Human E-Selectin ELISA kit

Product Code	CSB-E04540h
Abbreviation	SELE
Protein Biological Process 1	Cell Adhesion
Target Name	selectin E
Uniprot No.	P16581
Alias	RP1-117P20.2, CD62E, ELAM, ELAM1, ESEL, LECAM2, endothelial adhesion molecule 1|leukocyte endothelial cell adhesion molecule 2
Product Type	ELISA Kit
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Protein Biological Process 3	Cell adhesion
Sample Types	serum, plasma, tissue homogenates
Detection Range	0.312 ng/mL-20 ng/mL
Sensitivity	0.078 ng/mL
Assay Time	1-5h
Sample Volume	50-100ul
Detection Wavelength	450 nm
Lead Time	3-5 working days after you place the order, and it takes another 3-5 days for delivery via DHL or FedEx.
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	SELE
Tag Info	quantitative
Protein Description	Sandwich

Description

The human SELE ELISA kit is a solid-phase immunoassay specially designed to quantitatively measure human SELE in serum, plasma, or homogenates. It is based on the Sandwich-ELISA mechanism. SELE in the sample is bound to the capture antibody immobilized on the 96-well strip plate and then sandwiched with the biotinylated SELE antibody. After the addition of HRP-avidin and TMB substrate, the solution in the wells turns blue. The color reaction is stopped by adding the stop solution into the wells, and the color changes from blue to yellow. The color intensity is positively proportional to the SELE bound in the initial step. The SELE concentration can be calculated according to the standard curve. This kit is tested with high sensitivity and strong specificity.

SELE is a glycoprotein expressed on inflamed vascular endothelial cells in

	response to the inflammatory cytokines TNF-α and IL-1β. It mediates leukocyte rolling and vascular adhesion through interaction with carbohydrate ligands and thus is involved in the recruitment of neutrophils, monocytes, and T cells to inflammatory foci. Many studies have shown that endothelial cell SELE plays an important role in mediating cell-cell interactions between tumor cells and endothelial monolayers during tumor metastasis. SELE-mediated adhesion of circulating tumor cells to vascular endothelial cells (CTCs) initiates CTC extravasation at a distant site and is hence a critical step of the metastatic cascade.
Target Details	This protein is found in cytokine-stimulated endothelial cells and is thought to be responsible for the accumulation of blood leukocytes at sites of inflammation by mediating the adhesion of cells to the vascular lining. It exhibits structural features such as the presence of lectin- and EGF-like domains followed by short consensus repeat (SCR) domains that contain 6 conserved cysteine residues. These proteins are part of the selectin family of cell adhesion molecules. Adhesion molecules participate in the interaction between leukocytes and the endothelium and appear to be involved in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.
Product Precision	
Linearity	
Recovery	
Typical	
Msds	{"0":{"fileurl":"https://www.cusabio.com/uploadfile/msds/MSDS CSB-E04540h.pdf","filename":"MSDS"}}