Human Protein-lysine 6-oxidase (LOX) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12099

Package Size: #EK12099-1 48T #EK12099-2 96T

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	Human Protein-lysine 6-oxidase (LOX) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	MGC105112; protein-lysine 6-oxidase
Accession No.	P28300
Uniprot	P28300
GeneID	4015;
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:15.6-1000 pg/mL

Sensitivity:6.9 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 LOX in samples. An antibody specific for LOX has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyLOX present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for LOX 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 LOX bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Lysyl oxidase is a protein. Its inhibition can cause lathyrism, but at the same time, its upregulation by tumor cells may promote metastasis of the existing tumor, causing it to become malignant and cancerous.Lysyl oxidase is an extracellular copper enzyme that catalyzes formation of aldehydes from lysine residues in collagen and elastin precursors.These aldehydes are highly reactive, and undergo spontaneous chemical reactions with other lysyl oxidase-derived aldehyde residues, or with unmodified lysine residues. This results in cross-linking collagen and elastin, which is essential for stabilization of collagen fibrils and for the integrity and elasticity of mature elastin.Complex cross-links are formed in collagen and in elastin that differ in structure.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only