

Rat CORT ELISA Kit | CORT elisa kit

Rat CORT (Corticosterone) ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA165750

REACTIVITY
Rat

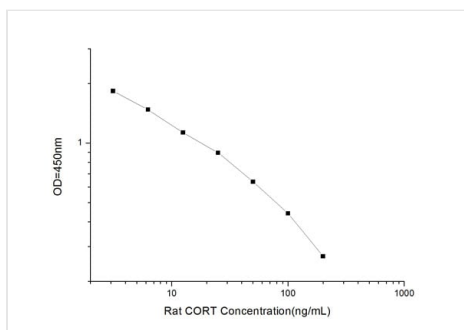
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CORT; Rat CORT (Corticosterone) ELISA Kit; CORT elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Rat
Specificity	This kit recognizes Rat and Chicken CORT in samples. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between CORT and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	105
Assay Type	Competitive
Detection Range	0.39-25ng/mL
Sensitivity	0.24ng/mL
Intra-assay Precision	Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): 3 rat samples with low, mid range and high level CORT were tested 20 times on one plate, respectively.
Inter-assay Precision	Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): 3 rat samples with low, mid range and high level CORT were tested on 3 different plates, 20 replicates in each plate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CORT elisa kit	Principle of the Assay: This ELISA kit uses the Competitive-ELISA principle. The micro ELISA plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with CORT. During the reaction, CORT in the sample or standard competes with a fixed amount of CORT on the solid phase supporter for sites on the Biotinylated Detection Ab specific to CORT. Excess conjugate and unbound sample or standard are washed from the plate, and Avidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) are added to each microplate well and incubated. Then a TMB substrate solution is added to each well. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of stop solution and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm +/- 2 nm. The concentration of CORT in the samples is then determined by comparing the OD of the samples to the standard curve. Background/Introduction: Corticosterone, also known as 17-deoxycortisol, it is a steroid hormone secreted by the outer layer, or cortex, of the adrenal gland. Classed as a glucocorticoid, corticosterone helps regulate the conversion of amino acids into carbohydrates and glycogen by the liver, and helps stimulate glycogen formation in the tissues [1]. Corticosterone is similar in structure, although somewhat less potent, than the other glucocorticoids cortisol and cortisone. It is produced in response to stimulation by the pituitary substance adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). In some species, but not in humans, corticosterone is the predominant glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal. It is a precursor in the synthesis of aldosterone, another adrenal cortical steroid. The increase in corticosterone is linked to anxiety relief. This finding depends on the time at which the administration of corticosterone took place as compared to when the fear conditioning took place, corticosterone can either facilitate or interrupt conditioned fear [2].
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	311893369
NCBI GeneID	1325
NCBI Accession #	NP_001293.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001302.4
UniProt Accession #	O00230; Q5T6G0; Q6UX11
Molecular Weight	11,532 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	cortistatin preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cortistatin
NCBI Official Symbol	CORT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CST-14; CST-17; CST-29
NCBI Protein Information	cortistatin; cortistatin-14; cortistatin-17; cortistatin-29; prepro-cortistatin; preprocortistatin
UniProt Protein Name	Cortistatin
UniProt Gene Name	CORT
UniProt Entry Name	CORT_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.