## **Datasheet**

Version: 4.0.0 Revision date: 05 Oct 2025



# Pig L-Lactate Dehydrogenase A Chain (LDHA) ELISA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx361366

Pig L-Lactate Dehydrogenase A Chain (LDHA) ELISA Kit is an ELISA Kit for the in vitro quantitative measurement of Pig LDHA concentrations in serum, plasma, tissue homogenates, cell lysates, cell culture supernatants and other biological fluids.

Target: L-Lactate Dehydrogenase A Chain (LDHA)

Research Area: Enzymes and Kinases, Metabolism, Cardiovascular Biology, Hepatology

Reactivity: Pig

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.

Validity: 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: P00339 (UniProt, ExPASy)

Gene Symbol: LDHA

String: <u>9823.ENSSSCP00000014202</u>

Test Range: 1.56 ng/ml - 100 ng/ml

Sensitivity: 0.57 ng/ml

Standard Form: Lyophilized

**Detection Method:** Colorimetric

Assay Type: Sandwich

Assay Data: Quantitative

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Sample Type: Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates, cell lysates, cell culture supernatants and other biological

fluids.

**Kit Components:** The kit components listed are for reference only. The product manual may differ slightly. The

product should be used as stated on the product manual included and delivered together with

the product.

Pre-coated 96-Well Microplate

Standard

· Standard Diluent Buffer

Wash Buffer

· Detection Reagent A

· Detection Reagent B

Diluent A

Diluent B

TMB Substrate

Stop Solution

Plate Sealer

Material Required But Not

37°C incubator

Provided:

Multi and single channel pipettes and sterile pipette tips

Squirt bottle or automated microplate washer

1.5 ml tubes

· Distilled water

Absorbent filter papers

• 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders

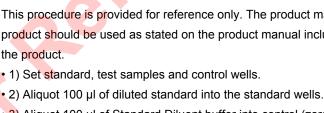
Microplate reader (wavelength: 450 nm)

ELISA Shaker

**Assay Procedure:** 

This procedure is provided for reference only. The product manual may differ slightly. The product should be used as stated on the product manual included and delivered together with the product.

- 4) Aliquot 100 µl of diluted samples into the sample wells. Incubate for 1 hr at 37 °C.
- 5) Aliquot 100 µl of Detection Reagent A to each well. Incubate for 1 hr at 37 °C.
- 6) Wash 3 times.
- 7) Aliquot 100 µl of Detection Reagent B to each well. Incubate for 30 mins at 37 °C.
- · 8) Wash 5 times.
- 9) Aliquot 90 µl of TMB Substrate to each well. Incubate for 10-20 mins at 37 °C.
- 10) Aliquot 50 µl of Stop Solution.
- 11) Measure the OD at 450 nm.



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## **Assay Precision:**

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): 3 samples with low, medium and high levels of LDHA were tested 20 times on one plate, respectively.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): 3 samples with low, medium and high levels

of LDHA were tested on 3 different plates, 8 replicates in each plate.

CV (%) = (Standard Deviation / mean) × 100

Intra-Assay: CV<10% Inter-Assay: CV<10%

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.

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