ARG83077
Riemerella ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83077 Riemerella ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the qualitative of Riemerella in animal serum.
Tested Reactivity	Turkey
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Riemerella
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Detection Range	Cut - off
Sample Type	Serum
Sample Volume	100 µl
Precision	Intra-Assay CV: less than 5 % Inter-Assay CV: less than 4 %
Alternate Names	Riemerella, Pasteurella anatipestifer, Flavobacterium anatipestifer, Moraxella anatipestifer, Neisseria anatipestifer, Haemophilus anatipestifer, Pasteurella piscicida, Flavobacterium piscicida, Moraxella piscicida, Neisseria piscicida, Haemophilus piscicida,

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~2 hour

Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Background	Riemerella is a genus of gram-negative bacteria belonging to the family Flavobacteriaceae. The genus was named after the German bacteriologist, Hans Riemer, who first isolated these bacteria in 1953 from the respiratory tract of ducks.
Function	Riemerella bacteria are mostly found in animals, particularly birds, and are known to cause various diseases in these animals, such as septicemia, pneumonia, and conjunctivitis. Riemerella infections can be particularly devastating in poultry and game birds, causing significant economic losses to the poultry industry. There are currently four recognized species of Riemerella: R. anatipestifer, R. columbina, R. ornithinolytica, and R. pisciodora. Among these, R. anatipestifer is the most well-known and is considered the primary pathogen of the genus. Riemerella bacteria are of great interest to researchers

due to their ability to cause diseases in animals, and their potential as models for understanding the molecular basis of bacterial pathogenesis. Additionally, they may have potential biotechnological applications, such as the production of enzymes and biopolymers.