



# Corticosterone ELISA Kit

**Vertrieb:**

**L O X O GmbH** Immunbiologie Biochemie, Produkte und Systeme  
Postfach 11 30 69215 Dossenheim  
**Telefon** +49 (0) 62 21 - 86 80 23 **FAX** +49 (0) 62 21 - 86 80 255  
**E-Mail:** info@loxo.de **Internet:** www.loxo.de

Assaypro LLC  
30 Triad South Drive  
St. Charles, MO 63304  
T (636) 447-9175  
F (636) 447-9475  
[www.assaypro.com](http://www.assaypro.com)

**Hinweis/Note:**

Der Packungsbeileger dient nur als erste Information.  
Der relevante Packungsbeileger liegt der Ware bei.

The datasheet is only a first information.  
The relevant datasheet is included with the product.

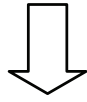
For any questions regarding troubleshooting or performing the assay, please contact our support team at [support@assaypro.com](mailto:support@assaypro.com).

Thank you for choosing Assaypro.

## Assay Summary

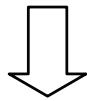
Add 25  $\mu$ l of Standard/ Sample  
and 25  $\mu$ l of Biotinylated Protein per well.

Incubate 2 hours.



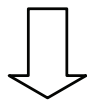
Wash, then add 50  $\mu$ l of  
SP Conjugate per well.

Incubate 30 minutes.



Wash, then add 50  $\mu$ l of  
Chromogen Substrate per well.

Incubate 12 minutes.



Add 50  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution per well.  
Read at 450 nm immediately.

# Assay Template

	1								
A	2								
B	3								
C	4								
D	5								
E	6								
F	7								
G	8								
H	9								
	10								
	11								
	12								



# AssayMax Corticosterone ELISA Kit

Catalog No. EC3001-1  
Sample Insert/Reference Only

## Introduction

Corticosterone is the adrenal steroid, the major glucocorticoid. Glucocorticoid hormones are also known as corticosteroid hormones and are synthesized mainly in the adrenal cortex; however, more recently the enzymes involved in their synthesis have been found in a variety of cells and tissues, including the heart. The effects of these hormones are mediated via both cytoplasmic mineralocorticoid receptors (MRs) and glucocorticoid receptors (GRs), which act as ligand-inducible transcription factor (1). Corticosterone has profound effect on the structure and function of the hippocampus (2, 3). Brain corticosterone action through the glucocorticoid receptor may involve memory storage (4). Emotional stress might cause increases in plasma corticosterone (5).

## Principle of the Assay

The AssayMax Corticosterone ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for detection of corticosterone in plasma, serum, urine, milk, saliva, and cell culture supernatant samples. This assay employs a quantitative competitive enzyme immunoassay technique that measures corticosterone in less than 3 hours. A polyclonal antibody specific for corticosterone has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. Corticosterone in standards and samples is competed with a biotinylated corticosterone sandwiched by the immobilized antibody and streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate. All unbound material is then washed away and a peroxidase enzyme substrate is added. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

## Caution and Warning

- **Prepare all reagents (working diluent buffer, wash buffer, standards, biotinylated protein, and SP conjugate) as instructed, prior to running the assay.**
- **Prepare all samples prior to running the assay. The dilution factors for the samples are suggested in this protocol. However, the user should determine the optimal dilution factor.**
- **Spin down the SP conjugate vial before opening and using contents.**
- This kit is for research use only.

- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.
- The Stop Solution is an acidic solution.

## Reagents

- **Corticosterone Microplate:** A 96 well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against corticosterone.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 precut, pressure sensitive sealing tapes, which can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.
- **Corticosterone Standard:** Corticosterone in a buffered protein base (100 ng/ml, 0.5 ml).
- **Biotinylated Corticosterone:** 1 vial, lyophilized.
- **EIA Diluent Concentrate (10x):** A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (20 ml).
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x):** A 20-fold concentrated buffered surfactant (30 ml).
- **Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate, 100x):** A 100-fold concentrate (80  $\mu$ l).
- **Chromogen Substrate:** A ready-to-use stabilized peroxidase chromogen substrate tetramethylbenzidine (8 ml).
- **Stop Solution:** A 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to stop the chromogen substrate reaction (12 ml).

