Human Prekallikrein 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

Hinweis/Note:
Der Packungsbeileger dient nur als erste Information.
Der relevante Packungsbeileger liegt der Ware bei.

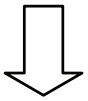
The datasheet is only a first information.
The relevant datasheet is included with the product.

For any questions regarding troubleshooting or performing the assay, please contact our support team at support@assaypro.com.

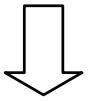
Thank you for choosing Assaypro.

Assay Summary

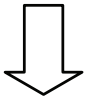
Add 50 µl of Standard/ Sample per well.
Incubate 2 hours.



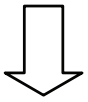
Wash, then add 50 µl of
Biotinylated Antibody per well.
Incubate 1 hour.



Wash, then add 50 µl of
SP Conjugate per well.
Incubate 30 minutes.



Wash, then add 50 µl of
Chromogen Substrate per well.
Incubate 15 minutes.



Add 50 µl of Stop Solution per well.
Read at 450 nm immediately.

Assay Template

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
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AssayMax Human Prekallikrein ELISA Kit

Catalog No. EK2111-1
Sample Insert/Reference Only

Introduction

Prekallikrein (PK), also known as Fletcher factor, is an 88 kDa serine protease that mostly circulates as a complex with high-molecular-weight kininogen (1). Human plasma PK is synthesized as a precursor with a signal peptide of 19 amino acids and the mature circulating protein is a single-chain polypeptide of 619 amino acids. It participates in the surface-dependent activation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, kinin generation, and inflammation. When cleaved by Factor XIIa, PK is converted into kallikrein with an N-terminal heavy chain (371 amino acids) and a catalytic light chain (248 amino acids) held together by a disulfide bond (2). Plasma kallikrein liberates kinins (bradykinin and kallidin) from the kininogens to regulate vasodilation and inflammation (3). PK deficient patients have prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time without having any bleeding disorder (4).

Principle of the Assay

The AssayMax Human Prekallikrein ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for detection of human prekallikrein in plasma, serum, saliva, milk, CSF, and cell culture supernantant samples. This assay employs a quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique that measures prekallikrein in less than 4 hours. A polyclonal antibody specific for prekallikrein has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. Human prekallikrein in standards and samples is sandwiched by the immobilized antibody and the biotinylated polyclonal antibody specific for human prekallikrein, which is recognized by a 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 antibody, 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 and the biotinylated antibody 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

- **Human Prekallikrein Microplate:** A 96-well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against human prekallikrein.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 precut, pressure sensitive sealing tapes that can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.
- **Human Prekallikrein Standard:** Human prekallikrein in a buffered protein base (320 ng, lyophilized).
- **Biotinylated Human Prekallikrein Antibody (50x):** A 50-fold concentrated biotinylated polyclonal antibody against human prekallikrein (140 µl).
- **MIX Diluent Concentrate (10x)**: A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (30 ml).
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x)**: A 20-fold concentrated buffered surfactant (30 ml, 2 bottles).
- **Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate):** A 100-fold concentrate (80 µl).
- **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 SP Conjugate and Biotinylated Antibody 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 Standard 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 µl, 20-200 µl, 200-1000 µl, 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 and use supernatants. Dilute samples 1:4000 with MIX 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 samples 1:4000 into MIX 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:** Collect cell culture media and centrifuge at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove debris. The samples can be stored at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Saliva:** Collect saliva using sample tube. Centrifuge samples at 800 x *g* for 10 minutes and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Milk:** Collect milk using sample tube. Centrifuge samples at 800 x *g* for 10 minutes. Dilute milk samples 1:10 into MIX Diluent and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **CSF:** Collect cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) using sample pot. Centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes. Dilute samples 1:10 into MIX Diluent and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -80°C 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.
- **MIX Diluent Concentrate (10x):** If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute the MIX Diluent Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water. Store for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- **Standard Curve:** Reconstitute the 320 ng of Human Prekallikrein Standard with 4 ml of MIX Diluent to generate an 80 ng/ml standard

