

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 Protein CBFA2T2 (CBFA2T2) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.: abx386306



Human Core Binding Factor Alpha Subunit 2 Translocated To 2 (CBFa2T2) ELISA Kit is an ELISA kit against Core Binding Factor Alpha Subunit 2 Translocated To 2 (CBFa2T2).

Target:	Core Binding Factor Alpha Subunit 2 Translocated To 2 (CBFa2T2)
Reactivity:	Human
Tested Applications:	ELISA
Recommended dilutions:	Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Test Range:	0.313 ng/ml - 20 ng/ml
Sensitivity:	< 0.19 ng/ml
Validity:	The validity for this kit is 6 months.
Storage:	Store at 2°C to 8°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:	O43439
GeneID:	9139
Gene Symbol:	CBFA2T2
OMIM:	603672
HGNC:	1536

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: ENSG00000078699

Standard Form: Lyophilized

ELISA Detection: Colorimetric

ELISA Type: Sandwich

ELISA Data: Quantitative

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.