

Mouse Triglyceride (TG) ELISA Kit | TG elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA332375

REACTIVITY
Mouse

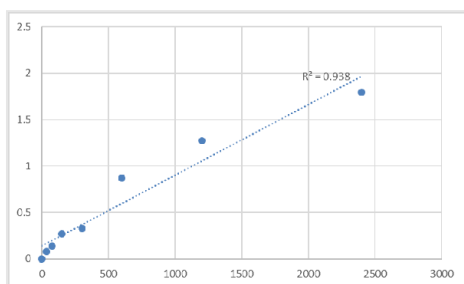
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Triglyceride (TG); Mouse Triglyceride (TG) ELISA Kit; TG; AITD3; TGN; TG elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for TG elisa kit	Description: This Mouse Triglyceride (TG) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate TG in samples. An antibody specific for TG has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any TG present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for TG 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 TG bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: A triglyceride (TG, triacylglycerol, TAG, or triacylglyceride) is an ester derived from glycerol and three fatty acids (from tri- and glyceride). Triglycerides are the main constituents of body fat in humans and other animals, as well as vegetable fat. They are also present in the blood to enable the bidirectional transference of adipose fat and blood glucose from the liver, and are a major component of human skin oils. There are many different types of triglyceride, with the main division between saturated and unsaturated types. Saturated fats are "saturated" with hydrogen - all available places where hydrogen atoms could be bonded to carbon atoms are occupied. These have a higher melting point and are more likely to be solid at room temperature. Unsaturated fats have double bonds between some of the carbon atoms, reducing the number of places where hydrogen atoms can bond to carbon atoms. These have a lower melting point and are more likely to be liquid at room temperature.
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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/triglyceride-tg/332375>