

Mouse Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide Type 1 Receptor (CALCRL) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx556045

Mouse Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide Type 1 Receptor (CALCRL) ELISA Kit is an ELISA Kit for the in vitro quantitative measurement of Mouse Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide Type 1 Receptor (CALCRL) concentrations in tissue homogenates, cell lysates and other biological fluids.

Target:	Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide Type 1 Receptor (CALCRL)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Tested Applications:	ELISA
Recommended dilutions:	Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Storage:	Shipped at 4 °C. Upon receipt, store the kit according to the storage instruction in the kit's manual.
Validity:	The validity for this kit is 6 months.
Stability:	The stability of the kit is determined by the rate of activity loss. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage conditions. To minimize performance fluctuations, operation procedures and lab conditions should be strictly controlled. It is also strongly suggested that the whole assay is performed by the same user throughout.
UniProt Primary AC:	Q9R1W5 (<u>UniProt, ExPASy</u>)
Gene Symbol:	CALCRL
String:	10090.ENSMUSP00000073875
Test Range:	0.312 ng/ml - 20 ng/ml
Sensitivity:	0.156 ng/ml
Standard Form:	Lyophilized
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Assay Type:	Sandwich
Assay Data:	Quantitative



Sample Type:	Tissue homogenates, cell lysates and other biological fluids.
Assay Principle:	This kit is based on sandwich enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assay technology. An antibody is pre- coated onto a 96-well plate. Standards, test samples, and biotin-conjugated reagent are added to the wells and incubated. The HRP-conjugated reagent is then added, and the whole plate is incubated. Unbound conjugates are removed using wash buffer at each stage. TMB substrate is used to quantify the HRP enzymatic reaction. After TMB substrate is added, only wells that contain sufficient CALCRL will produce a blue coloured product, which then changes to yellow after adding the acidic stop solution. The intensity of the yellow colour is proportional to the CALCRL amount bound on the plate. The Optical Density (OD) is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm in a microplate reader, from which the concentration of CALCRL can be calculated.
Kit Components:	The kit components listed are for reference only. The product manual may differ slightly. The product should be used as stated on the product manual included and delivered together with the product. Pre-coated 96-Well Microplate Standard Standard Standard Diluent Buffer Detection Reagent A Diluent A Diluent B TMB Substrate Stop Solution Plate Sealer
Material Required But	
Not Provided:	Multi and single channel pipettes and sterile pipette tips
	 Squirt bottle or automated microplate washer 1.5 ml tubes Distilled water Absorbent filter papers 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders Microplate reader (wavelength: 450 nm) ELISA Shaker
Reagent Preparation:	 This procedure is provided for reference only. The product manual may differ slightly. The product should be used as stated on the product manual included and delivered together with the product. 1) Standard: Prepare the standard with the recommended volume of Standard Diluent Buffer, to make the standard solution. Then use the Standard Diluent buffer to carry out serial dilutions of the standard solution, as instructed in the Protocol. 2) Wash Buffer: Dilute the concentrated Wash Buffer with distilled water, as instructed in the Protocol. 3) Detection Reagent Preparation: Calculate the total volume of working solution required. Dilute D

Detection Reagent A and Detection Reagent B with Diluent A and Diluent B, respectively, at 1:100.



 Protocol: This procedure is provided for reference only. The product manual may differ slightly. The product should be used as stated on the product manual included and delivered together with the product. Equilibrate the kit components and samples to room temperature (18 - 25 °C) before use. It is recommended to plot a standard curve for each test. 1. Set standard, test sample and control (zero) wells on the pre-coated plate respectively, and then, record their positions. It is recommended to measure each standard and sample at least in duplicate. 2. Add 100 μL of each standard, control and sample into the appropriate wells. Seal the plate with a cover and incubate for 1 h at 37°C. 3. Remove the cover and discard the liquid. 4. Add 100 μl of the detection Reagent A working solution to each well. Seal the plate with a cover and incubate for 1 h at 37°C. 5. Remove the cover and discard the solution. Wash the plate 3 times with 1X Wash Buffer. 6. Add 400 vil of Detection Reagent B working solution into a problem with a cover and incubate for 1 h at 37°C.
 6. Add 100 μL of Detection Reagent B working solution into each well, seal and incubate at 37°C fo 30 min. 7. Discard the solution and wash the plate 5 times with wash buffer as explained in previous step. 8. Aliquot 90 μl of TMB Substrate into each well. Seal the plate with a cover and incubate at 37°C for 10-20 min. Avoid exposure to light. The incubation time is for reference use only, the optimal time should be determined by end user. Do not exceed 30 min. 9. Add 50 μL of Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.
Results Calculation: For calculation, average the O.D.450 duplicate readings for each reference standard and each sample and substract the average control (zero) O.D.450 reading. The standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D.450 of each reference standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of each standard solution (X). The CALCRL concentration of the samples can be interpolated from the standard curve.
Note:This product is for research use only.The range and sensitivity is subject to change. Please contact us for the latest product information.For accurate results, sample concentrations must be diluted to mid-range of the kit. If you require a specific range, please contact us in advance or write your request in your order comments.Please note that our ELISA and CLIA kits are optimised for detection of native samples, rather than recombinant proteins. We are unable to guarantee detection of recombinant proteins, as they may have different sequences or tertiary structures to the native protein.