Datasheet

Version: 1.0.0 Revision date: 06 Oct 2024



Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 13B / BAFF (TNFSF13B) CLIA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx196334

Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 13B (BAFF/CD257) Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit is a Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) kit against Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 13B (BAFF/CD257).

Target: Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 13B / BAFF (TNFSF13B)

Reactivity: Human

Tested Applications: CLIA

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: Q9Y275 (UniProt, ExPASy)

Gene Symbol: TNFSF13B

GeneID: <u>10673</u>

OMIM: 603969

HGNC: 11929

KEGG: hsa:10673

Ensembl: ENSG00000102524

String: <u>9606.ENSP00000355958</u>

Test Range: 15.6 pg/ml - 1000 pg/ml

Sensitivity: 9.38 pg/ml

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Standard Form: Lyophilized

Detection Method: Chemiluminescent

Assay Type: Sandwich

Assay Data: Quantitative

Sample Type: Serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

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.