



# Cotinine ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KA0930

96 assays

Version: 08

Intended for research use only

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## **Introduction**

### **Intended Use**

The Cotinine ELISA Kit is intended for the measurement of Cotinine in serum, urine or saliva.

### **Background**

Exposure to tobacco smoke can be detected by measuring nicotine and its metabolites. Nicotine has a short half-life and is not used as a marker for tobacco smoke exposure. Cotinine due to its longer half-life has been used in research as a reliable marker for smoking status and smoking cessation studies. The Cotinine ELISA Kit is designed for the detection Cotinine in serum and urine. It can also be adapted for other fluids.

### **Principle of the Assay**

The Cotinine ELISA Kit is a solid phase competitive ELISA. The samples and Cotinine enzyme conjugate are added to the wells coated with anti-Cotinine antibody. Cotinine in the samples competes with a Cotinine enzyme (HRP) conjugate for binding sites. Unbound Cotinine and Cotinine enzyme conjugate is washed off by washing step. Upon the addition of the substrate, the intensity of color is inversely proportional to the concentration of Cotinine in the samples. A standard curve is prepared relating color intensity to the concentration of the Cotinine.

## General Information

### Materials Supplied

List of component

Component	Amount
Microwell coated with polyclonal Ab to Cotinine	12x8x1
Standard Set (ready to use)	0.5 mL x6
Cotinine HRP Enzyme Conjugate (ready to use)	12 mL
TMB Substrate (ready to use)	12 mL
Stop Solution (ready to use)	12 mL
Wash Concentrate, 20X	25 mL

### Storage Instruction

- ✓ Store the kit at 2-8°C.
- ✓ Keep microwells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants.
- ✓ The reagents are stable until expiration of the kit.
- ✓ Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun, or strong light

### Materials Required but Not Supplied

- ✓ Distilled or deionized water
- ✓ Precision pipettes
- ✓ Disposable pipette tips
- ✓ ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm
- ✓ Absorbance paper or paper towel
- ✓ Graph paper

### **Precautions for Use**

✓ Precautions

- For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- For laboratory use.
- Potential biohazardous materials:

The calibrator and controls contain human source components which have been tested and found non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen as well as HIV antibody with FDA licensed reagents. However, as there is no test method that can offer complete assurance that HIV, Hepatitis B virus or other infectious agents are absent, these reagents should be handled at the Biosafety Level 2, recommended in the Centers for Disease Control/National Institutes of Health manual, "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories." 1984.

- Do not pipette by mouth. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in the areas in which specimens or kit reagents are handled.
- The components in this kit are intended for use as an integral unit. The components of different lots should not be mixed.
- It is recommended that standards, control and serum samples be run in duplicate.
- Optimal results will be obtained by strict adherence to this protocol. Accurate and precise pipetting, as well as following the exact time and temperature requirements prescribed are essential. Any deviation from this may yield invalid data.

## **Assay Protocol**

### **Reagent Preparation**

Prepare 1X Wash buffer by adding the contents of the bottle (25 mL, 20X) to 475 mL of distilled or deionized water. Store at room temperature.

### **Sample Preparation**

- ✓ This Cotinine ELISA Kit is to be used with human urine or serum. This assay has not tested for all possible applications. Cutoff criteria are important in deciding the sample dilution.
- ✓ Specimens to which sodium azide has been added affect the assay.

### **Assay Procedure**

All reagents must be brought to room temperature (20-25°C) before use.

1. Pipette 10 µL of standards, controls and specimens into selected well in duplicate.
2. Add 100 µL of the Enzyme Conjugate to each well. Shake the plate, 10-30 seconds, to ensure proper mixing.
3. Incubate for 60 minutes at room temperature (20-25°C) preferably in the dark.
4. Wash the wells 3 times with 300 µL of 1X Wash Buffer using either a suitable plate washer or wash bottle taking care not to cross contaminate wells.
5. Invert wells and vigorously slap dry on absorbent paper to ensure all residual moisture is removed. This step is critical to ensure that residual enzyme conjugate, does not skew results. If using an automated system, ensure that the final aspiration on the wash cycle aspirates from either side of the well.
6. Add 100 µL of Substrate reagent to each well.
7. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature, preferably in the dark.
8. Add 100 µL of Stop Solution to each well. Shake the plate gently to mix the solution.
9. Read absorbance on ELISA Reader at 450 nm within 15 minutes after adding the stopping solution.

## Data Analysis

### Calculation of Results

The standard curve is constructed as follows:

- ✓ Check Cotinine standard value on each standard vial.
- ✓ To construct the standard curve, plot the absorbance for Cotinine standards (vertical axis) versus Cotinine standard concentrations (horizontal axis) on a linear graph paper. Draw the best curve through the points.
- ✓ Read the absorbance for controls and each unknown sample from the curve. Record the value for each control or unknown sample.

Example of a standard curve:

	OD 450 nm	Conc. ng/mL
Std 1	2.90	0
Std 2	2.25	5
Std 3	1.50	10
Std 4	0.77	25
Std 5	0.47	50
Std 6	0.27	100

### Performance Characteristics

- ✓ Accuracy  
20 urine samples from nonsmokers were screened with this Cotinine ELISA method. All 20 samples screened negative with the ELISA method. 15 samples from smokers which contained various amounts of Cotinine were screened with this Cotinine ELISA Kit. All 15 samples showed a presence of Cotinine at a level greater than 500 ng/mL. Three urine samples submitted by individuals exposed to passive inhalation for over 30 days all showed levels of 5 to 10 ng/mL of Cotinine when extrapolated of a dose response curve.
- ✓ Sensitivity  
Assay sensitivity based on the minimum Cotinine concentration required to produce a three standard deviation from assay Ao is 1 ng/mL.

✓ **Specificity**

The specificity of this Cotinine ELISA was determined by generating inhibition curves for each of the compounds listed below the antisera cross-reactivity below

Compound	Approx. ng/mL equivalent to 100 ng Cotinine/mL	Cross-reactivity
Cotinine	100	100
Nicotine	>10000	<1
Nicotinamide	>10000	<1
Nicotinic Acid	>10000	<1

✓ **Cross-Reactivity with Unrelated Drugs**

Aliquots of a human urine matrix were spiked with the following compounds at a concentration of 50,000 ng/mL. None of these compounds gave values in the assay that were equal to or greater than the assay sensitivity level. Acetaminophen, Acetylsalicylic acid, Amphetamine, Aminopyrine, Ampicillin, Amobarbital, Ascorbic acid, Atropine, Barbitol, Butabarbital, Caffeine, Cocaine, Carbamazepine, Codeine, Chloroquine, Chlorpromazine, Carbromal, Desipramine, Dextromethorphan, Dextropropoxyphene, 5,5-Diphenylhydantoin, 10-11-Dihydro-carbamazepine, Diazepam, Ethosuximide, Estriol, Estrone, Estradiol, Ethotoin, Glutethimide, Hexobarbital, Ibuprofen, Imipramine, Lidocaine, LSD, Methadone, Methadone-primary metabolite, Methaqualone, Methamphetamine, Metharbital, Mephentoin, Mephobarbital, Methyl PEMA, Methsuximide, 4-Methylprimidone, Morphine, Meperidine, Niacinamide, Norethindrone, N-Normethsuximide, Phenobarbital, Phensuximide, PEMA, Primidone, Phencyclidine, Pentobarbital, Phenothiazine, Phenylpropanolamine, Procaine, Quinine, Secobarbital, Tetracycline, Tetrahydrozoline.



## Resources

### References

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**Plate Layout**

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