ELISA kit for the detection of Intrinsic Factor in the research laboratory

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55R-ORG647

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ELISA kit for the detection of Intrinsic Factor in the research laboratory

More information

Name:	ELISA kit for the detection of Intrinsic Factor in the research laboratory
Product group:	Kits
Product Number:	ABCA0131244
Price	Please Enquire
Quantity:	96 Test(s)
Type of Kit:	ELISA
Non Confirming product:	replace the product at no cost.

Fitzgerald [2]

Send to purchaser [3] [4]

Description:

Biermer´s anaemia or pernicious anaemia is the most common cause of vitamin B12 deficiency in Western populations showing the classical features of megaloblastic anaemia (i.e. morphologic and functional abnormalities of the blood cells and marrow precursors related to impairment of DNA synthesis). It is characterised by a gastric mucosal defect that decreases the synthesis of intrinsic factor and the occurence of autoantibodies to gastric parietal cells and to intrinsic factor. Human intrinsic factor is a glycoprotein that is exclusively produced by gastric parietal cells. It plays an essential role in the absorption and transport of vitamin B12 across the small intestine. Two types of intrinsic factor autoantibodies exist. Type I antibodies block the cobalamin binding site on the intrinsic factor molecule, preventing uptake of the vitamin. Type II antibodies block a different site of the intrinsic factor molecule that is involved in binding of the intrinsic factorcobalamincomplex to ileal receptors. Both types of antibodies have the same pathological effect, i.e. preventing cobalamin resorption by ileal receptors. Serum intrinsic

factor autoantibodies can be detected in 50 to 70% of pernicious anaemia patients and are highly specific for Biermer´s anaemia with no reported single true positive in a healthy control.

Application	
Applications:	ELISA
Application notes:	Optimal conditions to be determined by end-user
Research area:	Metabolism Nutrition

Components				
Component	Concentration	Description	Volume	Cap Color
Notes	Human recombinant intrinsic factor is bound to microwells. Antibodies to this antigen, if present in diluted serum, bind in the microwells. Washing of the microwells removes unbound serum antibodies. Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated antihuman IgG immunologically bind to the bound patient antibodies forming a conjugate/antibody/antigen complex. Washing of the microwells removes unbound conjugate. An enzyme substrate in the presence of bound conjugate hydrolyzes to form a blue color. The addition of an acid stops the reaction forming a yellow endproduct. The intensity of this yellow color is measured photometrically at 450 nm. The amount of colour is directly proportional to the concentration of IgG antibodies present in the original sample.			

Product Information	
Storage:	Store at 2-8 deg C

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