## Storage Condition

- Upon arrival, immediately store components of the kit at recommended temperatures up to the expiration date.
- Store Standard and SP Conjugate at -20°C.
- Store Microplate, Diluent Concentrate (10x), Wash Buffer, Stop Solution, and Chromogen Substrate at 2-8°C.
- Unused microplate wells may be returned to the foil pouch with the desiccant packs and resealed. May be stored for up to 30 days in a vacuum desiccator.
- Diluent (1x) may be stored for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- Store Biotinylated Protein at 2-8°C before reconstituting with diluent and at -20°C after reconstituting with diluent.

## Other Supplies Required

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Pipettes (1-20  $\mu$ l, 20-200  $\mu$ l, 200-1000  $\mu$ l, and multiple channel).
- Deionized or distilled reagent grade water.

## Sample Collection, Preparation and Storage

- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes. Dilute human plasma 1:10, rat plasma 1:200, and mouse plasma 1:200 into EIA Diluent, and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles (EDTA or Heparin can also be used as an anticoagulant).
- **Serum:** Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes and remove serum. Dilute human serum 1:10, rat serum 1:200, and mouse serum 1:200 into EIA Diluent, and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Cell Culture Supernatants:** Centrifuge cell culture media at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. The samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Urine:** Collect urine using sample pot. Centrifuge samples at 800 x *g* for 10 minutes. Dilute human urine 1:10, rat urine 1:20, and mouse urine 1:20 into EIA Diluent, and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Saliva:** Collect human saliva using sample tube. Centrifuge samples at 800 x *g* for 10 minutes and assay. The samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Milk:** Collect human milk using sample tube. Centrifuge samples at 800 x *g* for 10 minutes and assay. The samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Reagent Preparation

- Freshly dilute all reagents and bring all reagents to room temperature before use.
- **EIA Diluent Concentrate (10x):** If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute the EIA Diluent Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water. Store for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- **Standard Curve:** Allow the standard to warm to room temperature prior to making dilutions. Prepare duplicate or triplicate standard points by serially diluting the standard solution (100 ng/ml) 1:4 with EIA Diluent to produce 25, 6.25, 1.563, and 0.391 ng/ml solutions. EIA Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml). Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C and used within 30 days.

Standard Point	Dilution	[Corticosterone] (ng/ml)
P1	Standard (100 ng/ml)	100.0
P2	1 part P1 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	25.00
P3	1 part P2 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	6.250
P4	1 part P3 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	1.563
P5	1 part P4 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	0.391
P6	EIA Diluent	0.000

- **Biotinylated Corticosterone (2x):** Reconstitute Biotinylated Corticosterone with 4 ml EIA Diluent to produce a 2-fold stock solution. Allow the biotin to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. The stock solution should be further diluted 1:2 with EIA Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C and used within 30 days.
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x):** If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute the Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:20 with reagent grade water.
- **SP Conjugate (100x):** Spin down the SP Conjugate briefly and dilute the desired amount of the conjugate 1:100 with EIA Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.

## Assay Procedure

- Prepare all reagents, standard solutions, and samples as instructed. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. The assay is performed at room temperature (20-25°C).
- Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and return them immediately to the foil pouch with desiccants inside. Reseal the pouch securely to minimize exposure to water vapor and store in a vacuum desiccator.
- Add 25 µl of Corticosterone Standard and/or sample per well, and immediately add 25 µl of Biotinylated Corticosterone to each well (on top of the standard or sample). Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature. Start the timer after the last addition.
- Wash five times with 200 µl of Wash Buffer manually. Invert the plate each time and decant the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid. If using a machine, wash six times with 300 µl of Wash Buffer and then invert the plate, decanting the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid.
- Add 50 µl of Streptavidin-Peroxidase conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 minutes. Turn on the microplate reader and set up the program in advance.
- Wash the microplate as described above.



