Datasheet for ABIN1112696

PLAUR ELISA Kit

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Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	PLAUR
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 uPAR 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:	< 4 pg/mL
Components:	1. One 96-well plate pre-coated with anti-Human uPAR antibody 2. Lyophilized human uPAR standards: 2 tubes (10ng / tube) 3. Sample / Standard diluent buffer: 30ml 4. Biotin conjugated anti-human uPAR 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:	PLAUR
Alternative Name:	uPA-R (PLAUR Products)
Background:	The Urokinase receptor, also known as uPA receptor or uPAR or CD87 (Cluster of Differentiation 87), is multidomain glycoprotein tethered to the cell membrane with a glycosylphosphotidylinositol (GPI) anchor. uPAR was originally identified as a saturable binding site for urokinase on the cell surface. It consists of three different domains of the Ly-6/uPAR/ alpha-neurotoxin family. All three domains are necessary for high affinity binding of the primary ligand, urokinase. uPAR is a part of the plasminogen activation system, which in the healthy body is involved in tissue reorganization events such as mammary gland involution and wound healing. It is a key molecule in the regulation of cell-surface plasminogen activation, and plays an important role in many normal as well as pathologic processes.
Pathways:	Inositol Metabolic Process

Application Details

Comment:	This kit was based on sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Anti-uPAR polyclonal antibody was pre-coated onto 96-well plates. And the biotin conjugated anti-uPAR 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 uPAR amount of sample captured in plate. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450 nm in a microplate reader and then the concentration of uPAR 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

Application Details

	wells.The TMB substrate (Kit Component 8) is colorless and transparent before use, if not, 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 1000 × g for 15 min. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store at -20 °C . Plasma: Collect plasma with 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. Citrate can not be used as anticoagulant here. 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)