



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 Cell Cycle And Apoptosis Regulator 2 / KIAA1967 (CCAR2) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx386324



Human Cell Division Cycle And Apoptosis Regulator 2 (CCAR2) ELISA Kit is an ELISA kit against Cell Division Cycle And Apoptosis Regulator 2 (CCAR2).

Target: Cell Division Cycle And Apoptosis Regulator 2 (CCAR2)

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: Q8N163

GeneID: <u>57805</u>

Gene Symbol: CCAR2

OMIM: <u>607359</u>



## **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

**HGNC**: 23360

**Ensembl:** ENSG00000158941

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.