Mouse Anti Alpha-Enolase-ENO1 Ab ELISA Kit (Direct)

User Manual

Catalog No. LS-F56904

It is important that you read this entire manual carefully before starting your experiment.

This kit is for **Research Use Only**.
This kit is not approved for use in humans or for clinical diagnosis.

ASSAY SPECIFICATIONS

Target: Anti Alpha-Enolase-ENO1 Ab

Synonyms: Anti Alpha-Enolase-ENO1 Ab (IgG)

Specificity: This kit is for the detection of Mouse Anti Alpha-Enolase-ENO1 Ab. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Anti Alpha-Enolase-ENO1 Ab and analogs was observed. This claim is limited by existing techniques therefore cross-reactivity may exist with untested analogs.

Sample Types: This kit is intended for use with samples such as Plasma and Serum. Use with other sample types is not supported.

Detection: Colorimetric - 450nm (TMB)

Measurement: Qualitative

Sensitivity: Typically less than 10 ng/ml

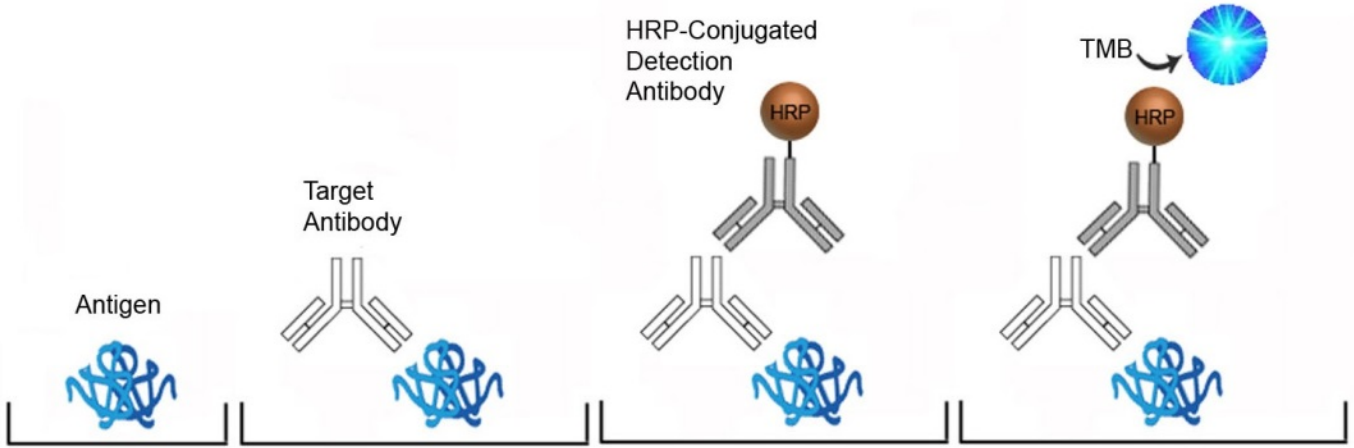
Performance: Intra-Assay CV (<15%); Inter-Assay CV (<15%)

Limitations: This kit is for **Research Use Only** and is not intended for diagnostic use. This kit is not approved for use in humans or for clinical diagnosis.

Assay Principle

This assay is based on a direct detection principle. Each well of the supplied microtiter plate has been pre-coated with an antigen. Positive/Negative Controls or samples are added to the wells. Antibodies within the samples bind to the antigen on the plate. Unbound antibody is washed away. A Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated detection antibody is added with binds to the antibody/antigen complex. Unbound HRP-conjugated detection antibody is washed away. A substrate is then added which reacts with the HRP enzyme resulting in color development. A sulfuric acid stop solution is added to terminate color development reaction and then the optical density (OD) of the well is measured at a wavelength of 450 nm ± 2 nm. The OD of an unknown sample can then be compared to the OD of the positive and negative controls in order to determine the presence of the Anti Alpha-Enolase-ENO1 Ab

ASSAY PRINCIPLE IMAGE



KIT COMPONENTS AND STORAGE

Component	Quantity
Coated 96-well Strip Plate	12 x 8 Strips
Positive Control	1 vial
Negative Control	1 vial
HRP-Conjugate Antibody (Concentrated)	1 vial x 120 µl
HRP-Conjugate Antibody Diluent	1 vial x 14 ml
Wash Buffer (25x)	1 vial x 30 ml
Sample Diluent	1 vial x 25 ml
Substrate	1 vial x 10 ml
Stop Solution	1 vial x 10 ml
Plate Sealers	4
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KIT STORAGE

