

Mouse Acetylcholine (ACH) ELISA Kit | ACH elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA332394

REACTIVITY
Mouse

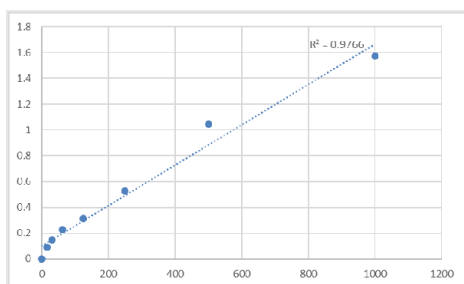
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Acetylcholine (ACH); Mouse Acetylcholine (ACH) ELISA Kit; ACH elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for ACH elisa kit	Description: This Mouse Acetylcholine (ACH) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate ACH in samples. An antibody specific for ACH has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any ACH present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for ACH 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 ACH bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Acetylcholine (Ach) is produced by the synthetic enzyme choline acetyltransferase which uses acetyl coenzyme A and choline as substrates for the formation of acetylcholine. Dietary choline and phosphatidylcholine serve as the sources of free choline for acetylcholine synthesis. Upon release, acetylcholine is metabolized into choline and acetate by acetylcholinesterase, and other nonspecific esterases. Acetylcholine release can be excitatory or inhibitory depending on the type of tissue and the nature of the receptor with which it interacts. Cholinergic receptors can be divided into two types, muscarinic and nicotinic, based on the pharmacological action of various agonists and antagonists. Muscarinic receptors originally were distinguished from nicotinic receptors by the selectivity of the agonists muscarine and nicotine respectively.
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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/acetylcholine-ach/332394>