Elabscience®

Human TSH Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0140	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	Thyrotropin		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human TSH Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µ g	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human TSH Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0140)		
		Human TSH Contum Antihody	Human TSH Detection Antibody	
		Human TSH Capture Antibody	(Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Native Protein	Native Protein	
Information	Swissprot	P01222		
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human	
	Host	Mouse	Mouse	
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin	
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/	
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%	
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH	
			7.4	
	Purify	Protein A	Protein A	
	Specificity	Detects Human TSH in ELISAs.		

For Research Use Only

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Applications

Human TSH Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Human TSH Capture Antibody	
Capture			
ELISA	1:1000-1:10000	Human TSH Detection Antibody	al Den
Detection		(Biotin)	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

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

Background

The four human glycoprotein hormones chorionic gonadotropin (CG), luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) are dimers consisting of alpha and beta subunits that are associated noncovalently. The alpha subunits of these hormones are identical, however, their beta chains are unique and confer biological specificity. Thyroid stimulating hormone functions in the control of thyroid structure and metabolism. The protein encoded by this gene is the beta subunit of thyroid stimulating hormone. Mutations in this gene are associated with congenital central and secondary hypothyroidism and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.