

Human Trypsin ELISA Kit | PRSS1 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA263073

REACTIVITY
Human

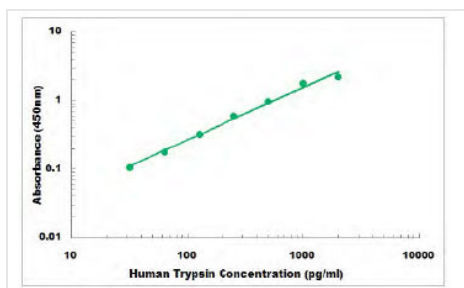
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Trypsin; Human Trypsin ELISA Kit; TRP1; TRY1; TRYP1; Trypsin-1; Beta-trypsin; Cationic trypsinogen; Serine protease 1; Trypsin I; TRY2; TRYP2; Trypsin-2; Anionic trypsinogen; Serine protease 2; Trypsin II; PRSS4; TRY3; TRY4; Trypsin-3; Brain trypsinogen; Mesotrypsinogen; Serine protease 3; Serine protease 4; Trypsin III; Trypsin IV; PRSS1 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The Human Trypsin ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Trypsin proteins within the range of 31.2 pg/ml - 2000 pg/ml.
Sequence Length	247
Samples	Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Plasma
Sensitivity	<10 pg/mL
Preparation and Storage	Shipped and store at 4 degree C for 6 months, store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PRSS1 elisa kit	Principle of the Assay: MBS Human Trypsin ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human Trypsin in Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Plasma. This assay employs an antibody specific for Human Trypsin coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and Trypsin present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Human Trypsin antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Trypsin bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm. Background: Trypsin is a serine protease from the PA clan superfamily, found in the digestive system of many vertebrates, where it hydrolyses proteins. In the duodenum, trypsin catalyzes the hydrolysis of peptide bonds, breaking down proteins into smaller peptides. The peptide products are then further hydrolyzed into amino acids via other proteases, rendering them available for absorption into the blood stream. Tryptic digestion is a necessary step in protein absorption as proteins are generally too large to be absorbed through the lining of the small intestine. Additionally, Trypsin is produced as the inactive zymogen trypsinogen in the pancreas. When the pancreas is stimulated by cholecystokinin, it is then secreted into the first part of the small intestine (the duodenum) via the pancreatic duct. Once in the small intestine, the enzyme enteropeptidase activates trypsinogen into trypsin by proteolytic cleavage. Auto catalysis can happen with trypsin using trypsinogen as the substrate. This activation mechanism is common for most serine proteases, and serves to prevent autodegradation of the pancreas.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506145
NCBI GeneID	5644
NCBI Accession #	NP_002760.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002769.4
UniProt Accession #	P07477; Q5NV57; Q7M4N3; Q7M4N4; Q92955; Q9HAN4; Q9HAN5; Q9HAN6; Q9HAN7; A1A509; A6NJ71; B2R5I5
Molecular Weight	26,558 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	trypsin-1 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	protease, serine 1
NCBI Official Symbol	PRSS1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TRP1; TRY1; TRY4; TRYP1
NCBI Protein Information	trypsin-1
UniProt Protein Name	Trypsin-1
UniProt Gene Name	PRSS1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TRP1; TRY1; TRYP1
UniProt Entry Name	TRY1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.