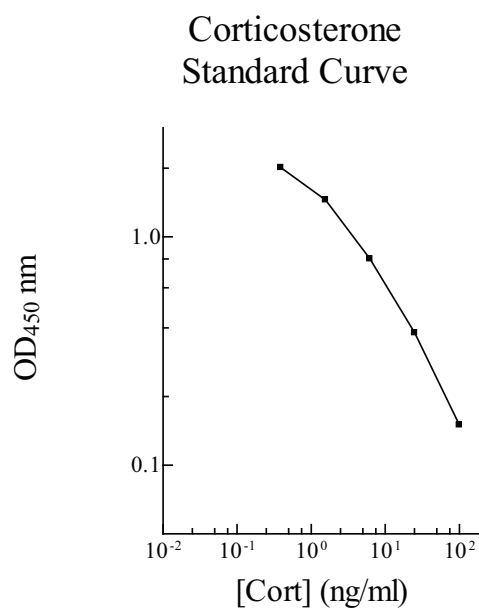
- Add 50  $\mu$ l of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate for about 12 minutes or until the optimal blue color density develops. Gently tap plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.
- Add 50  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm immediately. If wavelength correction is available, subtract readings at 570 nm from those at 450 nm to correct optical imperfections. Otherwise, read the plate at 450 nm only. Please note that some unstable black particles may be generated at high concentration points after stopping the reaction for about 10 minutes, which will reduce the readings.

## Data Analysis

- Calculate the mean value of the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard and sample.
- To generate a standard curve, plot the graph using the standard concentrations on the x-axis and the corresponding mean 450 nm absorbance on the y-axis. The best-fit line can be determined by regression analysis using four-parameter or log-log logistic curve-fit.
- Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve and multiply the value by the dilution factor.

## Standard Curve

- The curve is provided for illustration only. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.



## Performance Characteristics

- The minimum detectable dose of corticosterone is typically ~ 0.3 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay and inter-assay coefficients of variation were 5.0% and 7.1% respectively.

## Linearity

Sample Dilution	Average Percentage of Expected Value	
	Human Plasma	Human Serum
No dilution	108%	106%
1:5	98%	94%
1:10	94%	92%

## Recovery

Standard Added Value	0.5 – 25 ng/ml
Recovery %	84 – 114%
Average Recovery %	96%

## Reference Value

- The normal human plasma levels of corticosterone are 10 - 20 ng/ml.

## Cross-Reactivity

Name	% Cross Reactivity
PROGESTERONE	<2%
ALLOPREGNANOLONE	<0.1%
CORTEXOLONE	<1%
DEOXYCORTICOSTERONE	<30%
CORTISONE	None
CORTEXOLONE HEMISUCCINATE	None
CORTICOSTERONE	100%
6-KETO-17 $\beta$ -ESTRADIOL	None
5-ANDROSTEN-3 $\beta$ -OL-7, 17-DIONE	None
6-KETO-17 $\alpha$ -ESTRADIOL	None
3-KETO-5 $\alpha$ , 16-ANDROSTENE	None
4-ANDROSTEN-17 $\alpha$ -OL-3-ONE	None
ALDOSTERONE	<2%
ETHYNYLESTRADIOL	None
6-KETOESTRIOL	None
6-KETOESTRONE	None
17 $\beta$ -HYDROXY-4-ANDROSTENE-3, 11-DIONE	<0.1%

CORTISONE Acetate	None
ALDOSTERONE 21-HEMISUCCINATE	<0.3%
4-PREGNEN-17, 20 $\beta$ - DIOL-3-ONE	<0.2%
11 $\alpha$ -HYDROXYTESTOSTERONE	None
20 $\alpha$ -HYDROXYPROGESTERONE	None
6 $\beta$ -HYDROXYPROGESTERONE	<0.1%
HYDROCORTISONE	None
17-HYDROXYPROGESTERONE	<0.1%
CORTISOL	<0.1%

## References

- (1) Sheppard KE. (2003) *Vitam Horm* 66:77-112
- (2) Schaaf MJ *et. al.* (2000) *Stress* 3(3):201-8
- (3) Herbert J. (1998) *Exp Gerontol* 33(7-8): 713-27
- (4) Sandi C. (1998) *Neural Plast* 6(3): 41-52
- (5) Tanaka M. (1999) *Ind Health* 37(2): 143-56

Version 9.8