

Human Pepsin (PG) ELISA Kit | PG elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331412

REACTIVITY
Human

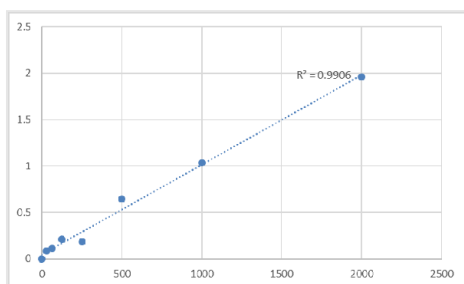
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Pepsin (PG); Human Pepsin (PG) ELISA Kit; PG elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Pepsin (PG) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PG. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PG and analogues was observed.
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Pepsin (PG) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PG elisa kit	Description: This Human Pepsin (PG) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PG in samples. An antibody specific for PG has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PG present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PG is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of PG bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Pepsin is an enzyme that whose precursor form (pepsinogen) is released by the chief cells in the stomach and that degrades food proteins into peptides. Pepsin was discovered in 1836 by Theodor Schwann who also coined this enzyme's name from the Greek word pepsis, meaning digestion (peptin: to digest). It was the first animal enzyme to be discovered, and, in 1929, it became one of the first enzymes to be crystallized, by John H. Northrop. Pepsin is a digestive protease. Pepsin functions best in acidic environments and is often found in an acidic environment, particularly those with a pH of 1.5 to 2. Pepsin denatures if the pH is more than 5.0. Pepsins should be stored at very cold temperatures (between -20 degree C and -80 degree C) to prevent autolysis (self-cleavage). Autolysis may also be prevented by storage of pepsins at pH 11 or by using modified pepsins (e.g., by reductive methylation). When the pH is adjusted back to 6.0 activity returns.
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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.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/pepsin-pg/331412>