

Human Obestatin (OB) ELISA Kit | OB elisa kit

Human Obestatin (OB) ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA331500

REACTIVITY
Human

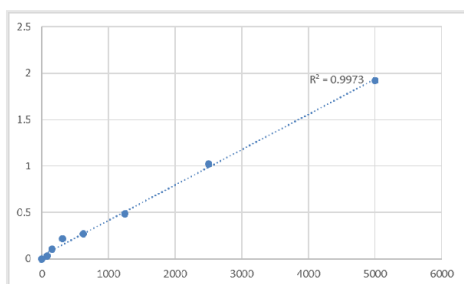
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Obestatin (OB); Human Obestatin (OB) ELISA Kit; OB elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for OB elisa kit	Description: This Human Obestatin (OB) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate OB in samples. An antibody specific for OB has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any OB present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for OB 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 OB bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Obestatin is a hormone that is produced in specialized epithelial cells of the stomach and small intestine of several mammals including humans. Obestatin was originally identified as an anorectic peptide, but its effect on food intake remains controversial. Obestatin is encoded by the same gene that encodes ghrelin, a peptide hormone. The mRNA produced from the GHRL gene has four exons. Five products of similar structure and function arise: the first is the 117-amino acid preproghrelin. (It is homologous to promotilin; both are members of the motilin family). It is cleaved to produce proghrelin which is cleaved to produce a 28-amino acid ghrelin (unacylated) and C-ghrelin(acylated). Obestatin is presumed to be cleaved from C-ghrelin.
--	---

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.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/obestatin-ob/331500>