Datasheet

Version: 3.0.0 Revision date: 02 Jul 2025



Human Sclerostin (SOST) CLIA Kit

Catalogue No.:abx195393

Human Sclerostin (SOST) Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit is a Sandwich Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit for use with Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates and other biological fluids.

Target: Sclerostin (SOST)

Reactivity: Human

Tested Applications: CLIA

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: Q9BQB4 (UniProt, ExPASy)

GeneID: <u>50964</u>

OMIM: 122860

HGNC: 13771

Ensembl: ENSG00000167941

String: 9606.ENSP00000301691

Test Range: 0.312 ng/ml - 20 ng/ml

Sensitivity: < 0.113 ng/ml

Standard Form: Lyophilized

Detection Method: Chemiluminescent

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Assay Type: Sandwich

Assay Data: Quantitative

Sample Type: Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates 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 prote<mark>in</mark>



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