

Rat Kit Ligand (KITLG) CLIA Kit

Catalogue No.: abx491065

Rat Kit Ligand (KITLG) Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit is a Sandwich Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA) Kit for use with Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates, cell lysates, cell culture supernates and other biological fluids.

Target: Kit Ligand (KITLG)

Research Area: Immunology, Hematology

Reactivity: Rat

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: P21581 ([UniProt](#), [ExpASY](#))

Gene Symbol: KITLG

KEGG: rno:60427

String: [10116.ENSRNOP00000008471](#)

Test Range: 15.62 pg/ml - 1000 pg/ml

Sensitivity: < 6.3 pg/ml

Standard Form: Lyophilized

Detection Method: Chemiluminescent

Assay Type: Sandwich

Datasheet

Version: 3.0.0

Revision date: 08 Oct 2025



Assay Data: Quantitative

Sample Type: Serum, plasma, tissue homogenates, cell lysates, cell culture supernatants 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.

For Reference Only