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

Catalog No: #EK11860

Package Size: #EK11860-1 48T #EK11860-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Rat Glutamic acid decarboxylase autoantibody IgM (GAD-Ab-IgM) 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 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 GAD-Ab-IgM. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated GAD-Ab-IgM and incubated. The competitive inhibition reaction is launched between with HRP labeled GAD-Ab-IgM and unlabeled GAD-Ab-IgM with the antibody. A substrate solution is added to the wells and the color develops in opposite to the amount of GAD-Ab-IgM 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 GAD66 wit?I?

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only