

Chloride Assay Kit ab83372

[3 References](#) [2 图像](#)

概述

产品名称	Chloride Assay试剂盒
检测方法	Colorimetric
样品类型	Cell culture supernatant, Urine, Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids, Tissue Extracts
检测类型	Quantitative
灵敏度	> 0.4 mM
范围	20 nmol/well - 120 nmol/well
检测时间	0h 20m
产品概述	<p>Abcam's Chloride Assay Kit provides a quick, simple method for quantification of Chloride in a variety of biological samples. Blood and urine can be used directly after dilution with water. The assay is based upon the competition of Hg^{2+} and Fe^{2+} for TPTZ. The preferred Hg-TPTZ adduct exhibits no color. In the presence of Chloride, Hg^{2+} forms HgCl_2 freeing up TPTZ which then binds the available Fe^{2+} giving a very intense absorbance with a $\lambda_{\text{max}} \sim 620\text{nm}$. The assay is linear in the range 20 to 120 nmol Chloride/well with detection sensitivity ~ 0.4 mM chloride. Visit our FAQs page for tips and troubleshooting.</p>
说明	<p>This product is manufactured by BioVision, an Abcam company and was previously called K530 Chloride Colorimetric Assay Kit. K530-100 is the same size as the 100 test size of ab83372.</p> <p>Chloride is the anionic form of chlorine. It is the most common of the anions found in living organisms. Chloride ions play a variety of important physiological roles. Chloride channels are found in a variety of cells and are responsible for setting resting cell membrane potential and regulating cell volume. In the nervous system, the action of glycine and GABA are related to chloride levels in specific neurons. Chloride is also instrumental in maintaining the acid-base balance in blood. The kidneys are instrumental in closely regulating serum chloride levels. There are a number of pathologies associated with defective chloride transport; the most well-known being Cystic Fibrosis, caused by a mutation in CFTR a membrane chloride transporter.</p>
平台	Microplate reader

性能

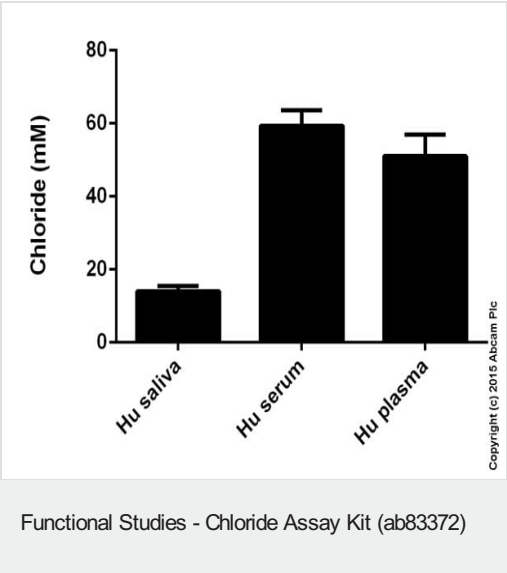
存放说明 Store at room temperature. Please refer to protocols.

组件	100 tests
Chloride Reagent	1 x 15ml
Chloride Standard	1 vial

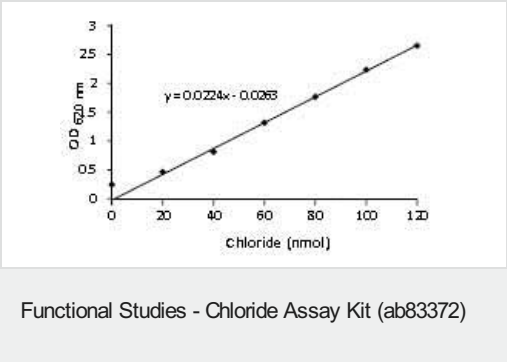
相关性

Chloride is the anionic form of chlorine. It is the most common of the anions found in living organisms. Chloride ions play a variety of important physiological roles. Chloride channels are found in a variety of cells and are responsible for setting resting cell membrane potential and regulating cell volume. In the nervous system, the action of glycine and GABA are related to chloride levels in specific neurons. Chloride is also instrumental in maintaining the acid-base balance in blood. The kidneys are instrumental in closely regulating serum chloride levels. There are a number of pathologies associated with defective chloride transport; the most well-known being Cystic Fibrosis, caused by a mutation in CFTR a membrane chloride transporter.

图片



Chloride measured in biological fluids. Samples were diluted 3-27 fold.



Chloride Standard Curve: Assays were performed following the kit protocol.

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