solution. Allow the standard to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Prepare duplicate or triplicate standard points by serially diluting the standard solution (80 ng/ml) 1:2 with equal volume of MIX Diluent to produce 40, 20, 10, 5, 2.5, and 1.25 ng/ml solutions. MIX 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	[Prekallikrein] (ng/ml)
P1	Standard (80 ng/ml)	80.0
P2	1 part P1 + 1 part MIX Diluent	40.0
P3	1 part P2 + 1 part MIX Diluent	20.0
P4	1 part P3 + 1 part MIX Diluent	10.0
P5	1 part P4 + 1 part MIX Diluent	5.00
P6	1 part P5 + 1 part MIX Diluent	2.50
P7	1 part P6 + 1 part MIX Diluent	1.25
P8	MIX Diluent	0.00

- **Biotinylated Human Prekallikrein Antibody (50x):** Spin down the antibody briefly and dilute the desired amount of the antibody 1:50 with MIX Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.
- **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 MIX 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 50 µl of Human Prekallikrein Standard or sample per well. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 2 hours. 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.

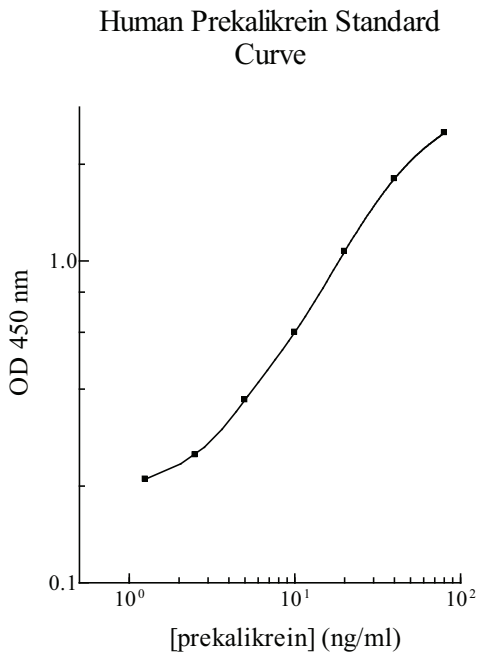
- Add 50 μl of Biotinylated Human Prekallikrein Antibody to each well and incubate for 1 hour.
- Wash the microplate as described above.
- Add 50 μl of Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate per well and incubate for 30 minutes. Turn on the microplate reader and set up the program in advance.
- Wash the microplate as described above.
- Add 50 μl of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate for approximately 15 minutes or till the optimal blue color density develop. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.
- Add 50 μl 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 log-log or four-parameter 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 used for illustration only. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.



Performance Characteristics

- The minimum detectable dose of human prekallikrein is typically ~ 1.2 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay and inter-assay coefficients of variation were 4.9% and 7.0% respectively.

Linearity

	Average Percentage of Expected Value
Sample Dilution	**Milk**
1:5	88%
1:10	97%
1:20	104%

	Average Percentage of Expected Value
Sample Dilution	**Saliva**
No Dilution	82%
1:2	97%
1:4	105%

	Average Percentage of Expected Value	
Sample Dilution	**Plasma**	**Serum**
1:2000	92%	93%
1:4000	99%	99%
1:8000	107%	106%

Recovery

Standard Added Value	5 – 40 ng/ml
Recovery %	86 – 112%
Average Recovery %	98%

Cross-Reactivity

Species	**% Cross Reactivity**
Canine	None
Bovine	None
Monkey	20%
Mouse	None
Rat	None
Swine	None
Rabbit	None
Human	100%
Proteins	**% Cross Reactivity**
Kallikrein	90%

- 10% FBS in culture media will not affect the assay.

References

(1) Girolami A et al. (2010) Expert Rev Hematol. 3(6):685-695
(2) Chung DW *et al.* (1986) *Biochemistry.* 25(9):2410-2417
(3) Tait JF and Fujikawa K (1986) *J Biol Chem.* 261(33):15396-15401
(4) Wynne J *et al.* (2004) *Brit. J. Haemat.* 127: 220-223

Version 1.2