

Mouse Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit | T3 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA332329

REACTIVITY
Mouse

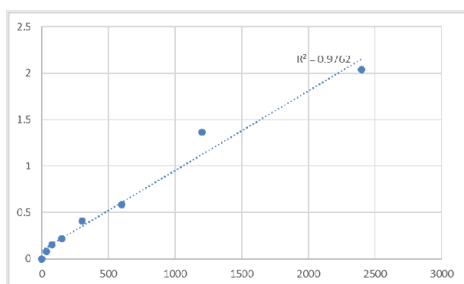
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Tri-iodothyronine (T3); Mouse Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit; T3 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Mouse Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Mouse T3. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Mouse T3 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 Tri-iodothyronine (T3) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for T3 elisa kit	Description: This Mouse Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate T3 in samples. An antibody specific for T3 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any T3 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for T3 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 T3 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Triiodothyronine, also known as T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth and development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the anterior pituitary gland. This pathway is part of a closed-loop feedback process: Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood plasma inhibit the production of TSH in the anterior pituitary gland. As concentrations of these hormones decrease, the anterior pituitary gland increases production of TSH, and by these processes, a feedback control system stabilizes the amount of thyroid hormones that are in the bloodstream. T3 is the true hormone. Its effects on target tissues are roughly four times more potent than those of T4. Of the thyroid hormone that is produced, just about 20% is T3, whereas 80% is produced as T4. Roughly 85% of the circulating T3 is later formed in the liver and anterior pituitary by removal of the iodine atom from the carbon atom number five of the outer ring of T4. In any case, the concentration of T3 in the human blood plasma is about one-fortieth that of T4. The half-life of T3 is about 2.5 days. The half-life of T4 is about 6.5 days.
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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/tri-iodothyronine-t3/332329>