

Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) ELISA Kit | VB12 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA332046

REACTIVITY
Mouse

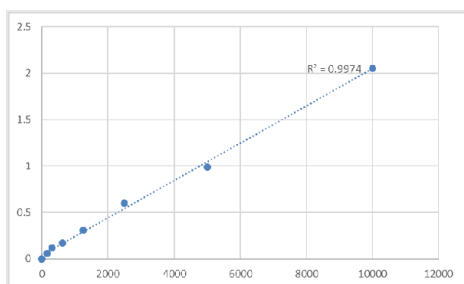
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vitamin B12 (VB12); Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) ELISA Kit; VB12 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Mouse VB12. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Mouse VB12 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. Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for VB12 elisa kit	Description: This Mouse Vitamin B12 (VB12) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate VB12 in samples. An antibody specific for VB12 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any VB12 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for VB12 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 VB12 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Cyanocobalamin is the most common and widely produced of the chemical compounds that have vitamin activity as vitamin B12. Vitamin B12 is the "generic descriptor" name for any of such vitamers of vitamin B12. Because the body can[citation needed] convert cyanocobalamin to any one of the active vitamin B12 compounds, by definition this makes cyanocobalamin itself a form (or vitamer) of B12, albeit a largely artificial one. Cyanocobalamin usually does not occur in living organisms, but animals can convert commercially produced cyanocobalamin into active (cofactor) forms of the vitamin, such as methylcobalamin. The amount of cyanide liberated in this process is so small that its toxicity is negligible. Cyanocobalamin is the most famous and widely produced vitamer in the vitamin B12 family (the family of chemicals that function as B12 when put into the body), because cyanocobalamin is the most air-stable of the B12 forms.
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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/mouse-elisa-kits/vitamin-b12-vb12/332046>