

Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) ELISA Kit | PAP elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331472

REACTIVITY
Human

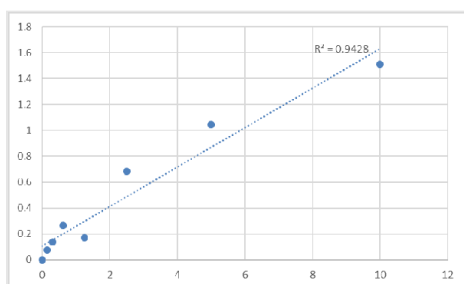
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP); Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) ELISA Kit; PAP elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human PAP. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human PAP and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	386
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 Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PAP elisa kit	Description: This Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate PAP in samples. An antibody specific for PAP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any PAP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for PAP 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 PAP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) is an enzyme produced by the prostate. It may be found in increased amounts in men who have prostate cancer or other diseases. The highest levels of acid phosphatase are found in metastasized prostate cancer. Diseases of the bone, such as Paget's disease or hyperparathyroidism, diseases of blood cells, such as sickle-cell disease or multiple myeloma or lysosomal storage diseases, such as Gaucher's disease, will show moderately increased levels. Certain medications can cause temporary increases or decreases in acid phosphatase levels. Manipulation of the prostate gland through massage, biopsy or rectal exam before a test may increase the level. Its physiological function may be associated with the liquefaction process of semen.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	130730
NCBI GeneID	55
UniProt Accession #	P15309
NCBI Official Full Name	Prostatic acid phosphatase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	acid phosphatase, prostate
NCBI Official Symbol	ACPP
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ACP3; 5'-NT; ACP-3
NCBI Protein Information	prostatic acid phosphatase
UniProt Protein Name	Prostatic acid phosphatase
UniProt Gene Name	ACPP
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PAP; 5'-NT; TMPase
UniProt Entry Name	PPAP_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.