Direct Bilirubin (DBIL) Colorimetric Assay Kit

Cat No: HR3BC1285

For research use only

Overview

Detection Method	Colorimetric method
Storage	2-8?
Instrument	Microplate reader (565 nm)
Assay Time	35 min
Validity	6
Assay Type	Quantitative
Sample Type	Animal serum
Synonyms	DBIL
Instrument	Microplate reader (565 nm)
Detection Principle	Bilirubin is one of the important components of bile. It is the degradation product of hemoglobin in various heme proteins under the action of a series of enzymes. It is important to the digestion and absorption of lipids and the formation of yellow distemper. Bilirubin comes in two forms: water-soluble and water-insoluble. Bilirubin has powerful antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and autoimmune properties. The concentration of bilirubin in human body is related to sex, drug intake, age and so on. Low serum bilirubin is directly related to diabetes, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease and other pathological states. However, high bilirubin is indicative of hemolysis, jaundice, Gilbert syndrome, hepatitis, drug toxicity, and possible bile duct obstruction.
Reagents	
Labware	Micropipettor, Vortex mixer, Centrifuge
Size	96T
Sensitivity	0.6 ?mol/L
Detection Range	0.6-50 ?mol/L
Recovery Rate	100