Rat Glutamic acid decarboxylase autoantibody IgG (GAD-Ab-IgG) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11859

Description

Package Size: #EK11859-1 48T #EK11859-2 96T



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

Description				
Product Name	Rat Glutamic acid decarboxylase autoantibody IgG (GAD-Ab-IgG) ELISA Kit			
Brief Description	ELISA Kit			
Applications	ELISA			
Species Reactivity	Rat (Rattus norvegicus)			
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 Informa	tion		
Sensitivity:Request Information			
Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, 0	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 GAD-Ab-IgG. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated GAD-Ab-IgG and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled GAD-Ab-IgG and unlabeled GAD-Ab-IgG with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of GAD-Ab-IgG in the sample. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Glutamate decarboxylase is an enzyme that catalyzes the decarboxylation of glutamate to GABA and CO2. GAD uses PLP as a cofactor. In mammals, GAD exists in two isoforms encoded by two different genes - GAD1 and GAD2. These isoforms are GAD67 and GAD65 with molecular weights of 67 and 65 kDa, respectively. GAD1 and GAD2 are expressed in the brain where GABA is used as a neurotransmitter, GAD2 is also expressed in the pancreas. At least two more forms, GAD25 and GAD44 (embryonic; EGAD) are described in the developing brain. They are coded by the alternative transcripts of GAD1, I-80 and I-86: GAD25 is coded by both, GAD44 - only by I-80. GAD65 and GAD67 synthesize GABA at different locations in the cell, at different developmental times, and for functionally different purposes. GAD67 is spread evenly throughout the cell while GAD65 is localized to nerve terminals.