## **Datasheet**

Version: 3.0.0 Revision date: 03 Dec 2024



## Human Amyloid Beta 42 (Abeta42) CLIA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx490327

Human Amyloid beta 42 (Abeta42) Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit is a Competitive Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit for use with Serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

Target: Amyloid Beta 42 (Abeta42)

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 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: P05067 (UniProt, ExPASy)

**Test Range:** 3.9 pg/ml - 1000 pg/ml

Sensitivity: < 1.5 pg/ml

Standard Form: Lyophilized

Detection Method: Chemiluminescent

Assay Type: Competitive

Assay Data: Quantitative

**Sample Type:** Serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

1 of 2

Website: www.abbexa.com · Email: info@abbexa.com

## **Datasheet**

Version: 3.0.0 Revision date: 03 Dec 2024



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.



Website: www.abbexa.com · Email: info@abbexa.com