

Human Prostacycline (PGI2) ELISA Kit | PGI2 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331407

REACTIVITY
Human

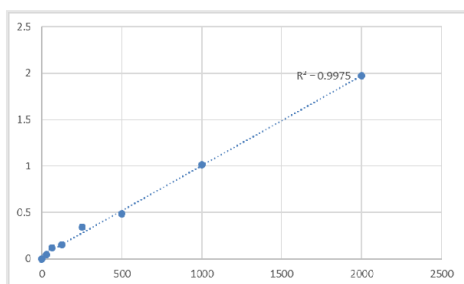
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prostacycline (PGI2); Human Prostacycline (PGI2) ELISA Kit; PGI2 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Prostacycline (PGI2) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PGI2. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PGI2 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 Prostacycline (PGI2) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PGI2 elisa kit	Description: This Human Prostacycline (PGI2) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PGI2 in samples. An antibody specific for PGI2 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PGI2 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PGI2 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 PGI2 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Prostacyclin is produced in endothelial cells from prostaglandin H2 (PGH2) by the action of the enzyme prostacyclin synthase. Although prostacyclin is considered an independent mediator, it is called PGI2 in eicosanoid nomenclature, and is a member of the prostanoids. The series-3 prostaglandin PGH3 also follows the prostacyclin synthase pathway, yielding another prostacyclin, PGI3. The unqualified term 'prostacyclin' usually refers to PGI2. PGI2 is derived from the omega-6 arachidonic acid. PGI3 is derived from the omega-3 EPA. Prostacyclin (PGI2) chiefly prevents formation of the platelet plug involved in primary hemostasis (a part of blood clot formation). It does this by inhibiting platelet activation. It is also an effective vasodilator. Prostacyclin's interactions in contrast to thromboxane (TXA2), another eicosanoid, strongly suggest a mechanism of cardiovascular homeostasis between the two hormones in relation to vascular damage.
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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/prostacycline-pgi2/331407>