Carp Vitellogenin (VTG) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK11987

Package Size: #EK11987-1 48T #EK11987-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Carp Vitellogenin (VTG) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Carp
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:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate VTG in samples. An antibody specific for VTG has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyVTG present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VTG 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 VTG bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Phosvitin, a highly phosphorylated glycoprotein, represents the major fraction of hen egg yolk phosphoproteins. Circular dichroism, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, and Fourier transform infrared photoacoustic and fluorescence spectroscopic methods were employed to determine the secondary structure of the protein in both the solid and solution phases. This was supplemented by a Chou-Fasman type of predictive algorithm for the first 25 residues at the N terminus of the dephosphorylated protein. A three-compartment model consisting of alpha-helical, beta-sheet, and beta-turn components with beta-turns occurring at the interface between alpha-helical and beta-sheet regions in the proximity of O-phosphoserine residues is suggested from the combined analyses. Beta-sheets appear to be the dominant secondary structural component in phosvitin in the solid and solution phases.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only