



NOTCH1 (Human) ELISA Kit

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96 assays

Version: 03

Intended for research use only

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Introduction

Intended Use

Detection and Quantification of Human Notch-1 Concentrations in Cell Lysates, Sera and Plasma.

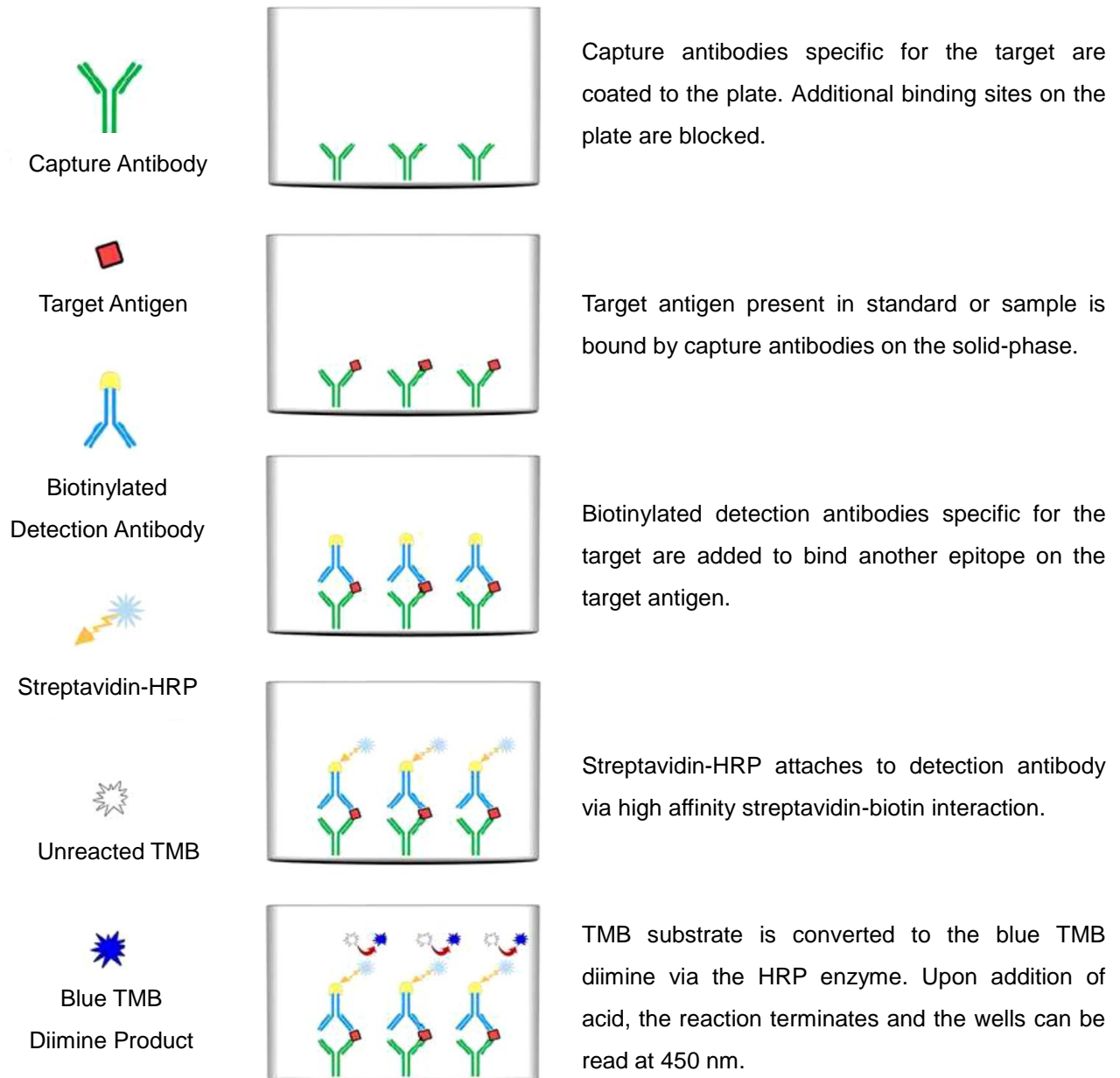
Background

Notch-1 functions as a receptor for membrane-bound ligands Jagged1, Jagged2 and Delta1 to regulate cell-fate determination. Upon ligand activation through the released notch intracellular domain (NICD) it forms a transcriptional activator complex with RBPJ/RBPSUH and activates genes of the enhancer of split locus. This receptor affects the implementation of differentiation, proliferation and apoptotic programs, and may be important for normal lymphocyte function. In altered form, Notch-1 may contribute to transformation or progression in some T-cell neoplasms. While it is involved in the maturation of both CD4+ and CD8+ cells in the thymus, it may also be important for follicular differentiation and possibly cell fate selection within the follicle. During cerebellar development, may function as a receptor for neuronal DNER and may be involved in the differentiation of Bergmann glia. Notch-1 forms a heterodimer of a C-terminal fragment N(TM) and an N-terminal fragment N(EC) which are probably linked by disulfide bonds. The heterodimer interacts with DNER, DTX1, DTX2 and RBPJ/RBPSUH in addition to MAML1, MAML2 and MAML3 which act as transcriptional co-activators for NOTCH1. Studies have shown that in fetal tissues the receptor is most abundant in spleen, brain stem and lung, and also presents in most adult tissues where it is found mainly in lymphoid tissues. Notch-1 is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum as an inactive form which is proteolytically cleaved by a furin-like convertase in the trans-Golgi network before it reaches the plasma membrane to yield an active, ligand-accessible form. Cleavage results in a C-terminal fragment N(TM) and an N-terminal fragment N(EC). Following ligand binding, it is cleaved by TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE) to yield a membrane-associated intermediate fragment called notch extracellular truncation (NEXT). This fragment is then cleaved by presenilin dependent gamma-secretase to release a notch-derived peptide containing the intracellular domain (NICD) from the membrane. Defects in Notch-1 are a cause of bicuspid aortic valve (BAV), a common defect in the aortic valve in which two rather than three leaflets are present. It is often associated with aortic valve calcification and insufficiency. In extreme cases, the blood flow may be so restricted that the left ventricle fails to grow, resulting in hypoplastic left heart syndrome.

