## **Datasheet**

Version: 4.0.0 Revision date: 03 Nov 2025



## Human Anti-High Mobility Group Protein B1 (Anti-HMGB1) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx574250

Human HMGB1 ELISA Kit is an ELISA kit for the in vitro quantitative measurement of antibodies against HMGB1.

Target: Anti-High Mobility Group Protein B1 (HMGB1)

Research Area: Infection Immunity

Reactivity: Human

Tested Applications: ELISA

Recommended dilutions: Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Upon receipt, store the kit according to the storage instruction in the kit's manual.

Shelf Life: The validity for this kit is at least 6 months. Up to 12 months validity can be provided on request.

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.

UniProt Primary AC: P09429 (<u>UniProt, ExPASy</u>)

GabiPD GreenCard: HMGB1

Gene Symbol: 3146

GenelD: hsa:3146

Ensembl: ENSG00000189403

String: <u>9606.ENSP00000345347</u>

Test Range: 3.12 ng/ml - 200 ng/ml

Standard Form: Lyophilized

**Detection Method:** Colorimetric

Assay Type: Sandwich

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Assay Data: Quantitative

**Sample Type:** Serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

Note: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR

THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES.

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 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.