Hp (Mouse) ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KA1921

96 assay

Version: 04

Intended for research use only
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Introduction

Intended Use

The Hp (Mouse) ELISA Kit is a highly sensitive two-site enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) for measuring Haptoglobin in serum or plasma of mice.

Background

Acute phase proteins are plasma proteins which increase in concentration following infection, inflammation or trauma. The first acute phase protein to be recognized was discovered in humans by Tillet and Frances in 1930\(^1\). Haptoglobin (Hp) is a heterogeneous plasma protein mostly synthesized in by the liver. The Haptoglobin monomer consists of two heavy chains, beta chains (40 kD) and two light chains, alpha 1 chain (9 kD) and alpha 2 chain (16 kD) that are linked by disulfide bonds. The three major Haptoglobin types are; Hp1-1 which is monomeric at 98 kD, Hp1-2 is polymeric at about 200 kD and Hp2-2 at about 400 kD. The Haptoglobin level in serum rise quickly following acute tissue damage within 24 to 48 hours and also fall very rapidly once the stimulus is removed. In fact, Haptoglobin levels are decreased in hemolytic anemia. Haptoglobin has a high affinity for hemoglobin (Hb) and its function appears to be to prevent loss of Hb in urine which would lead to loss of iron. Investigations over the past few years have shown that quantification of Haptoglobin in plasma or serum can provide diagnostic information in the detection, prognosis and monitoring of disease not only in humans but in companion animals and farm herds as well\(^2\).

Principle of the Assay

The principle of the double antibody sandwich ELISA is represented in Figure 1. In this assay the Haptoglobin present in samples reacts with the anti-Hp antibodies which have been adsorbed to the surface of polystyrene microtiter wells. After the removal of unbound proteins by washing, anti-Hp antibodies conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) are added. These enzyme-labeled antibodies form complexes with the previously bound Haptoglobin. Following another washing step, the enzyme bound to the immunosorbent is assayed by the addition of a chromogenic substrate, 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). The quantity of bound enzyme is proportional to the concentration of Haptoglobin in the sample tested; thus, the absorbance, at 450 nm, is a measure of the concentration of Haptoglobin in the test sample. The quantity of Haptoglobin in the test sample can be interpolated from the calibration curve constructed from the calibrators, and corrected for sample dilution.
Figure 1.

Anti-Hp Antibodies Bound To Solid Phase
↓
Standards and Samples Added
↓
Hp * Anti-Hp Complexes Formed
↓
Unbound Sample Proteins Removed
↓
Anti-Hp-HRP Conjugate Added
↓
Anti-Hp-HRP * Hp * Anti-Hp Complexes Formed
↓
Unbound Anti-Hp-HRP Removed
↓
Chromogenic Substrate Added
↓
Determine Bound Enzyme Activity
General Information

Materials Supplied

List of component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diluent Concentrate (Running Buffer): One bottle containing 5X concentrated diluent running buffer.</td>
<td>50 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash Solution Concentrate: One bottle containing a 20X concentrated wash solution</td>
<td>50 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate (100X): One vial containing affinity purified anti-Mouse Haptoglobin antibody conjugated with HRP in stabilizing buffer</td>
<td>150 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromogen-Substrate Solution: One vial containing 3,3’,5,5’-tetramethybenzidine (TMB) and hydrogen peroxide in citric acid buffer at pH 3.3.</td>
<td>12 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Solution: One vial containing 0.3 M sulfuric acid. WARNING: Avoid contact with skin.</td>
<td>12 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Mouse Haptoglobin ELISA Micro Plate: Twelve removable eight (8) micro well strips in well holder frame. Each wells is coated with affinity purified anti-Mouse Hp.</td>
<td>96 wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse Haptoglobin Calibrator: One vial containing a lyophilized Mouse Haptoglobin calibrator</td>
<td>1 vial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage Instruction

The expiration date for the package is stated on the box label.

- **Diluent**
  The 5X Diluent Concentrate is stable until the expiration date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of preparation. Both solutions should be stored at 4-8°C.

- **Wash Solution**
  The 20X Wash Solution Concentrate is stable until the expiration date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of preparation. Both solutions can be stored at room temperature (16-25°C) or at 4-8°C.

- **Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate**
  Undiluted horseradish peroxidase anti-Hp conjugate should be stored at 4-8°C and diluted immediately prior to use. The working conjugate solution is stable for up to 1 hour when stored in the dark.

- **Chromogen-Substrate Solution**
  The Substrate Solution should be stored at 4-8°C and is stable until the expiration date.

- **Stop Solution**
  The Stop Solution should be stored at 4-8°C and is stable until the expiration date.

- **Anti-Mouse Haptoglobin ELISA Micro Plate**
  Anti-Mouse Haptoglobin coated wells are stable until the expiration date and should be stored at 4-8°C in
sealed foil pouch with a desiccant pack.

- **Mouse Haptoglobin Calibrator**
  
  The lyophilized Mouse Haptoglobin Calibrator should be stored at 4°C or frozen until reconstituted. The reconstituted calibrator should be aliquoted and stored frozen (Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles). The working standard solutions should be prepared immediately prior to use and are stable for up to 8 hours.

**Materials Required but Not Supplied**

- Precision pipettes (2 µL to 200 µL) for making and dispensing dilutions
- Test tubes
- Microplate washer/aspirator
- Distilled or de-ionized H₂O
- Microplate reader
- Assorted glassware for the preparation of reagents and buffer solutions
- Timer

**Precautions for Use**

- **Precaution**
  
  For any sample that might contain pathogens, care must be taken to prevent contact with open wounds.

- **Additives and Preservatives**
  
  No additives or preservatives are necessary to maintain the integrity of the specimen. Avoid azide contamination.

