

Datasheet for ABIN6973405

CSF1R ELISA Kit

1 Image



Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	CSF1R
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	0.156 ng/mL - 10 ng/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	0.156 ng/mL
Application:	ELISA
Product Details	
Purpose:	For the quantitative determination of human macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor
	(M-CSFR) concentrations in serum, plasma, tissue homogenates.
Sample Type:	Plasma, Serum, Tissue Homogenate
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of human M-CSFR. No
	significant cross-reactivity or interference between human M-CSFR and analogues was
	observed. Note: Limited by current skills and knowledge, it is impossible for us to complete the
	cross-reactivity detection between human M-CSFR and all the analogues, therefore, cross
	reaction may still exist.
Sensitivity:	0.039 ng/mL

Product Details

Components:

- Assay plate
- Standard
- HRP-avidin (100 x concentrate)
- Biotin-antibody (100 x concentrate)
- · Sample Diluent
- · HRP-avidin Diluent
- · Biotin-antibody Diluent
- Wash Buffer (25 x concentrate)
- · TMB Substrate
- · Stop Solution
- · Adhesive Strip

Target Details

Target:	CSF1R
Alternative Name:	colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R Products)
Background:	Abbreviation: CSF1R Alias: C-FMS, CD115, CSFR, FIM2, FMS, CD115 antigen FMS proto-oncogene McDonough feline sarcoma viral (v-fms) oncogene homolog macrophage colony stimulating factor I receptor
UniProt:	P07333
Pathways:	RTK Signaling, Inositol Metabolic Process, Cell-Cell Junction Organization

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
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Sample Volume:	100 μL
Assay Time:	1 - 4.5 h
Plate:	Pre-coated
Protocol:	1. Prepare reagents, samples and standards as instructed.
	2. Add 100 μL standard or sample to each well. Incubate 2 hours at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$
	3. Remove the liquid of each well, don't wash.
	4. Add 100 μL Biotin-antibody (1x) to each well. Incubate 1 hour at 37 °C.
	5. Aspirate and wash 3 times.
	6. Add 100 μL HRP-avidin (1x) to each well. Incubate 1 hour at 37 °C
	7. Aspirate and wash 5 times.
	8. Add 90 μL of TMB Substrate to each well. Incubate for 15-30 minutes at 37 °C. Protect from
	light.

9. Add 50 µL Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm within 5 minutes.

Reagent Preparation:

- 1. Biotin-antibody (1x) Centrifuge the vial before opening. Biotin-antibody requires a 100-fold dilution. A suggested 100-fold dilution is 10 μ L of Biotin-antibody + 990 μ L of Biotin-antibody Diluent.
- 2. HRP-avidin (1x) Centrifuge the vial before opening. HRP-avidin requires a 100-fold dilution. A suggested 100-fold dilution is 10 μ L of HRP-avidin + 990 μ L of HRP-avidin Diluent.
- 3. Wash Buffer (1x) If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm up to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute 20 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (25 x) into deionized or distilled water to prepare 500 mL of Wash Buffer (1 x).
- 4. Standard Centrifuge the standard vial at 6000-10000rpm for 30s. Reconstitute the Standard with 1.0 mL of Sample Diluent. Do not substitute other diluents. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 10 ng/mL. Mix the standard to ensure complete reconstitution and allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Pipette 250 μL of Sample Diluent into each tube (S0-S6). Use the stock solution to produce a 2-fold dilution series (below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. The undiluted Standard serves as the high standard (10 ng/mL). Sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/mL).

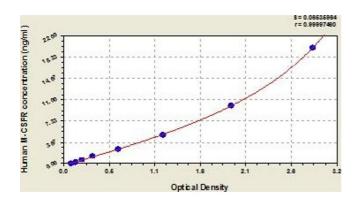
Note:

- Kindly use graduated containers to prepare the reagent. Please don't prepare the reagent directly in the Diluent vials provided in the kit.
- Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-25 °C) before use for 30 min.
- Prepare fresh standard for each assay. Use within 4 hours and discard after use.
- · Making serial dilution in the wells directly is not permitted.
- Please carefully reconstitute Standards according to the instruction, and avoid foaming and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. To minimize imprecision caused by pipetting, use small volumes and ensure that pipettors are calibrated. It is recommended to suck more than 10 µL for once pipetting.
- Distilled water is recommended to be used to make the preparation for reagents.
 Contaminated water or container for reagent preparation will influence the detection result.

Sample Preparation:

- It is recommended to use fresh samples without long storage, otherwise protein degradation and denaturationmay occur in these samples, leading to false results. Samples should therefore be stored for a short periodat 2 8 °C or aliquoted at -20 °C (≤1 month) or -80 °C (≤ 3 months). Repeated freeze-thawcycles should be avoided. Prior to assay, the frozen samples should be slowly thawed and centrifuged toremove precipitates.
- If the sample type is not specified in the instructions, a preliminary test is necessary to determine compatibility with the kit.
- If a lysis buffer is used to prepare tissue homogenates or cell culture supernatant, there is a
 possibility of causing a deviation due to the introduced chemical substance. The
 recommended dilution factor is for reference only.
- Please estimate the concentration of the samples before performing the test. If the values are not in therange of the standard curve, the optimal sample dilution for the particular

Note: Recommend to dilute the serum samples with Sample Diluent (1:100) before test suggested 100-fold dilution can be achieved by adding 10 µL sample to 40 µL of Diluent. Complete the 100-fold dilution by adding 15 µL of this solution to 285 µL Diluent. Recommend to dilute the plasma samples with Sample Diluent (1:400) I suggested 400-fold dilution can be achieved by adding 5 µL sample to 95 µL of Sam recommended dilution factor is for reference only. The optimal dilution factor she determined by users according to their particular experiments. 7 Assay Precision: Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): CV%<8% Three samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess. Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): CV%<10% Three samples of known concentration were tested in twenty assays to assess. Restrictions: For Research Use only Handling Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C		
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ELISA

Image 1. Typical Standard Curve