

DATASHEET

Abbexa Ltd, Innovation Centre, Cambridge Science Park, Cambridge, CB4 0EY, UK Telephone: +44 (0) 1223 755950 - Fax: +44 (0) 1223 755951 - E-Mail: info@abbexa.com

Human N-acyl-phosphatidylethanolamine-hydrolyzing phospholipase D (NAPEPLD) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx385192



Human NAPEPLD ELISA Kit is an ELISA Kit against NAPEPLD.

Target: NAPEPLD

Reactivity: Human

Tested Applications: ELISA

Recommended dilutions: Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Test Range: 78 pg/ml - 5000 pg/ml

Sensitivity: < 32 pg/ml

Validity: 12 months.

Storage: Store at 4 °C upon receipt.

Stability: The stability of the kit is determined by the rate of activity loss. The loss rate is less than 5% within

the expiration date under appropriate storage conditions. To minimize performance fluctuations, operation procedures and lab conditions should be strictly controlled. It is also strongly suggested

that the whole assay is performed by the same user throughout.

Swiss Prot: Q6IQ20

GeneID: 222236

Gene Symbol: NAPEPLD

OMIM: 612334

HGNC: 21683



DATASHEET

Abbexa Ltd, Innovation Centre, Cambridge Science Park, Cambridge, CB4 0EY, UK Telephone: +44 (0) 1223 755950 - Fax: +44 (0) 1223 755951 - E-Mail: info@abbexa.com

Ensembl: ENSG00000161048

Standard Form: Lyophilized

ELISA Detection: Colorimetric

ELISA Type: Sandwich

ELISA Data: Quantitative

Sample Type: Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates, cell lysates, cell culture supernatants and other biological

fluids.

Note: This product is for research use only.

The range and sensitivity is subject to change. Please contact us for the latest product information. For accurate results, sample concentrations must be diluted to mid-range of the kit. If you require a

specific range, please contact us in advance or write your request in your order comments.

Please note that our ELISA and CLIA kits are optimised for detection of native samples, rather than recombinant proteins. We are unable to guarantee detection of recombinant proteins, as they may

have different sequences or tertiary structures to the native protein.