

Human Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein A (SFTPA1) ELISA Kit | SFTPA1 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA330886

REACTIVITY
Human

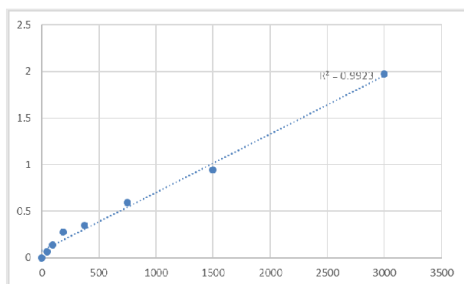
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein A (SFTPA1); Human Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein A (SFTPA1) ELISA Kit; SFTPA1; AC068139.6; MGC133365; PSAP; PSPA; SFTP1; pulmonary surfactant apoprotein; surfactant; pulmonary-associated protein A1; pulmonary-associated protein A1B; SFTPA1 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A (SFTPA1) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human SFTPA1. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human SFTPA1 and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	262
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 Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A (SFTPA1) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SFTPA1 elisa kit	Description: This Human Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A (SFTPA1) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate SFTPA1 in samples. An antibody specific for SFTPA1 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any SFTPA1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for SFTPA1 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 SFTPA1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: SP-A (PRL) is a peptide hormone primarily associated with lactation. In breastfeeding, the infant suckling the teat stimulates the production of SP-A, which fills the breast with milk (lactogenesis) in preparation for the next feed. Oxytocin, a similar hormone, is also released, which triggers milk let-down. SP-A (PRL) is a polypeptide hormone secreted by anterior pituitary of both male and female. Release of SP-A is controlled by a complex neuroendocrine reflex initiated by a tactile stimulus and regulated by hypothalamic releasing and inhibition. Genetic variations in SFTPA1 are associated with respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants (RDS); also known as RDS in prematurity. RDS in the newborn is the main cause of mortality and morbidity in premature infants.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	346421445
NCBI GeneID	407213
NCBI Accession #	NP_001071306.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_001071306.2
UniProt Accession #	Q6RXL1
NCBI Official Full Name	pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A
NCBI Official Symbol	SFTPA1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PSAP; SP-A; PSP-A; SFTPA1B
NCBI Protein Information	pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A
UniProt Protein Name	Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A
UniProt Gene Name	SFTPA1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SFTPA; PSAP; PSP-A; SP-A

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.