

Human Platelet Activating Factor (PAF) ELISA Kit | PAF elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331483

REACTIVITY
Human

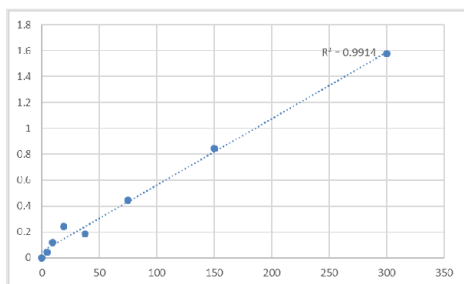
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Platelet Activating Factor (PAF); Human Platelet Activating Factor (PAF) ELISA Kit; PAF elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Platelet activating factor (PAF) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PAF. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PAF and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	254
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 Platelet activating factor (PAF) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PAF elisa kit	Description: This Human Platelet activating factor (PAF) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PAF in samples. An antibody specific for PAF has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PAF present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PAF 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 PAF bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Platelet-activating factor is a potent phospholipid activator and mediator of many leukocyte functions, including platelet aggregation, inflammation, and anaphylaxis.It is produced in response to specific stimuli by a variety of cell types, including neutrophils, basophils, platelets, and endothelial cells.Several molecular species of platelet-activating factor have been identified which vary in the length of the O-alkyl side chain.It is an important mediator of bronchoconstriction.It causes platelets to aggregate and blood vessels to dilate. Thus it is important to the process of hemostasis. At a concentration of 10⁻¹² M, PAF causes life threatening inflammation of the airways to induce asthma like symptoms.Toxins such as fragments of destroyed bacteria induce the synthesis of PAF, which causes a drop in blood pressure and reduced volume of blood pumped by the heart, which leads to shock and maybe death.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	228663235
NCBI Official Full Name	Platelet activating factor

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/platelet-activating-factor-paf/331483>