

Human PDGF-AA Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0270

Applications

ELISA

Synonyms PDGF-AA

Kit components & Storage

| Title | Specifications | Storage |
|---|----------------|---|
| Human PDGF-AA Capture Antibody | 1 vial, 100 µg | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Human PDGF-AA Detection Antibody (Biotin) | 1 vial, 50 µL | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

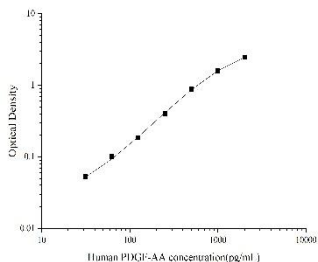
Product Information

| Items | | Characteristic (E-KAB-0270) | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|---|
| | | Human PDGF-AA Capture Antibody | Human PDGF-AA Detection Antibody (Biotin) |
| Immunogen Information | Immunogen | Recombinant Human PDGF-AA protein | Recombinant Human PDGF-AA protein |
| | Swissprot | P04085 | |
| Product details | Reactivity | Human | Human |
| | Host | Goat | Goat |
| | Conjugation | Unconjugated | Biotin |
| | Concentration | 0.5 mg/mL | / |
| | Buffer | PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4 | PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.4 |
| | Purify | Antigen Affinity | Antigen Affinity |
| | Specificity | Detects Human PDGF-AA in ELISAs. | |

For Research Use Only

Applications

Human PDGF-AA Sandwich ELISA Assay

| | Recommended Concentration/Dilution | Reagent | Images |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| ELISA Capture | 0.5-4 µg/mL | Human PDGF-AA Capture Antibody |  |
| ELISA Detection | 1:1000-1:10000 | Human PDGF-AA Detection Antibody (Biotin) | |

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family. The four members of this family are mitogenic factors for cells of mesenchymal origin and are characterized by a motif of eight cysteines. This gene product can exist either as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with the platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide, where the dimers are connected by disulfide bonds. Studies using knockout mice have shown cellular defects in oligodendrocytes, alveolar smooth muscle cells, and Leydig cells in the testis; knockout mice die either as embryos or shortly after birth. Two splice variants have been identified for this gene.

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