

Human Procalcitonin (PCT) ELISA Kit | PCT elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331451

REACTIVITY
Human

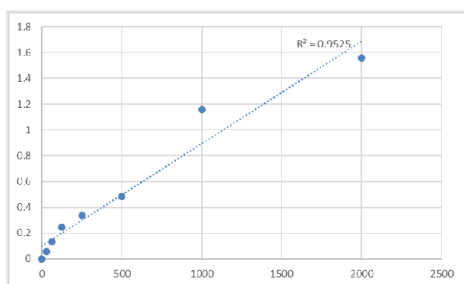
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Procalcitonin (PCT); Human Procalcitonin (PCT) ELISA Kit; PCT elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PCT elisa kit	Description: This Human Procalcitonin (PCT) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PCT in samples. An antibody specific for PCT has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PCT present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PCT 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 PCT bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Procalcitonin (PCT) is a 116 amino acid residue peptide with molecular weight of about 13 kDa. PCT itself has no known hormonal activity. PCT belongs to a group of related proteins including calcitonin gene-related peptides I and II, amylin, adrenomodulin and calcitonin (CAPA peptide family). PCT, like other peptides of CAPA family, appears from the common precursor pre-procalcitonin consisting of 141 amino acids by removal of 25 amino acids from the N-terminus. PCT undergoes successive cleavages to form three molecules: N-terminal fragment (55 a.a.), calcitonin (32 a.a.) and katacalcin (21 a.a.). Under normal metabolic conditions, PCT is only present in the C cells of the thyroid gland. In bacterial infection and sepsis, however, intact PCT is found in the blood and, more importantly, its level is related to the severity of bacterial sepsis. Today, PCT is considered to be one of the earliest and most specific markers of sepsis
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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/procalcitonin-pct/331451>