Datasheet for ABIN1112695

PLAU ELISA Kit

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Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	PLAU
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	62.5-4000 pg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	62.5 pg/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	For quantitative detection of uPA in human serum, plasma, body fluids, tissue lysates or cell culture supernates.
Sample Type:	Cell Culture Supernatant, Plasma, Serum, Tissue Lysate
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Sensitivity:	< 5 pg/mL
Components:	1. One 96-well plate pre-coated with anti-Human uPA antibody 2. Lyophilized human uPA standards: 2 tubes (10ng / tube) 3. Sample / Standard diluent buffer: 30ml 4. Biotin conjugated anti-human uPA antibody (Concentrated): 130 µl.
Material not included:	1. 37 °C incubator 2. Microplate reader (wavelength: 450nm) 3. Precise pipette and disposable pipette tips 4. Automated plate washer 5. ELISA shaker 6. 1.5ml of Eppendorf tubes 7. Plate cover 8. Absorbent filter papers 9. Plastic or glass container with volume of above 1L

Target Details

Target:	PLAU
Alternative Name:	uPA (PLAU Products)
Background:	Urokinase (trade name Abbokinase), also called urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), is a 411-residue protein, consisting of three domains: the serine protease domain, the kringle domain, and the growth factor domain. It has a molecular mass of about 54 kD and is composed of 2 disulfide-linked chains, A and B, of molecular masses 18 kD and 33 kD, respectively. Activation of plasmin triggers a proteolysis cascade that, depending on the physiological environment, participates in thrombolysis or extracellular matrix degradation. This links urokinase to vascular diseases and cancer.
Pathways:	Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Carbohydrate Homeostasis, Autophagy, Smooth Muscle Cell Migration

Application Details

Comment:	This kit was based on sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Anti-uPA polyclonal antibody was pre-coated onto 96-well plates. And the biotin conjugated anti-uPA polyclonal antibody was used as detection antibodies. The standards test samples and biotin conjugated detection antibody were added - the wells subsequently and wash with wash buffer. Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex was added and unbound conjugates were washed away with wash buffer. TMB substrates were used - visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB was catalyzed by HRP - produce a blue color product that changed into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow is proportional - the uPA amount of sample captured in plate. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450 nm in a microplate reader and then the concentration of uPA can be calculated.
Plate:	Pre-coated
Reagent Preparation:	1. Before the experiment, centrifuge each kit component for several minutes to bring down all reagents to the bottom of tubes. 2. It is recommend to measure each standard and sample in duplicate. 3. Do NOT let the plate completely dry at any time! Since the dry condition can inactivate the biological material on the plate. 4. Do not reuse pipette tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination. 5. Do not use the expired components and the components from different batches. 6. To avoid the marginal effect of plate incubation for temperature differences (the marginal wells always get stronger reaction), it is recommend to equilibrate the ABC working solution and TMB substrate for at least 30 min at room temperature (37°C) before adding to wells.The TMB substrate (Kit Component 8) is colorless and transparent before use, if not,

Application Details

	please contact us for replacement.
Sample Preparation:	Preparation of sample and reagents 1. Sample Isolate the test samples soon after collecting, then, analyze immediately (within 2 hours). Or aliquot and store at -20 °C for long term. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. Tissue lysate or body fluids, cell culture supernate: Centrifuge to remove precipitate, analyze immediately or aliquot and store at -20 °C . Serum: Coagulate the serum at room temperature (about 4 hours). Centrifuge at approximately 1500 × g for 15 min. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store at -20 °C . Plasma: Collect plasma with citrate, heparin or EDTA as the anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15min at 1000 x g within 30 min of collection. Analyze immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20 °C. Note: 1. Coagulate blood samples completely, then, centrifuge, and avoid hemolysis and particle. 2. NaN3 can not be used as test sample preservative, since it is the inhibitor for HRP.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Preservative:	Sodium azide, Thimerosal (Merthiolate)