

Human L-Lactate Dehydrogenase (L-LDH) ELISA Kit | L-LDH elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331990

REACTIVITY
Human

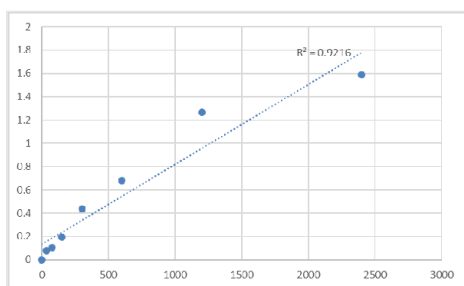
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

L-Lactate Dehydrogenase (L-LDH); Human L-Lactate Dehydrogenase (L-LDH) ELISA Kit; L-LDH elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human L-Lactate Dehydrogenase (L-LDH) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human L-LDH. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human L-LDH and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	310
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 L-Lactate Dehydrogenase (L-LDH) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for L-LDH elisa kit	Description: This Human L-Lactate Dehydrogenase (L-LDH) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate L-LDH in samples. An antibody specific for L-LDH has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any L-LDH present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for L-LDH 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 L-LDH bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH or LD) is an enzyme found in nearly all living cells (animals, plants, and prokaryotes). LDH catalyzes the conversion of lactate to pyruvic acid and back, as it converts NAD+ to NADH and back. A dehydrogenase is an enzyme that transfers a hydride from one molecule to another. LDH exist in four distinct enzyme classes. This article is specifically about the NAD(P)-dependent L-lactate dehydrogenase. Other LDHs act on D-lactate and/or are dependent on cytochrome c: D-lactate dehydrogenase (cytochrome)) and L-lactate (L-lactate dehydrogenase (cytochrome)). LDH is expressed extensively in body tissues, such as blood cells and heart muscle. Because it is released during tissue damage, it is a marker of common injuries and disease such as heart failure.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	328450099
NCBI Official Full Name	L-lactate dehydrogenase

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/l-lactate-dehydrogenase-l-ldh/331990>