Source: Entrez Gene; Swiss-Prot

Principle of the Assay

The NOTCH1 (Human) ELISA Kit contains the components necessary for quantitative determination of natural or recombinant Human Notch-1 concentrations within any experimental sample including cell lysates, serum and plasma. This particular immunoassay utilizes the quantitative technique of a “Sandwich” Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) where the target protein (antigen) is bound in a “sandwich” format by the primary capture antibodies coated to each well-bottom and the secondary detection antibodies added subsequently by the investigator. The capture antibodies coated to the bottom of each well are specific for a particular epitope on Human Notch-1 while the user-added detection antibodies bind to epitopes on the capture target protein. Amid each step of the procedure, a series of wash steps must be performed to ensure the elimination of non-specific binding between proteins to other proteins or to the solid phase. After incubation and “sandwiching” of the target antigen, a peroxidase enzyme is conjugated to the constant heavy chain of the secondary antibody (either covalently or via Avidin/Streptavidin-Biotin interactions), allowing for a colorimetric reaction to ensue upon substrate addition. When the substrate TMB (3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine) is added, the reaction catalyzed by peroxidase yields a blue color that is representative of the antigen concentration. Upon sufficient color development, the reaction can be terminated through addition of Stop Solution (2 N Sulfuric Acid) where the color of the solution will turn yellow. The absorbance of each well can then be read by a spectrophotometer, allowing for generation of a standard curve and subsequent determination of protein concentration.



General Information

Materials Supplied

List of component

Reagent	Quantity Per Plate	Container
Microstrips Coated w/ Capture Antibody	12 x 8 well Microstrips	-
Protein Standard	Lyophilized	Red
Biotinylated Detection Antibody	Lyophilized	Yellow
400x Streptavidin-HRP	30 μ L	Blue
Wash Buffer (15x)	50 mL	Clear
Assay Diluent	50 mL	Clear
Ready-to-Use Substrate	12 mL	Brown
Stop Solution	12 mL	Clear
Adhesive Plate Sealers	2 Sheets	-

Storage Instruction

- ✓ *Note: If used frequently, reagents may be stored at 4°C.*
- ✓ Unopened Kits: Store at 4°C for 6 months.

