

Datasheet for ABIN1112741 L-Selectin ELISA Kit



Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	L-Selectin (SELL)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	62.5-4000 pg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	62.5 pg/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Sensitivity:	< 5 pg/mL
Components:	1. One 96-well plate pre-coated with anti-Mouse L-Selectin antibody 2. Lyophilized L-Selectin standards: 2 tubes (10ng / tube) 3. Sample / Standard diluent buffer: 30ml 4. Biotin conjugated anti-Mouse L-Selectin 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:

L-Selectin (SELL)

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Target Details	
Alternative Name:	L-Selectin (SELL Products)
Background:	L-selectin, also known as CD62L, is a cell adhesion molecule found on lymphocytes. It belongs
	to the selectin family of proteins, which recognize sialylated carbohydrate groups. The molecule
	is composed of multiple domains: one homologous to lectins, one to epidermal growth factor,
	and two to the consensus repeat units found in C3/C4-binding proteins. L-selectin acts as a
	homing receptor for lymphocytes to enter secondary lymphoid tissues via high endothelial
	venules. Ligands present on endothelial cells will bind to lymphocytes expressing L-selectin,
	slowing lymphocyte trafficking through the blood, and facilitating entry into a secondary
	lymphoid organ at that point. It may also play a role in neutrophil adhesion to endothelium at
	sites of inflammation.

Application Details

Comment:	This kit was based on sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Anti- L-
	Selectin polyclonal antibody was pre-coated onto 96-well plates. And the biotin conjugated anti-
	L-Selectin 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 L-Selectin amount of
	sample captured in plate. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450 nm in a microplate reader and then
	the concentration of L-Selectin 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
	cross contamination. 5. Do not use the expired components and the components from different
	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
	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
	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

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Application Details

	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
	2000 × g for 20 min. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store at -20 $^\circ \text{C}$.
	Plasma: Collect plasma with EDTA as the anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 20 min at 2000 x g
	within 30 min of collection. Analyze immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20 °C. Heparin
	and 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)