

Human Sorbitol Dehydrogenase (SDH) ELISA Kit | SDH elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA330770

REACTIVITY
Human

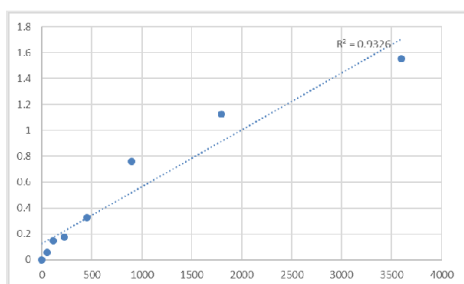
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Sorbitol Dehydrogenase (SDH); Human Sorbitol Dehydrogenase (SDH) ELISA Kit; SORD; SORD1; SDH elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human SORD. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human SORD and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	357
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 Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SDH elisa kit	Description: This Human Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate SORD in samples. An antibody specific for SORD has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any SORD present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SORD 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 SORD bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SORD; EC 1.1.1.14) catalyzes the interconversion of polyols and their corresponding ketoses, and together with aldose reductase (ALDR1; MIM 103880), makes up the sorbitol pathway that is believed to play an important role in the development of diabetic complications (summarized by Carr and Markham, 1995 [PubMed 8535074]). The first reaction of the pathway (also called the polyol pathway) is the reduction of glucose to sorbitol by ALDR1 with NADPH as the cofactor. SORD then oxidizes the sorbitol to fructose using NAD(+) cofactor.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	292495088
NCBI GeneID	6652
UniProt Accession #	Q00796
NCBI Official Full Name	Sorbitol dehydrogenase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	sorbitol dehydrogenase
NCBI Official Symbol	SORD
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SORD1; HEL-S-95n
NCBI Protein Information	sorbitol dehydrogenase
UniProt Protein Name	Sorbitol dehydrogenase
UniProt Gene Name	SORD
UniProt Entry Name	DHSO_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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/sorbitol-dehydrogenase-sdh/330770>