

**KAMIYA BIOMEDICAL COMPANY**

# Rabbit Plasminogen ELISA

**For the quantitative determination of plasminogen  
in rabbit biological fluids**

**Cat. No. KT-411**

**For Research Use Only.**

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Rabbit Plasminogen ELISA Cat. No. KT-411

#### INTENDED USE

The Rabbit Plasminogen ELISA is a highly sensitive two-site enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) for the quantitative determination of plasminogen in rabbit biological fluids. For research use only.

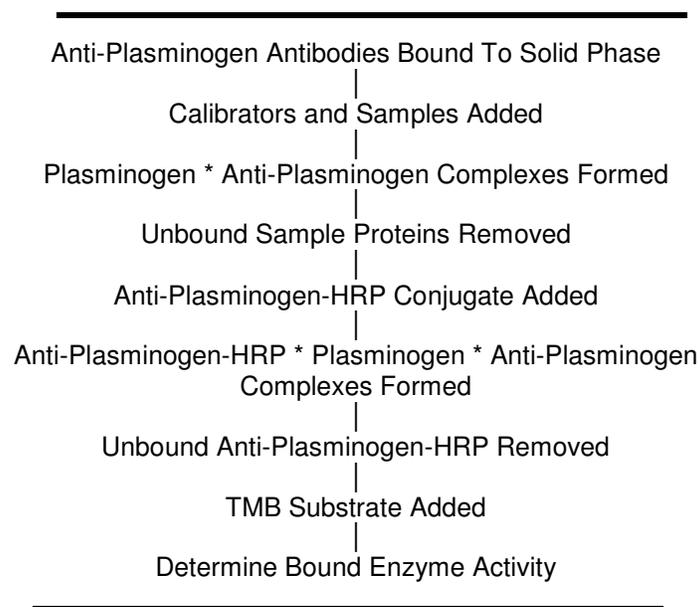
#### INTRODUCTION

Plasminogen (PMG) is a glycoprotein produced by the liver. It is the precursor for plasmin, which targets fibrin in the process of dissolution of fibrin blood clots. Plasminogen is present in plasma and most extravascular fluids. The important role of plasminogen in fibrinolytic system makes it an interesting marker for various diseases.

#### PRINCIPLE

The principle of the double antibody sandwich ELISA is represented in Figure 1. In this assay the plasminogen present in the sample reacts with the anti-plasminogen antibody which has been adsorbed to the surface of polystyrene microtiter wells. After the removal of unbound sample proteins by washing, anti-plasminogen antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) is added. This HRP-conjugated antibody forms a complex with the previously bound plasminogen. Following another washing step, the enzyme bound to the immunosorbent is assayed by the addition of a chromogenic substrate, 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). The quantity of bound enzyme is proportional to the concentration of plasminogen in the sample tested; thus, the absorbance, at 450 nm, is a measure of the concentration of plasminogen in the test sample. The quantity of plasminogen in the test sample can be interpolated from the calibration curve constructed from the calibrators, and corrected for sample dilution.

Figure 1.



## COMPONENTS

1. Diluent Concentrate  
One bottle containing 50 mL of a 5X concentrated diluent running buffer.
2. Wash Solution Concentrate  
One bottle containing 50 mL of a 20X concentrated wash solution.
3. Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate Concentrate  
One vial containing 150  $\mu$ L of a 100X concentrated affinity-purified anti-rabbit plasminogen antibody conjugated with HRP in a stabilizing buffer.
4. TMB Substrate Solution  
One vial containing 12 mL of TMB and hydrogen peroxide in citric acid buffer at pH 3.3.
5. Stop Solution  
One vial containing 12 mL of 0.3 M sulfuric acid. WARNING: Avoid contact with skin.
6. Microtiter Plate  
Twelve removable eight-well strips in well holder frame. Wells are coated with affinity-purified anti-rabbit plasminogen.
7. Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator  
One vial containing a Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator.
8. Positive Control  
One vial containing 50  $\mu$ L of serum with 0.1% sodium azide. See the Control Certificate for the concentration.

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Precision pipettes (2  $\mu$ L to 200  $\mu$ L) for making and dispensing dilutions
- Test tubes
- Microplate washer/aspirator
- Distilled or de-ionized H<sub>2</sub>O
- Microplate reader
- Assorted glassware for the preparation of reagents and buffer solutions
- Timer
- Vortex mixer

## PRECAUTIONS

1. Read the instructions carefully before beginning the assay.
2. This kit is for research use only.
3. Great care has been taken to ensure the quality and reliability of this product. However, it is possible that in certain cases, unusual results may be obtained due to high levels of interfering factors.
4. Preservatives
  - Positive Control contains 0.1% sodium azide.
5. No additives or preservatives are necessary to maintain the integrity of the specimen. Avoid azide contamination.
6. Azide and thimerosal at concentrations higher than 0.1% inhibit the enzyme reaction.
7. Other precautions:
  - Do not interchange kit components from different lots.
  - Do not use kit components beyond the expiration date.
  - Protect reagents from direct sunlight.
  - Do not pipette by mouth.
  - Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetics where reagents are used.
  - Avoid all contact with the reagents by using gloves.
  - Stop solution contains diluted sulfuric acid. Irritation to eyes and skin is possible. Flush with water after contact.

## REAGENT PREPARATION

### 1. Diluent Concentrate

The Diluent solution supplied is a 5X concentrate and must be diluted 1:5 with distilled or de-ionized water.

### 2. Wash Solution Concentrate

The Wash Solution supplied is a 20X concentrate and must be diluted 1:20 with distilled or de-ionized water. Crystal formation in the concentrate is not uncommon when storage temperatures are low. Warming of the concentrate to 30-35°C before dilution can dissolve crystals.

