti-endothelial cells antibodies bind to endothelial cell antigens and induce endothelial damage. Their effects on the endothelial cell have been considered responsible, at least in part, by the vascular injury which occurs in these pathological conditions.The anti-endothelium IgM antibodies appear to be disease-specific but are not organ- or species-specific. The identification of endothelial cells as the target for antibodies in AHP raises the possibility that the endothelium subserves an important local function for endocrine epithelium. Anti-endothelial cell antibodies (AECA) are detectable in a heterogenous group of autoimmune and inflammatory conditions.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only