The unopened kit can be stored at 2-8°C through the expiration date. Once opened, the kit can be stored at 2-8°C for 1 month. Unused strips should be kept in a sealed bag with the desiccant provided to minimize exposure to damp air.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLIES

- Microplate reader with 450nm wavelength filter.
- High-precision pipette and sterile pipette tips
- Eppendorf tubes
- 37°C incubator
- Deionized or distilled water
- Absorbent paper

Assay Planning

Before using this kit, researchers should consider the following:

1. Read this manual in its entirety in order to minimize the chance of error.
2. Confirm that you have the appropriate non-supplied equipment available.
3. Confirm that the species, target antigen, and sensitivity of this kit are appropriate for your intended application.
4. Confirm that your samples have been prepared appropriately based upon recommendations (see Sample Preparation) and that you have sufficient sample volume for use in the assay.
5. When first using a kit, appropriate validation steps should be taken before using valuable samples. Confirm that the kit adequately detects the target antigen in your intended sample type(s) by running control samples.
6. If the concentration of target antigen within your samples is unknown, a preliminary experiment should be run using a control sample to determine the optimal sample dilution (see Experimental Layout and Sample Preparation).
7. Ensure that the kit is properly stored and do not use it beyond its expiration date.
8. When using multiple lots of the same kit do not substitute reagents from one kit to another. Review each manual carefully as changes can occur between lots. To control for inter-assay variability include a carry-over control sample.

Sample Collection

This assay is intended for use with samples such as Plasma and Serum. The sample collection protocols below have been provided for your reference.

Breast Milk - Centrifuge samples for 20 minutes at 1000×g to remove particulates. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Cell Lysates - Collect and pellet the cells by centrifugation and remove the supernatant. Wash the cells 3 times with PBS* then resuspend in PBS*. Lyse the cells by ultrasonication 4 times. Alternatively freeze the cells to -20°C and thaw to room temperature 3 times. Centrifuge at 1500×g for 10 minutes at 2 - 8°C to remove cellular debris. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Erythrocyte Lysates - Centrifuge whole blood for 20 minutes at 1000×g to pellet the cells and remove the supernatant. Wash the cells 3 times with PBS* then resuspend in PBS*. Freeze (-20°C)/thaw (room temperature) the cells 3 times. Centrifuge at 5,000×g for 10 minutes at 2-8°C to remove cellular debris. Collect the supernatant for assaying. Erythrocyte lysates must be diluted with Sample Diluent before running.

Plasma - Collect plasma using heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 15 minutes at 1000×g at 2–8°C within 30 minutes of collection. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Platelet-Poor Plasma - Collect plasma using heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 15 minutes at 1000×g at 2–8°C within 30 minutes of collection. It is recommended that samples should be centrifuged for 10 minutes at 10,000×g for complete platelet removal. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Sperm and Seminal Plasma - Allow semen to liquefy at room temperature or 37°C. After liquefaction, centrifuge at 2,000×g for 10-15 minutes. Collect seminal plasma supernatant for assaying. Wash the precipitated protein 3 times with PBS* then resuspend in PBS*. Lyse the cells by ultrasonication then centrifuge at 2,000×g for 10-15 minutes. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Serum - Use a serum separator tube and allow samples to clot for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C before centrifugation for

20 minutes at approximately 1000×g. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Tissue Homogenates - Because preparation methods for tissue homogenates vary depending upon tissue type, users should research tissue specific conditions independently. The following is one example only. Rinse tissues in PBS* to remove excess blood and weigh before homogenization. Finely mince tissues and homogenize them in 5-10mL of PBS*with a glass homogenizer on ice. Lyse the cells by ultrasonication or freeze (-20°C)/thaw (room temperature) 3 times. Centrifuge homogenate at 5000×g for 5 minutes. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

Urine - Aseptically collect the first urine of the day (mid-stream), voided directly into a sterile container. Centrifuge to remove particulate matter and collect the supernatant for assaying.

Cell culture supernatants, cerebrospinal, follicular, and lung lavage fluids, saliva, sweat, tears, and other biological fluids - Centrifuge samples for 20 minutes at 1000×g to remove particulates. Collect the supernatant for assaying.

