Human Caldesmon (CALD1) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx051510

Human Caldesmon (CALD1) ELISA Kit is an ELISA Kit for the in vitro quantitative measurement of Human Caldesmon (CALD1) concentrations in tissue homogenates, cell lysates and other biological fluids.

Target:	Caldesmon (CALD1)
Reactivity:	Human
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 at least 6 months. Up to 12 months validity can be provided on request.
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:	Q05682 (<u>UniProt, ExPASy</u>)
Gene Symbol:	CALD1
GenelD:	<u>800</u>
ОМІМ:	<u>114213</u>
NCBI Accession:	NP_004333.1, NM_004342.6, NP_149129.2, NM_033138.3
KEGG:	hsa:800
String:	9606.ENSP00000354826
Test Range:	0.2 ng/ml - 10 ng/ml
Sensitivity:	0.09 ng/ml
Standard Form:	Lyophilized

Datasheet

Version: 2.0.0 Revision date: 07 Oct 2024



Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Assay Type:	Sandwich
Assay Data:	Quantitative
Sample Type:	Tissue homogenates, cell lysates and other biological fluids.
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 Detection Reagent B Diluent A Diluent B Stop Solution Plate Sealer
Material Required But Not Provided:	 37°C incubator 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

Assay Procedure:	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) Set standard, test samples and control wells.
	• 2) Aliquot 100 μl of diluted standard into the standard wells.
	 3) Aliquot 100 μl of Standard Diluent buffer into control (zero) well.
	• 4) Aliquot 100 μ I of diluted samples into the sample wells. Incubate for 1 hr at 37 °C.
	• 5) Aliquot 100 μ I of Detection Reagent A to each well. Incubate for 1 hr at 37 °C.
	• 6) Wash 3 times.
	• 7) Aliquot 100 μ l of Detection Reagent B to each well. Incubate for 90 mins at 37 °C.
	• 8) Wash 5 times.
	 9) Aliquot 90 μl of TMB Substrate to each well. Incubate for 10-20 mins at 37 °C.
	 10) Aliquot 50 μl of Stop Solution. 11) Magazing the OD at 150 μmg
	• 11) Measure the OD at 450 nm.
Assay Precision:	Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): 3 samples with low, medium and high levels
	of Caldesmon (CALD1) were tested 20 times on one plate, respectively.
	Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): 3 samples with low, medium and high levels
	of Caldesmon (CALD1) were tested on 3 different plates, 8 replicates in each plate.
	CV (%) = (Standard Deviation / mean) × 100
	Intra-Assay: CV<10%
	Inter-Assay: CV<10%
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.