

Human 2,3-Disphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) ELISA Kit | 2,3-DPG elisa kit

Human 2,3-Disphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA331027

REACTIVITY
Human

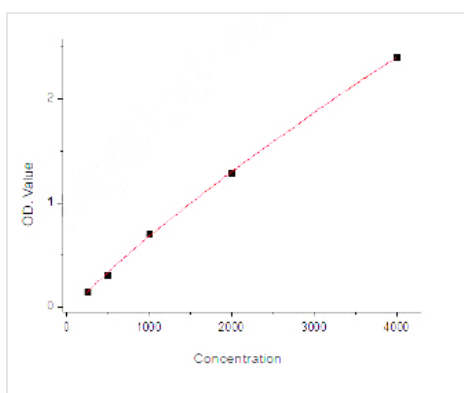
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

2; 3-Disphosphoglycerate (2; 3-DPG); Human 2; 3-DPG) ELISA Kit; 3DPG; 3-DPG elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Assay Type	Sandwich
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for 2,3-DPG elisa kit

Principle of the Assay: Human 2,3-Disphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate 2,3-DPG in samples. An antibody specific for 2,3-DPG has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any 2,3-DPG present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, HRP-Conjugated Human 2,3-DPG detection antibody is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound HRP reagent, a Chromogen solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of 2,3-DPG bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Background/Introduction: 2,3-Disphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG), also known as 2,3-Bisphosphoglycerate (BPG), promotes hemoglobin transition from a high-oxygen-affinity state to a low-oxygen-affinity state. The 2,3-DPG binds to the central compartment of the hemoglobin tetramer, changing its conformation and shifting the oxygen dissociation curve to the right. The deficiency is created by ineffective bisphosphoglyceratemutase (BPGM), a red cell enzyme of the early glycolytic pathway that converts 1,3-BPG to 2,3-BPG. Mutations of BPGM are extremely rare and are typically autosomal recessive.

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.

