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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Human Nerve growth factor,NGF ELISA kit

Product Code	CSB-E04683h
Abbreviation	NGF
Uniprot No.	P01138
Product Type	ELISA Kit
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Sample Types	serum, plasma, cell culture supernates, tissue homogenates, cell lysates.
Detection Range	6.86 pg/ml-5000 pg/ml.
Sensitivity	6.86 pg/ml.
Assay Time	1-5h
Sample Volume	50-100ul
Detection Wavelength	450 nm
Lead Time	3-5 working days
Research Area	Neuroscience
Gene Names	NGF
Tag Info	quantitative
Protein Description	Sandwich

Description

The HumanNGF ELISA kit is designed for the detection and quantification of human NGF in serum, plasma, cell culture supernates, tissue homogenates, and cell lysates. Many performances including specificity, sensitivity, precision, linearity, and recovery of this kit, have been rigorously tested. More validation information is elucidated in the product instructions. The NGF in the sample or standard is immobilized on the pre-coated NGF antibody and then sandwiched by Biotin-conjugated NGF antibody. The forming Ag-Ab-Ag immune complex is labeled by HRP-avidin and develops a color reaction upon adding TMB substrate solution. The color intensity is positively correlated to the amount of NGF bound in the initial step and can be measured at 450 nm via a microplate reader.

NGF is a neurotrophic factor essential for the growth, differentiation, and survival of sympathetic and sensory afferent neurons during development. It contributes to neuronal phenotype by regulating axonal guidance, gene transcription, neurotransmitter release, and synaptic plasticity. Numerous studies have shown that NGF plays a pivotal role in the modulation of nociception in adulthood. There are two receptors for NGF: p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR) and tropomyosin receptor kinase A (TrkA). A study demonstrated that NGF-TrkA signaling-mediated communication between osteoblasts and sensory nerves is essential for load-induced bone formation in mice.