Component	Storage Time	Storage Information
Microstrips Coated w/ Capture Antibody	6 Months	4°C
400x Streptavidin-HRP		
Wash Buffer (15x)		
Assay Diluent		
Ready-to-Use Substrate		
Stop Solution		
Protein Standard	Lyophilized: 6 Months	4°C
Biotinylated Detection Antibody	Reconstituted: 1 Month	
Adhesive Plate Sealers	-	-

Materials Required but Not Supplied

The following materials and/or equipment are NOT provided in this kit but are necessary to successfully conduct the experiment:

- ✓ Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm (with correction wavelength set to 540 nm or 570 nm)
- ✓ Micropipettes with capability of measuring volumes ranging from 1 μ L to 1 mL

- ✓ Deionized or sterile water
- ✓ Squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, multichannel pipette reservoir or automated microplate washer
- ✓ Graph paper or computer software capable of generating or displaying logarithmic functions
- ✓ Absorbent paper or vacuum aspirator
- ✓ Test tubes or microfuge tubes capable of storing ≥ 1 mL
- ✓ Bench-top centrifuge (optional)
- ✓ Bench-top vortex (optional)
- ✓ Orbital shaker (optional)

Precautions for Use

- ✓ Assay Restrictions
- ✓ This ELISA kit is intended for research purposes only, NOT diagnostic or clinical procedures of any kind.
- ✓ Materials included in this kit should NOT be used past the expiration date on the kit label.
- ✓ Reagents or substrates included in this kit should NOT be mixed or substituted with reagents or substrates from any other kits.
- ✓ Variations in pipetting technique, washing technique, operator laboratory technique, kit age, incubation time or temperature may cause differences in binding affinity of the materials provided.
- ✓ The assay is designed to eliminate interference and background by other cellular macromolecules or factors present within any biological samples. However, the possibility of background noise cannot be fully excluded until all factors have been tested using the assay kit.

- ✓ Health and safety Precautions
- ✓ Reagents provided in this kit may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Please carefully review the MSDS for each reagent before conducting the experiment.
- ✓ Stop Solution contains 2 N Sulfuric Acid (H_2SO_4) and is an extremely corrosive agent. Please wear proper eye, hand and face protection when handling this material. When the experiment is finished, be sure to rinse the plate with copious amounts of running water to dilute the Stop Solution prior to disposing the plate.

Assay Protocol

Reagent Preparation

- ✓ Reconstitute the Biotin-Conjugated Detection Antibody in 55 μ L of ddH₂O for a concentration of 360 μ g/mL.
- ✓ Reconstitute the Protein standard in 83 μ L of ddH₂O for a concentration of 150 ng/mL.
- ✓ Dilute the 15x Wash Buffer to 1x Wash Buffer using 14 volumes of ddH₂O and 1 volume of 15x Wash Buffer. Use as necessary.

Sample Preparation

If samples are to be used within 24 hours, aliquot and store at 4°C. If samples are to be used over a long period of time, aliquot and store between -20°C and -80°C, depending on the duration of storage.

Note: Samples containing a visible precipitate or pellet must be clarified prior to use in the assay.

Caution: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles to prevent loss of biological activity of proteins in experimental samples.

- ✓ Cell Lysate and Supernatants
Remove large cell components via centrifugation and perform the assay. Cell lysates and supernatants require a dilution using Assay Diluent. A serial dilution may be performed to determine a suitable dilution factor for the sample.
- ✓ Serum
Allow samples to clot in a serum separator tube (SST) for 30 minutes. After sufficient clotting, centrifuge at 1000 x g for 15 minutes and remove serum from SST in preparation for the assay. A serial dilution may be performed to determine a suitable dilution factor for the sample.
- ✓ Plasma
Use heparin, citrate or EDTA as an anticoagulant to gather plasma from original biological sample. After collection of the plasma, centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. This step must be performed within 30 minutes of plasma collection.
- ✓ Serum and Plasma Sample Dilution Recommendation
Dilute the plasma or serum samples with 10-50% animal serum in PBS. Do not reconstitute or dilute the detection antibody or Streptavidin-HRP in the buffer with animal serum. However, it is important to use the same diluent for the samples and the standard so it reflects the same environment of the samples being measured.

