

Human Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Mer (MERTK) CLIA Kit

Catalogue No.: abx494566

Human Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Mer (MERTK) Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit is a Sandwich Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit for use with Tissue homogenates, cell lysates and other biological fluids.

Target:	Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Mer (MERTK)
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:	Q12866 (UniProt , ExPASy)
Gene Symbol:	MERTK
GeneID:	10461
OMIM:	604705
NCBI Accession:	NP_006334.2
HGNC:	7027
KEGG:	hsa:10461
Ensembl:	ENSG00000153208
String:	9606.ENSP00000295408
Test Range:	0.312 ng/ml - 20 ng/ml

Datasheet

Version: 3.0.0
Revision date: 27 Mar 2025



Sensitivity: < 0.113 ng/ml

Standard Form: Lyophilized

Detection Method: Chemiluminescent

Assay Type: Sandwich

Assay Data: Quantitative

Sample Type: Tissue homogenates, cell lysates 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.