

Human I-PTH Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0146	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	iPTH, Intact Parathyroid Hormone, Parathormone, Parathyrin		

Kit components & Storage

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

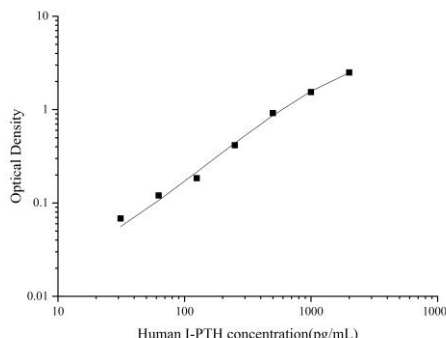
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0146)	
		Human I-PTH Capture Antibody	Human I-PTH Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human I-PTH protein	Recombinant Human I-PTH protein
	Swissprot	P01270	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/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	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Human I-PTH in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human I-PTH Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4µg/mL	Human I-PTH Capture Antibody	 <p>The graph is a log-log plot. The y-axis is labeled 'Optical Density' and ranges from 0.01 to 10. The x-axis is labeled 'Human I-PTH concentration(pg/mL)' and ranges from 10 to 10000. There are seven data points plotted as black squares, connected by a solid line. The points show a clear upward trend, indicating a positive correlation between the concentration of Human I-PTH and the resulting optical density.</p>
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human I-PTH Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

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

Background

This gene encodes a member of the parathyroid family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate a protein that binds to the parathyroid hormone/parathyroid hormone-related peptide receptor and regulates blood calcium and phosphate levels. Excess production of the encoded protein, known as hyperparathyroidism, can result in hypercalcemia and kidney stones. On the other hand, defective processing of the encoded protein may lead to hypoparathyroidism, which can result in hypocalcemia and numbness. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.