Assay Procedure

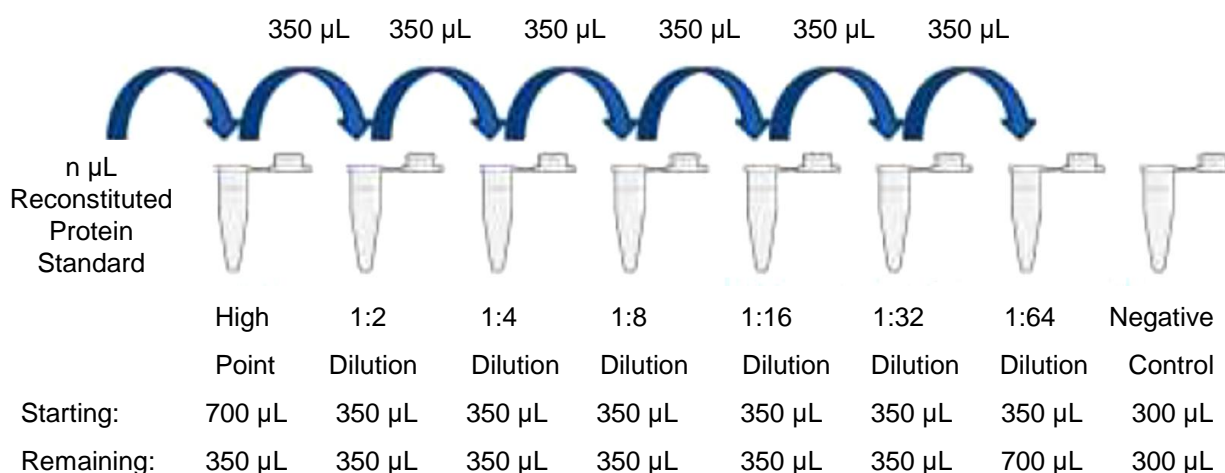
✓ *Note: If possible, all incubation steps should be performed on an orbital shaker to equilibrate solutions when added to the microplate wells. Also, all provided solutions should be at ambient temperature prior to use.*

✓ Addition of Known Standard and Unknown Sample to Immunoassay

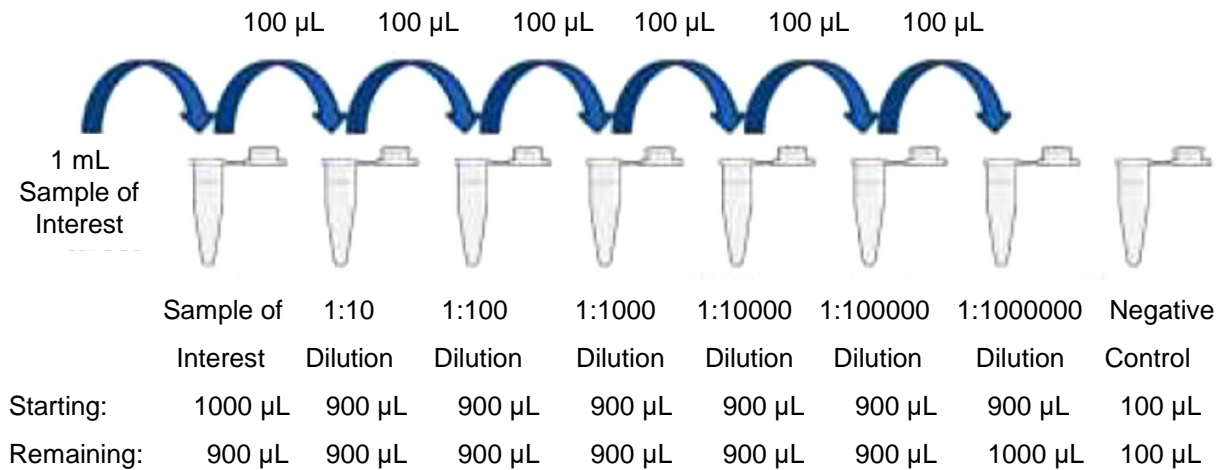
The NOTCH1 (Human) ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Notch-1 proteins within the range of 79-5000 pg/mL.

