

Dog Osteopontin ELISA Kit | SPP1 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA76819

REACTIVITY
Dog

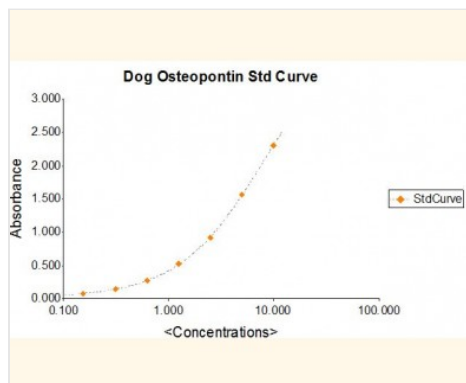
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Osteopontin; Dog Osteopontin ELISA Kit; SPP1 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Dog
Specificity	Two retrospective studies with 398 and 138 stool specimens were performed to compare the Norovirus ELISA with another commercially available ELISA.
Sequence Length	300
Samples	Stool Specimens
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SPP1 elisa kit

Intended Uses: The Norovirus ELISA is an enzyme immunoassay for the direct detection of Norovirus specific antigens in stool specimens. For Research Use Only..

Principle of the Assay: Norovirus antigens from stool specimens and the positive control react with polyclonal anti-Norovirus antibodies coated on the solid phase of the microplate. After incubation non-bound material is removed by a washing step. Subsequently bound antigens specifically react with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labeled polyclonal anti-Norovirus antibodies during a second incubation period. Unbound conjugate is removed by a washing step. HRP converts the subsequently added colourless chromogenic substrate solution (TMB / H₂O₂) into a blue product. The enzyme reaction is terminated by sulphuric acid dispensed into the wells turning the solution from blue to yellow. The optical density (OD) of the solution read at 450 / >= 620 nm is directly proportional to the specifically bound amount of Norovirus antigens. By means of the calculated cut-off value, results are interpreted either as positive or negative!!

Background/Introduction: Noroviruses belong to the family Caliciviridae, single stranded RNA viruses of 30-40 nm in size characterized by a typical cup-shaped capsid. Within the genus Norovirus the two human pathogenic genogroups GGI and GGII have been identified. GGI and GGII strains can be further subclassified into at least 15 and 18 genotypes resp. The genetic heterogeneity of Noroviruses causes distinct capsid protein divergences between different genogroups (about 60%) as well as between different genotypes within one genogroup (about 20-30%). Since 1994 genotype GGII.4 is predominantly circulating. Noroviruses are very resistant to environmental conditions and highly contagious. The infection is transmitted by direct contact to already infected people either by faecal-oral transmission or by ingestion of aerosols from vomit or by contaminated food, drinking water or objects. After a short, 10-50 hours lasting incubation time fulminant diarrhea and often vomiting develop as the characteristic symptoms. The infection is usually self-limiting and symptoms disappear after 2-3 days. Norovirus infections are characterized by seasonal fluctuations with a climax during the winter months. They are considered as the most common cause of non-bacterial gastroenteritis outbreaks worldwide, but may also be responsible for single cases of viral gastroenteritis. The high sequence variability of the capsid proteins circumvents the production of protective antibodies and hampers detection. Methods like PCR (usually as "Real time Reverse Transcriptase PCR-Rt RT-PCR) and enzyme immunoassay are commonly used for laboratory detection.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	189405
NCBI GeneID	6696
NCBI Official Full Name	osteopontin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	secreted phosphoprotein 1
NCBI Official Symbol	SPP1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	OPN; BNSP; BSP1; ETA-1
NCBI Protein Information	osteopontin

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/dog-elisa-kits/osteopontin/76819>