* 1xPBS (0.02mol/L pH7.0-7.2)

Sample Collection Notes

1. LifeSpan recommends that samples are used immediately upon preparation. Alternatively, samples stored at 2-8°C should be used within 5 days. For long-term storage sample aliquots should be prepared and stored at -20°C if used within 1 month, or -80°C if used within 6 months. Long term storage can result in protein degradation and denaturation, which may result in inaccurate results.
2. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles for all samples.
3. In the event that a sample type not listed above is intended to be used with the kit, it is recommended that the customer conduct validation experiments in order to be confident in the results.
4. Due to chemical interference, the use of tissue or cell extraction samples prepared by chemical lysis buffers may result in inaccurate results.
5. Due to factors including cell viability, cell number, or sampling time, samples from cell culture supernatant may not be detected by the kit.
6. Samples should be brought to room temperature (18-25°C) before performing the assay without the use of extra heating.
7. LifeSpan is responsible for the quality and performance of the kit components but is NOT responsible for the performance of customer-supplied samples used with the kit.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Serum and plasma typically require a 2000-fold dilution using sample diluent.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) before use.

1x Wash Buffer: If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix it gently until crystals have completely dissolved. Prepare 300 ml of Working Wash Buffer by diluting 15 ml of 25x Wash Buffer Concentrate with 285 ml of deionized or distilled water. Wash Buffer can be stored at 4°C once prepared.

1x HRP-Conjugate Antibody Working Solution: Calculate the required amount needed before beginning the experiment (50µl/well) and include a 60µL excess. Dilute the HRP Conjugate Antibody to the working concentration using the HRP Conjugate Diluent (1:100).

REAGENT PREPARATION NOTES

1. All solutions prepared from concentrates are intended for one-time use. Do not reuse solutions.
2. Reagents may adhere to the tube wall or cap during transport so centrifuge tubes briefly before opening.
3. All solutions should be gently mixed prior to use.
4. To minimize imprecision caused by pipetting, ensure that pipettes are calibrated. Pipetting volumes of less than 10 µL is not recommended.
5. Substrate Solution is easily contaminated so sterility precautions should be taken. Substrate Solution should also be protected it from light.
6. Do not substitute reagents from one kit lot to another. Use only those reagents supplied within this kit.
7. Due to the antigen specificity of the antibodies used in this assay, native or recombinant proteins from other manufacturers may not be detected by this kit.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature without additional heating (except for TMB Substrate) and mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting (avoid foaming). Before adding TMB into wells, equilibrate TMB Substrate for 30 minutes at 37°C. Prepare all reagents and samples as directed in the previous sections. Duplicate or triplicate wells are recommended.

1. Set one **Blank** well without any solution.
2. Set 2 **Negative Control** wells, 2 **Positive Control** wells.
3. Add 100µl of **Negative Control, Positive Control** or diluted **Sample** per well.
4. Cover with Cover with the adhesive strip provided. Incubate for 30 minutes at 37°
5. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process two times for a total of three washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (200µl) using a squirt bottle, multi-channel pipette, manifold dispenser, or autowasher, and let it stand for 2 minutes. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
6. Add 100 µl of **1x HRP-conjugate Antibody** to each sample and control well. Do not add to blank well. Cover with a new plate sealer, and incubate for 30 minutes at 37°C.
7. Aspirate and wash the wells 5 times as per step 5.
8. Add 90 µl of **Substrate** to each well and incubate **in the dark** for 20 minutes at 37°C.
9. Add 50 µl of **Stop Solution** to each well. The blue color will change to yellow immediately. If color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing. The Stop Solution should be added to wells in the same order and timing as was the Substrate solutions.
10. Take blank well as zero, determine the optical density of each well within 10 minutes using a microplate reader set to 450 nm