- Dilute Protein standard with Assay Diluent within the range of 5000 pg/mL to 79 pg/mL in a series of microfuge tubes. Mix each tube thoroughly by inverting several times or by vortexing lightly to ensure proper equilibration. Add 100 μ L of each serial dilution step into the wells of a specified row or column of the 96-well microtiter plate in duplicate or triplicate and incubate at room temperature for 2 hours. Unknown samples of interest can be serially diluted with Assay Diluent to concentrations within the detection range of this assay kit and added to the plate at 100 μ L per well. Blank Control is defined as 100 μ L of Assay Diluent per well. Seal the microplate air-tight using parafilm if readily available. See Plate Layout for serial dilution diagram.

To obtain serial dilution high point, dilute reconstituted Protein Standard to the maximum concentration for serial dilution by adding n μ L reconstituted Protein Standard to serial dilution high point tube and then raising the volume to 700 μ L. Shown below is a diagram illustrating an example 2-fold serial dilution on a given reconstituted Protein Standard.



For samples of unknown protein concentrations, serially dilute the experimental sample using Assay Diluent to determine range of detection and acceptable dilutions. Shown below is a diagram illustrating a 10-fold serial dilution on a given Sample of Interest.



- ✓ Addition of Detection Antibody to Capture Antibody-Bound Samples
 1. Aspirate the protein standard solution out of the microplate wells. If your lab does not have a vacuum-based aspirator, you may dump the solutions from the microplate into a waste container and blot 3-4 times on a stack of paper towels until most or all of the liquid is removed from the wells. Dilute the 15x wash buffer to 1x using pure H₂O. Add 300-400 µL of 1x Wash Buffer to each well being used and gently shake for 5-7 minutes on an orbital shaker. Perform this wash step 4 times consecutively.
 2. After the 4th wash step, dilute the detection antibody solution 1:180 in Assay Diluent to 2 µg/mL. Mix the test tube either by inverting several times or vortexing to ensure proper equilibration. Ensure that there is enough detection antibody solution for all wells being used. Add 100 µL of the diluted detection antibody solution into each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.
- Conjugation of Streptavidin-HRP to Biotinylated Detection Antibody
 1. Remove the detection antibody solution out of the microplate wells by either vacuum-based aspirator or paper towel blotting. Perform 4 consecutive wash steps with gentle shaking between each wash.
 2. Dilute the 400x Streptavidin-HRP by 1:400 using Assay Diluent to a 1x Streptavidin-HRP solution.
 3. After the 4th wash step, add 100 µL of 1x Streptavidin-HRP solution into each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- Application of Liquid Substrate for Colorimetric Reaction
 1. Remove the 1x Streptavidin-HRP conjugate solution out of the microplate wells by either vacuum-based aspirator or paper towel blotting. Prepare the ready-to-use substrate solution by bringing it to room temperature without exposure to fluorescent or UV light as these may degrade the substrate. Perform 4 consecutive wash steps with gentle shaking between each wash.
 2. After the 4th wash step, add 100 µL of Ready-to-Use substrate solution into each well and incubate at room temperature for approximately 15-20 mins. The microplate should be kept out of direct light by either covering with an opaque object or putting it into a dark room. Closely monitor the color development as some wells may turn blue very quickly depending on analyte and/or detection antibody-HRP concentrations. Once the blue color has ceased to develop further, immediately add 100

μL of Stop Solution to each well being used. The color in the wells should immediately change from blue to yellow.

