

Human Anti-Myelin Associated Glycoprotein Antibody (Anti-MAG) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.: abx585112

Human Anti-Myelin Associated Glycoprotein Antibody (Anti-MAG) ELISA Kit is an ELISA Kit for the in vitro quantitative measurement of Human Anti-Myelin Associated Glycoprotein Antibody (Anti-MAG) concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

Target:	Anti-Myelin Associated Glycoprotein Antibody (Anti-MAG)
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:	P20916 (UniProt , ExpASY)
KEGG:	hsa:4099
String:	9606.ENSP00000376048
Test Range:	1.56 ng/ml - 100 ng/ml
Sensitivity:	< 0.59 ng/ml
Standard Form:	Lyophilized
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Assay Type:	Indirect
Assay Data:	Quantitative

Datasheet

Version: 1.0.0

Revision date: 11 Feb 2025



Sample Type: Serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

Target Type: Antibody

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.

For Reference Only