- **Known interfering substances**
  
  Azide and thimerosal at concentrations higher than 0.1% inhibits the enzyme reaction.

- **Limitation of the procedure**
  
  - Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out with a complete understanding of the instructions and with adherence to good laboratory practice.
  
  - Factors that might affect the performance of the assay include proper instrument function, cleanliness of glassware, quality of distilled or de-ionized water, and accuracy of reagent and sample pipettings, washing technique, incubation time or temperature
  
  - Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
Assay Protocol

Reagent Preparation

- Diluent Concentrate
  The Diluent solution supplied is a 5X concentrate and must be diluted 1/5 with distilled or de-ionized water.
  (1 part buffer concentrate, 4 parts dH$_2$O)

- Wash Solution Concentrate
  The Wash Solution supplied is a 20X concentrate and must be diluted 1/20 with distilled or de-ionized water (1 part buffer concentrate, 19 parts dH$_2$O). Crystal formation in the concentrate is not uncommon when storage temperatures are low. Warming of the concentrate to 30-35°C before dilution can dissolve crystals.

- Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate
  Calculate the required amount of working conjugate solution for each microtiter plate test strip by adding 10 µL Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to 990 µL of 1X Diluent for each test strip to be used for testing. Mix uniformly, but gently. Avoid foaming.

- Chromogen-Substrate Solution
  Ready to use as supplied.

- Stop Solution
  Ready to use as supplied.

- Anti-Mouse Haptoglobin ELISA Micro Plate
  Ready to use as supplied. Unseal microtiter pouch and remove plate from pouch. Remove all strips and wells that will not be used in the assay and place back in pouch and re-seal along with desiccant.

- Mouse Haptoglobin Calibrator
  Add 1.0 mL of distilled or de-ionized water to the Mouse Haptoglobin Calibrator and mix gently until dissolved. The calibrator is now at a concentration of 11.31 µg/mL (the reconstituted calibrator should be aliquoted and frozen if future use is intended). Mouse Haptoglobin Calibrators need to be prepared immediately prior to use (see the following chart). Mix well between each step. Avoid foaming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>ng/mL</th>
<th>Volume added to 1X Diluent</th>
<th>Volume of 1X Diluent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>10 µL Mouse HPT Calibrator</td>
<td>895 µL</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>250 µL Standard 7</td>
<td>250 µL</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>250 µL Standard 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>250 µL Standard 5</td>
<td>250 µL</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>250 µL Standard 4</td>
<td>250 µL</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>250 µL Standard 3</td>
<td>250 µL</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>250 µL Standard 2</td>
<td>250 µL</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>500 µL</td>
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Sample Preparation

Blood should be collected by venipuncture. The serum should be separated from the cells after clot formation by centrifugation. For plasma samples, blood should be collected into a container with an anticoagulant and then centrifuged. Care should be taken to minimize hemolysis, excessive hemolysis can impact your results. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- Dilution of Samples
  The assay for quantification of Haptoglobin in samples requires that each test sample be diluted before use. For a single step determination a dilution of 1/10,000 is appropriate for most serum/plasma samples. For absolute quantification, samples that yield results outside the range of the calibration curve, a lesser or greater dilution might be required. If unsure of sample level, a serial dilution with one or two representative samples before running the entire plate is highly recommended.

To prepare a 1/10,000 dilution of sample, transfer 5 µL of sample to 495 µL of 1X Diluent. This gives you a 1/100 dilution. Next, dilute the 1/100 samples by transferring 5 µL to 495 µL of 1X Diluent. You now have a 1/10,000 dilution of your sample. Mix thoroughly at each stage.

Assay Procedure

1. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.
2. Pipette 100 µL of
   - Standard 0 (0.0 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 1 (1.95 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 2 (3.9 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 3 (7.8 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 4 (15.6 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 5 (31.25 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 6 (62.5 ng/mL) in duplicate
   - Standard 7 (125 ng/mL) in duplicate
3. Pipette 100 µL of sample (in duplicate) into pre-designated wells.
4. Incubate the micro titer plate at room temperature for fifteen (15 ± 2) minutes. Keep plate covered and level during incubation.
5. Following incubation, aspirate the contents of the wells.
6. Completely fill each well with appropriately diluted Wash Solution and aspirate. Repeat three times, for a total of four washes. If washing manually: completely fill wells with wash buffer, invert the plate then pour/shake out the contents in a waste container. Follow this by sharply striking the wells on absorbent paper to remove residual buffer. Repeat 3 times for a total of four washes.
7. Pipette 100 µL of appropriately diluted Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to each well. Incubate at room temperature for fifteen (15 ± 2) minutes. Keep plate covered in the dark and level during incubation.

8. Wash and blot the wells as described in Steps 5/6.

9. Pipette 100 µL of TMB Substrate Solution into each well.

10. Incubate in the dark at room temperature for precisely ten (10) minutes.

11. After ten minutes, add 100 µL of Stop Solution to each well.

12. Determine the absorbance at (450 nm) of the contents of each well. Calibrate the plate reader to manufacturer's specifications.

- Stability of the final reaction mixture
  The absorbance of the final reaction mixture can be measured up to 2 hours after the addition of the Stop Solution. However, good laboratory practice dictates that the measurement be made as soon as possible.
Data Analysis

Calculation of Results

1. Subtract the average background value from the test values for each sample.
2. Using the results observed for the standards construct a Standard curve. The appropriate curve fit is that of a four-parameter logistics curve. A second order polynomial (quadratic) or other curve fits may also be used.
3. Interpolate test sample values from standard curve. Correct for sera dilution factor to arrive at the Haptoglobin concentration in original sample.

Performance characteristics

- Indications of instability
  If the test is performing correctly, the results observed with the standard solutions should be within 20% of the expected values.

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