

Human Vitamin D3 (VD3) ELISA Kit | VD3 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA330288

REACTIVITY
Human

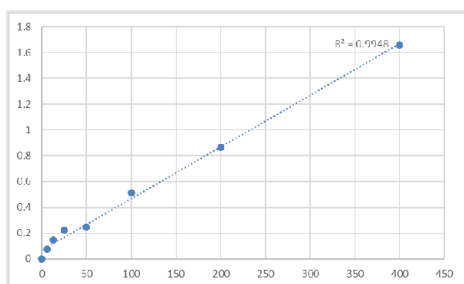
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitamin D3 (VD3); Human Vitamin D3 (VD3) ELISA Kit; VD3 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Vitamin D3 (VD3) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human VD3. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human VD3 and analogues was observed.
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Vitamin D3 (VD3) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for VD3 elisa kit	Description: This Human Vitamin D3 (VD3) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate VD3 in samples. An antibody specific for VD3 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any VD3 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VD3 is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of VD3 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Cholecalciferol is a form of vitamin D, also called vitamin D3. It is structurally similar to steroids such as testosterone, cholesterol, and cortisol (though vitamin D3 itself is a secosteroid). Cholecalciferol is produced industrially for use in vitamin supplements and to fortify foods by the ultraviolet irradiation of 7-dehydrocholesterol extracted from lanolin found in sheep's wool. Paraphrasing a more detailed explanation, cholesterol is extracted from wool grease and wool wax alcohols obtained from the cleaning of wool after shearing. The cholesterol undergoes a four step process to make 7-dehydrocholesterol, the same compound that is stored in the skin of animals. The 7-dehydrocholesterol is then irradiated with ultra violet light. Rodents are somewhat more susceptible to high doses than other species, and cholecalciferol has been used in poison bait for the control of these pests.
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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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/vitamin-d3-vd3/330288>