Datasheet for ABIN6976272

IgG ELISA Kit

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Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	IgG
Reactivity:	Cow
Method Type:	Competition ELISA
Detection Range:	9.4 µg/mL - 600 µg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	9.4 µg/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	For the quantitative determination of bovine immunoglobulin G (IgG) concentrations in serum, plasma, cell culture supernates, tissue homogenates.
Sample Type:	Cell Culture Supernatant, Plasma, Serum, Tissue Homogenate
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of bovine IgG. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between bovine IgG and analogues was observed. Note: Limited by current skills and knowledge, it is impossible for us to complete the cross-reactivity detection between bovine IgG and all the analogues, therefore, cross reaction may still exist.
Sensitivity:	7.397 µg/mL

Product Details

Components:	• Assay plate • Standard • HRP-conjugate (100 x concentrate) • Sample Diluent • HRP-conjugate Diluent • Wash Buffer (25 x concentrate) • TMB Substrate • Stop Solution • Adhesive Strip • Stop Solution • Adhesive Strip

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Alternative Name:	Immunoglobulin G (IgG Products)
Target Type:	Antibody
Background:	IgG

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Sample Volume:	50 µL
Assay Time:	1 - 4.5 h
Plate:	Pre-coated
Protocol:	1. Prepare reagents, samples and standards as instructed. 2. Set a Blank well without any solution. 3. Add 50 µL standard or sample to each well. 4. Add 50 µL HRP-conjugate (1x) to each well (Not to Blank well). 5. Incubate 1 hour at 37 °C 6. Aspirate and wash 5 times. 7. Add 90 µL of TMB Substrate to each well. Incubate for 20 minutes at 37 °C. Protect from light. 8. Add 50 µL Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm within 5 minutes.
Reagent Preparation:	1. HRP-conjugate (1x) - Centrifuge the vial before opening. HRP-conjugate requires a 100-fold dilution. A suggested 100-fold dilution is 10 µL of HRP-conjugate + 990 µL of HRP-conjugate

	Diluent. 2. 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). 3. Standard Centrifuge the standard vial at 6000-10000rpm for 30s. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Pipette 150 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 (600 µg/mL). Sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 µ g/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. • 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 determinecompatibility with the kit. • If a lysis buffer is used to prepare tissue homogenates or cell culture supernatant, there is a possibilityof 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 experiment has to be determined.Samples should then be diluted with PBS (pH =7.0-7.2). Note: Recommend to dilute the serum or plasma samples with Sample Diluent(1:100) before test. The suggested 100-fold dilution can be achieved by adding 10 µL sample to 40 µL of Sample Diluent. Complete the 100-fold dilution by adding 15 µL of this solution to 285 µL of Sample Diluent. The recommended dilution factor is for reference only. The optimal dilution factor should be determined by users according to their particular experiments. 6
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.

Application Details

	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
Storage Comment:	Unopened kit Store at 2 - 8°C. Do not use the kit beyond the expiration date. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8°C. Coated assay Try to keep it in a sealed aluminum foil bag, plate and avoid the damp. Standard May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8° C. If don't make recent use, better keep it store at HRP-conjugate -20°C. HRP-conjugate Opened kit Diluent Sample Diluent Wash Buffer May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8°C. TMB Substrate Stop Solution *Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.
Expiry Date:	6 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Schlüter, Wolf, Weber, Schreckenberg, Schulz: "Oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) affects load-free cell shortening of cardiomyocytes in a proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin 9 (PCSK9)-dependent way." in: **Basic research in cardiology**, Vol. 112, Issue 6, pp. 63, (2018) (PubMed). Sucajtys-Szulc, Szolkiewicz, Swierczynski, Rutkowski: "Up-regulation of liver Pcsk9 gene expression as a possible cause of hypercholesterolemia in experimental chronic renal failure." in: **Molecular and cellular biochemistry**, Vol. 411, Issue 1-2, pp. 281-7, (2016) (PubMed). Sucajtys-Szulc, Szolkiewicz, Swierczynski, Rutkowski: "Up-regulation of Hnf1α gene expression in the liver of rats with experimentally induced chronic renal failure - A possible link between circulating PCSK9 and triacylglycerol concentrations." in: **Atherosclerosis**, Vol. 248, pp. 17-26, (2016) (PubMed).