ASSAY PROCEDURE NOTES

1. **ELISA Plate**: Keep appropriate numbers of strips for 1 experiment and remove extra strips from microtiter plate. Removed strips should be placed in a sealed bag containing desiccant and stored at -20°C.
2. **Solutions**: To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each control, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.
3. **Applying Solutions:** All solutions should be added to the bottom of the ELISA plate well. Avoid touching the inside wall of the well. Avoid foaming when possible.
4. **Assay Timing**: The interval between adding sample to the first and last wells should be minimized. Delays will increase the incubation time differential between wells, which will significantly affect the experimental accuracy and repeatability. For each step in the procedure, total dispensing time for addition of reagents or samples should not exceed 10 minutes.
5. **Incubation**: To prevent evaporation and ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary. Do not allow wells to sit uncovered for extended periods of time between incubation steps. Do not let wells dry out at any time during the assay. Strictly observe the recommended incubation times and temperatures.
6. **Washing**: Proper washing procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings. Residual liquid in the reaction wells should be patted dry against absorbent paper during the washing process. Do not put absorbent paper directly into the reaction wells.
7. **Controlling Substrate Reaction Time**: After the addition of the TMB Substrate, periodically monitor the color development. Stop color development before the color becomes too deep by adding Stop Solution. Excessively strong color will result in inaccurate absorbance readings.
8. **Reading**: The microplate reader should be preheated and programmed prior to use. Prior to taking OD readings, remove any

residual liquid or fingerprints from the underside of the plate and confirm that there are no bubbles in the wells.

9. **Reaction Time Control**: Control reaction time should be strictly followed as outlined.
10. **Stop Solution**: The Stop Solution contains an acid, therefore proper precautions should be taken during its use, such as protection of the eyes, hands, face, and clothing.
11. **Mixing**: During incubation times, the use of a micro-oscillator at low frequency is recommended. Sufficient and gentle mixing is particularly important in producing reliable results.
12. To minimize external influence on the assay performance, operational procedures and lab conditions (such as room temperature, humidity, incubator temperature) should be strictly controlled. It is also strongly suggested that the whole assay is performed by the same operator from the beginning to the end.

ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

Prepare all reagents and samples.

Add 100 µl of **Positive Control, Negative Control** or **Sample** to each well. Leave blank well empty

Cover and incubate for 30 min at 37°C

Aspirate and wash 3 times.

Add 100 µl of **HRP-conjugate** to each well (except blank) and incubate for 30 minutes at 37°C.

Aspirate and wash 5 times.

Add 90 µl of **TMB** to each well and incubate in the dark for 20 minutes at 37°C.

Add 50 µl **Stop Solution**.

Read within 10 min at 450nm.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

For calculation the valence of mouse alpha-enolase (ENO1) antibody (IgG), compare the sample well with control.

- ODsample＜2.1x ODnegative: Negative
- ODsample ≥ 2.1x ODnegative: Positive

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	Inaccurate pipetting.	Check pipettes.
	Wells not completely aspirated.	Completely aspirate wells between steps.
Low signal	Too brief incubation times.	Ensure sufficient incubation time.
	Incorrect assay temperature.	Use recommended incubation temperature. Bring substrate to room temperature before use.
	Inadequate reagent volumes.	Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation.
	Improper dilution.	
Deep color but low value	Plate reader settings not optimal.	Verify the wavelength and filter setting in the plate reader.
		Turn on and warm-up the plate reader prior to use.

Troubleshooting Guide (continued)

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Large CV	Inaccurate pipetting.	Check pipettes.
High background	Plate is insufficiently washed.	Review the manual for proper wash. If using a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed.
	Contaminated wash buffer.	Make fresh wash buffer.
Low sensitivity	Improper storage of the ELISA kit.	All the reagents should be stored according to the instructions.
	Stop solution not added.	Stop solution should be added to each well before measurement.

ASSAY USAGE AND SUPPORT

This kit is for **Research Use Only** and is not intended for diagnostic use. This kit is not approved for use in humans or for clinical diagnosis. This kit should not be used beyond the expiration date printed on the lot specific kit label.

Warning: This reagent may contain sodium azide and sulfuric acid. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of these materials have not been thoroughly investigated. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed. Avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions and may react with lead or copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. On disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent accumulation.

The LifeSpan Guarantee: LifeSpan guarantees the integrity of all components contained with an immunoassay kit, and that the standards provided will produce a standard curve sufficient for the quantification of target antigen concentrations that fall within the specified range of the kit. Due to the variable nature of sample types and preparations, LifeSpan cannot guarantee that the target antigen will be detectable in customer-supplied samples. For this reason, LifeSpan strongly recommends that customers conduct validation experiments, using positive control samples generated in a similar manner to the experimental samples, before using valuable research specimens. Due to the perishable nature of ELISA kits, orders of greater than 5 units of a single catalog number cannot be returned upon shipment, and are not eligible for refund.

Technical Support: LifeSpan's knowledgeable staff scientists are available to answer any questions about this kit. Email your detailed questions to Technical.Support@LSBio.com.

RETURNS, REFUNDS, CANCELLATIONS

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