

Human Myosin (MYS) ELISA Kit | MYS elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331569

REACTIVITY
Human

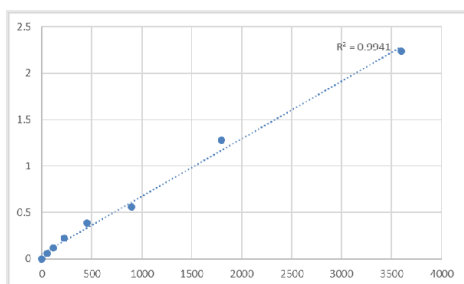
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Myosin (MYS); Human Myosin (MYS) ELISA Kit; MYS elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for MYS elisa kit	Description: This Human Myosin (MYS) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate MYS in samples. An antibody specific for MYS has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any MYS present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for MYS 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 MYS bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Myosins comprise a superfamily of ATP-dependent motor proteins and are best known for their role in muscle contraction and their involvement in a wide range of other motility processes in eukaryotes. They are responsible for actin-based motility. The term was originally used to describe a group of similar ATPases found in the cells of both striated muscle tissue and smooth muscle tissue. Following the discovery by Pollard and Korn (1973) of enzymes with myosin-like function in <i>Acanthamoeba castellanii</i>, a large number of divergent myosin genes have been discovered throughout eukaryotes. Thus, although myosin was originally thought to be restricted to muscle cells (hence myo-(s) + -in), there is no single "myosin" but rather a huge superfamily of genes whose protein products share the basic properties of actin binding, ATP hydrolysis (ATPase enzyme activity), and force transduction. Virtually all eukaryotic cells contain myosin isoforms. Some isoforms have specialized functions in certain cell types (such as muscle), while other isoforms are ubiquitous. The structure and function of myosin is strongly conserved across species, to the extent that rabbit muscle myosin II will bind to actin from an amoeba.
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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/myosin-mys/331569>