Rabbit Bcl-2 Assaciated X protein (BAX) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12162

Package Size: #EK12162-1 48T #EK12162-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Rabbit Bcl-2 Assaciated X protein (BAX) 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:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate BAX in samples. An antibody specific for BAX has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyBAX present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for BAX 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 BAX bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:Bax (Bcl-2 associated x protein) is an apoptosis regulating protein of the Bcl-2 family. The ratio of Bax to Bcl-2 determines survival or death following an apoptotic stimulus. Bax is implicated in many cancers, uterine leiomyomas, and brain dysmorphology. Bax is a 21 kDa protein that accelerates apoptosis by binding to, and antagonizing the death repressor activity of Bcl-2 in vivo.Bax normally resides in the cytoplasm, but following an apoptotic stimuli, Bax undergoes a conformational change and translocates to mitochondrial membranes, where it inserts and mediates the release of cytochrome c from the intermembrane space into the cytosol, in this manner activating caspase-3 and perpetuating the apoptotic cascade.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only