

Human Formylmethionine (fMET) ELISA Kit | fMET elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331997

REACTIVITY
Human

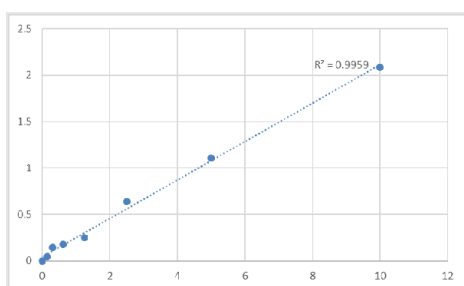
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Formylmethionine (fMET); Human Formylmethionine (fMET) ELISA Kit; fMET elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for fMET elisa kit	Description: This Human Formylmethionine (fMET) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate fMET in samples. An antibody specific for fMET has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any fMET present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for fMET 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 fMET bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: fMet-Leu-Phe receptor is a protein encoded by the FPR1 gene.Ozcelik et al. mapped the FPR1 gene to human chromosome 19 by Southern analysis of rodent/human somatic cell hybrids and use of a cDNA probe. An FPR-like gene was also identified on chromosome 19. An FPR-like gene that mapped to chromosome 2 was found in fact to represent an interleukin 8 receptor. Bao et al. mapped the gene encoding the receptor for the chemotactic ligand FMLP to chromosome 19, using a panel of somatic cell hybrids. They identified 2 structural homologs of FPR that similarly mapped to chromosome 19. The structural homologs did not recognize the ligand FMLP, but were thought to represent chemotactic receptors. Bao et al. referred to them as orphan receptors and symbolized the genes FPRH1 and FPRH2.
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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/formylmethionine-fmet/331997>