Rat beta NGF ELISA kit ARG81285



## Rat beta NGF ELISA Kit

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantification of Rat beta NGF in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatants

Catalog number: ARG81285

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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### MANUFACTURED BY:

Arigo Biolaboratories Corporation Address: No. 22, Ln. 227, Gongyuan Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan Phone: +886 (3) 562 1738 Fax: +886 (3) 561 3008 Email: info@arigobio.com

### INTRODUCTION

beta NGF is a member of the NGF-beta family and encodes a secreted protein which homodimerizes and is incorporated into a larger complex. This protein has nerve growth stimulating activity and the complex is involved in the regulation of growth and the differentiation of sympathetic and certain sensory neurons. Mutations in this gene have been associated with hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy, type 5 (HSAN5), and dysregulation of this gene's expression is associated with allergic rhinitis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems. Extracellular ligand for the NTRK1 and NGFR receptors, activates cellular signaling cascades through those receptor tyrosine kinase to regulate neuronal proliferation, differentiation and survival. Inhibits metalloproteinase dependent proteolysis of platelet glycoprotein VI. [UniProt]

### **PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY**

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. An antibody specific for beta NGF has been pre-coated onto a microtiter plate. Standards or samples are pipetted into the wells and any beta NGF present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for beta NGF is added to each well and incubate. Following a washing to remove unbound substances, streptavidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and incubated. After washing away any unbound antibodyenzyme reagent, a substrate solution (TMB) is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of beta NGF bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped by the addition of acid and the intensity of the color is measured at a wavelength of 450nm ±2nm.The concentration of beta NGF in the sample is then determined by comparing the O.D of samples to the standard curve.

### **MATERIALS PROVIDED & STORAGE INFORMATION**

Component	Quantity	Storage information	
		4°C. Unused strips should	
Antibody-coated microplate	8 X 12 strips	be sealed tightly in the air-	
		tight pouch.	
Standard (Lyophilized)	2 X 1 ng/vial	4°C	
Standard/Sample diluent buffer	16 ml	4°C	
Antibody conjugate concentrate	2 vials (60 µl)	4°C	
Antibody diluent buffer	16 ml	4°C	
HRP-Streptavidin concentrate	2 vials (60 µl)	4°C (Protect from light)	
HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer	16 ml	4°C	
20X Wash buffer	25 ml	4°C	
TMB substrate	12 ml	4°C (Protect from light)	
STOP solution	12 ml	4°C	
Plate sealer	4 strips	Room temperature	

Store the unopened kit at 2-8 °C. Use the kit before expiration date.

### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450nm (optional: read at 610-650 nm as the reference wave length)
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- 37°C oven or incubator
- Automated microplate washer (optional)

### **TECHNICAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection especially while handling blood or body fluid samples.
- Store the kit at 4°C at all times.
- If crystals are observed in the 20X Wash buffer, warm to RT or 37°C until the crystals are completely dissolved.
- Ensure complete reconstitution and dilution of reagents prior to use.
- All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT, 22-25°C)
  15-20 min before use.
- All reagents should be mixed by gentle inversion or swirling prior to use. Do not induce foaming.
- Before using the kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to the bottom of tubes.
- Mix the contents of the microplate wells thoroughly by microplate shaker for 1 min or gently tap the plate to ensure good test results. Please mix

carefully to avoid well-to-well contamination. Do not reuse microwells.

- The TMB Color developing agent should be colorless and transparent before using.
- Use reservoirs only for single reagents. This especially applies to the substrate reservoirs. Using a reservoir for dispensing a substrate solution that had previously been used for the conjugate solution may turn solution colored. Do not pour reagents back into vials as reagent contamination may occur.
- Do not let wells dry during assay; add reagents immediately after completing the rinsing steps.
- Once the assay has been started, all subsequent steps should be completed without interruption and within the recommended time limits.
- Avoid using reagents from different batches.
- It is highly recommended that the standards, samples and controls be assayed in duplicates.
- Change pipette tips between the addition of different reagent or samples.

### SAMPLE COLLECTION & STORAGE INFORMATION

The sample collection and storage conditions listed below are intended as general guidelines. Sample stability has not been evaluated.

<u>Cell Culture Supernatants</u> - Remove particulates by centrifugation for 10 min at 1000 x g and aliquot & store samples at  $\leq$  -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Serum</u>- Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. Collect serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq$  -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Plasma</u> - Collect plasma using EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Collect the supernatants and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq$  -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### Note:

- a) Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.
- b) Samples containing sodium azide should not be used in the assay.