3. The microplate is now ready to be read by a microplate reader. Within 30 minutes of adding the Stop Solution, determine the optical density (absorbance) of each well by reading the plate with the microplate reader set to 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 540 nm or 570 nm. If wavelength correction is not available, subtract readings at 540 nm or 570 nm from the readings at 450 nm.

Caution: Readings made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

✓ Summary

1. Reconstitute Biotinylated Detection Antibody and Protein Standard and dilute the 15x Wash Buffer as specified.
2. Perform serial dilution of Protein Standard and prepare samples as desired. See sample preparation section for instructions to dilute serum and plasma samples.
3. Add 100 μL of Protein Standard, sample or control to each well and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature.
4. Aspirate Protein Standards, samples or controls out and wash plate 4 times.
5. Dilute Biotinylated Detection Antibody as specified. Add 100 μL to each well and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature.
6. Aspirate Biotinylated Detection Antibody out and wash plate 4 times.
7. Dilute 400x Streptavidin-HRP as specified. Add 100 μL of 1x Streptavidin-HRP to each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
8. Aspirate 1x Streptavidin-HRP out and wash plate 4 times.
9. Add 100 μL of Ready-to Use Substrate to each well and incubate at room temperature for color development.
10. Add 100 μL of Stop Solution and read plate at 450 nm.

Data Analysis

Calculation of Results

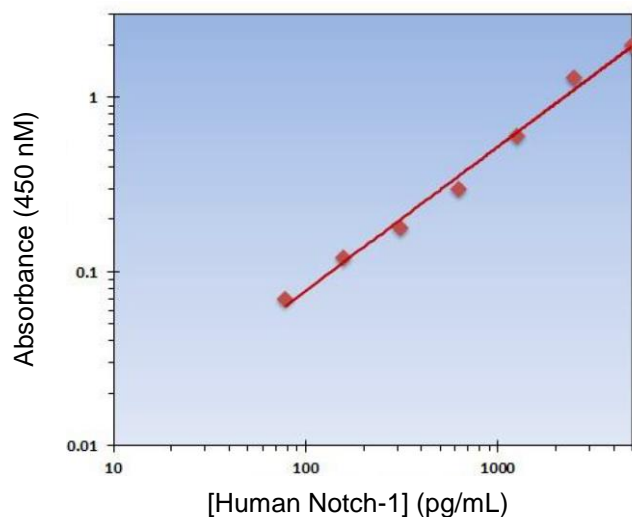
- Generation of Standard Curve and Interpretation of Data
 1. Average the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard, control and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density.
 2. Generate a standard curve by using Microsoft Excel or other computer software capable of establishing a 4-Parameter Logistic (4-PL) curve fit. If using Excel or an alternative graphing tool, plot the average optical density values in absorbance units (y-axis) against the known standard concentrations in pg/mL (x-axis).

Note: Only use the values in which a noticeable gradient can be established. Afterwards, generate a best fit curve or "trend-line" through the plotted points via regression analysis.

Note: Shown on the next page is an example of typical data produced by analysis of the standard sample.

The data and subsequent graph was obtained after performing a cytokine ELISA for Human Notch-1. Each known sample concentration was assayed in triplicate.

hNotch-1	
Concentration (pg/mL)	Average OD 450 nm
5000	2
2500	1.3
1250	0.6
625	0.3
312.5	0.18
156.25	0.12
78.125	0.07



Performance Characteristics

- Sensitivity

The NOTCH1 (Human) ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Notch-1 proteins within the range of 79-5000 pg/mL.

- Cross Reactivity and Specificity

The NOTCH1 (Human) ELISA Kit is capable of recognizing both recombinant and naturally produced Human Notch-1 proteins. The antigens listed below were tested at 50 ng/mL and did not exhibit significant cross reactivity or interference.

- Human: DLL1, DNER, Jagged 1/Fc Chimera, Jagged 2/Fc Chimera, Notch-2/Fc Chimera, Notch-3/Fc Chimera
- Murine: Notch-1/Fc Chimera
- Rat: Notch-1/Fc Chimera, Notch-2/Fc Chimera