### **REAGENT PREPARATION**

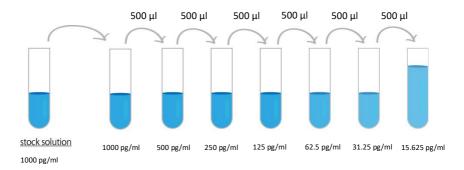
- 1X Wash buffer: Dilute 20X Wash buffer into distilled water to yield 1X
  Wash buffer. (E.g. 25 ml of 20X Wash buffer + 475 ml of distilled water)
  The diluted Wash buffer is stable for 4 weeks at 2°C to 8°C.
- 1X Antibody conjugate: 5-10 minutes before use (freshly prepared is recommended), dilute 100X antibody conjugate concentrate into Antibody diluent buffer to yield 1X detection antibody solution. (e.g. 10 μl of 100X Antibody conjugate concentrate + 990 μl of Antibody diluent buffer)
- 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution: 5-10 minutes before use (freshly prepared is recommended), dilute 100X HRP-Streptavidin concentrate solution into HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer to yield 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution buffer. (e.g. 10 μl of 100X HRP-Streptavidin concentrate solution + 990 μl of HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer)
- Sample: For the normal rat serum or plasma, samples are suggested to make a 1:2 dilution with Standard/Sample diluent. (100 μl of samples + 100 μl of Standard/Sample diluent; dilution factor = 2)

If the initial assay found samples contain beta NGF higher than the highest standard, the samples can be diluted with Standard/Sample diluent buffer and then re-assay the samples. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

# (It is recommended to do pre-test to determine the suitable dilution factor).

• Standards: Reconstitute the standard with 1 ml Standard/Sample diluent buffer to yield a stock concentration of 1000 pg/ml. Allow the stock

standard to sit for at least 15 minutes with gentle agitation to make sure the standard is dissolved completely before making serial dilutions. Aliquot and store the reconstituted standard for up to 1 month at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The Standard/Sample diluent buffer serves as zero standard (0 pg/ml), and the rest of the standard serial dilution can be diluted as according to the suggested concentration below: 1000 pg/ml, 500 pg/ml, 250 pg/ml, 125 pg/ml, 62.5 pg/ml, 31.25 pg/ml, 15.625 pg/ml. Diluted standard shall not be reused.



### Dilute beta NGF standard as according to the table below:

Standard	beta NGF Conc.	µl of Standard/Sample diluent	μl of standard
S7	1000 pg/ml	0	1000 (1000 pg/ml
57	1000 þg/iili		Stock)
S6	500 pg/ml	500	500 (S7)
S5	250 pg/ml	500	500 (S6)
S4	125 pg/ml	500	500 (S5)
S3	62.5 pg/ml	500	500 (S4)
S2	31.25 pg/ml	500	500 (S3)
S1	15.625 pg/ml	500	500 (S2)
SO	0	500	0

### ASSAY PROCEDURE

All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT) before use. Standards, samples and controls should be assayed in duplicates.

- Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, and reseal it. It can be store at 2-8°C for up to 1 month.
- Add 100 μl of standards, samples and zero controls (Standard/Sample diluent buffer) into wells. Incubate for 1.5 h at 37 °C.
- 3. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total four washes. Wash by filling each well with 1× Wash Buffer (350 μl) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating, decanting or blotting against clean paper towels.
- Add 100 μl of 1X Antibody conjugate into each well. Cover wells and incubate for 1 hour at 37 °C.
- 5. Aspirate each well and **wash as step 3**.
- Add 100 μl of 1X HRP-Streptavidin solution to each well. Cover wells and incubate for 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 7. Aspirate each well and wash as step 3.
- Add 100 μl of TMB substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate for 10-20 minutes at 37°C in dark.
- 9. Add  $100 \,\mu l$  of Stop Solution to each well. The color of the solution should change from blue to yellow. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough

mixing.

10. Read the OD with a microplate reader at **450 nm** immediately. (optional: read at 610-650 nm as the reference wave length) It is recommended read the absorbance within 30 minutes after adding the stop solution.

### **CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards, controls and patient samples.

2. Using linear graph paper, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.

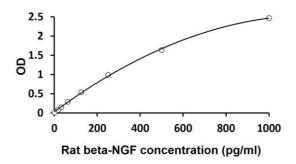
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.

4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.

5. If the samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be further converted by the appropriate dilution factor according to the sample preparation procedure as described above.

### **EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE**

The following data is for demonstration only and cannot be used in place of data generations at the time of assay.



### **QUALITY ASSURANCE**

### Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of Rat beta NGF ranged from 15.6- 1000 pg/ml. The mean MDD was 7 pg/ml.

### Specificity

This assay recognizes natural and recombinant Rat beta NGF. No significant cross-reactivity or interference with the factors below was observed:

50 ng/ ml of recombinant proteins:

Human: BDNF, CNTF, GDNF, NT-3, NT-4;

Rat: CNTF, GDNF, GDNF R alpha.

### Intra-assay and Inter-assay precision

The CV values of both intra and inter precision fall below 10%.