### 3. Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate Concentrate

Calculate the required amount of working conjugate solution for each microtiter plate test strip by adding 10 µL Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to 990 µL of 1X Diluent for each test strip to be used for testing. Mix uniformly, but gently. Avoid foaming.

### 4. TMB Substrate Solution

Ready to use as supplied.

### 5. Stop Solution

Ready to use as supplied.

### 6. Microtiter Plate

Ready to use as supplied. Unseal Microtiter Pouch and remove plate from pouch. Remove all strips and wells that will not be used in the assay and place back in pouch and re-seal along with desiccant.

### 7. Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator

**The Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator should be aliquoted out and stored frozen.** It is at a concentration of 76.9 µg/mL and needs to be diluted in 1X Diluent according to the chart below for each run. Mix well between each step. Avoid foaming.

Calibrator	Concentration (ng/mL)	Calibrator Volume added to 1X Diluent	Volume of 1X Diluent
1	200	2 µL Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator	767 µL
2	100	300 µL Calibrator 1	300 µL
3	50	300 µL Calibrator 2	300 µL
4	25	300 µL Calibrator 3	300 µL
5	12.5	300 µL Calibrator 4	300 µL
6	6.25	300 µL Calibrator 5	300 µL

### 8. Positive Control

The concentration and recommended dilution are provided on the Control Certificate. Before use, briefly centrifuge the Positive Control to allow all of the liquid to collect in the bottom of the vial.

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

### 1. Complete Kit

The expiration date for the kit is stated on the outer label. The recommended storage temperature is 4°C. **Note: See long term storage recommendations below for the Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator and Positive Control.**

### 2. Diluent

The 5X Diluent Concentrate is stable until the expiration date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of preparation. Both solutions should be stored at 4°C.

### 3. Wash Solution

The 20X Wash Solution Concentrate is stable until the expiration date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of preparation. Both solutions can be stored at room temperature (RT, 16-25°C) or at 4°C.

### 4. Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate

Undiluted anti-plasminogen-HRP conjugate should be stored at 4°C and diluted immediately prior to use. The working conjugate solution is stable for up to eight hours at 4°C.

### 5. TMB Substrate Solution

The TMB Substrate Solution should be stored at 4°C and is stable until the expiration date.

#### 6. Stop Solution

The Stop Solution should be stored at 4°C and is stable until the expiration date.

#### 7. Microtiter Plate

Anti-Rabbit plasminogen coated wells are stable until the expiration date and should be stored at 4°C in the sealed foil pouch with a desiccant pack.

#### 8. Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator

**Rabbit Plasminogen Calibrator should be aliquoted out and stored frozen.** For storage longer than 14 days, keep frozen until the expiration date. Storage of less than 14 days can be at 4°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles. The working calibrator solutions are stable for 12 hours.

#### 9. Positive Control

For storage longer than 7 days keep frozen until the expiration date. Storage less than 7 days can be at 4°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

### INDICATIONS OF INSTABILITY

If the test is performing correctly, the results observed with the calibrator solutions should be within 20% of the expected values.

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Blood should be collected by venipuncture and the serum separated from the cells, after clot formation, by centrifugation. For plasma samples, blood should be collected into a container with an anticoagulant and then centrifuged. Care should be taken to minimize hemolysis, excessive hemolysis can impact your results. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing/thawing.

For any sample that might contain pathogens, care must be taken to prevent contact with open wounds. No additives or preservatives are necessary to maintain the integrity of the specimen. Avoid azide contamination.

### ASSAY PROTOCOL

#### Dilution of Samples

Due to the high-sensitive nature of the assay each test sample should be diluted before use for a normal assay. A 1:4,000 dilution is appropriate for most samples. For absolute quantification of samples that yield results outside the range of the calibration curve, a lesser or greater dilution might be required.

To prepare a 1:4,000 dilution of sample, transfer 5 µL of sample to 495 µL of 1X Diluent. This gives you a 1:100 dilution. Mix thoroughly. Then dilute this by transferring 10 µL to 390 µL of 1X Diluent. You now have a 1:4,000 dilution of your sample. Make sure to mix thoroughly at each stage.

#### Procedure

1. Bring all reagents to RT before use.
2. Pipette 100 µL of
  - Calibrator 0 (0.0 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 1 (15.6 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 2 (31.25 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 3 (62.5 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 4 (125 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 5 (250 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 6 (500 ng/mL) in duplicate
  - Calibrator 7 (1,000 ng/mL) in duplicate
3. Pipette 100 µL of diluted Positive Control (in duplicate) into pre designated wells.
4. Pipette 100 µL of diluted sample (in duplicate) into pre designated wells.
5. Incubate the Microtiter Plate at 22°C (RT) for sixty (60 ± 2) minutes. Keep plate covered and level during incubation.

6. Following incubation, aspirate the contents of the wells.
7. Completely fill each well with appropriately diluted Wash Solution and aspirate. Repeat three times, for a total of four washes. Finally, invert the plate on absorbent paper (paper towel) and blot the excess fluid from the wells.
8. Pipette 100  $\mu$ L of appropriately diluted Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to each well. Incubate at 22°C (RT) for twenty (20  $\pm$  2) minutes. Keep plate covered in the dark and level during incubation.
9. Wash and blot the wells as described in Steps 6 and 7.
10. Pipette 100  $\mu$ L of TMB Substrate Solution into each well.
11. Incubate in the dark at RT for precisely ten (10) minutes.
12. After ten minutes, add 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to each well.
13. Determine the absorbance at 450 nm of the contents of each well. Zero the plate reader to air.

The absorbance of the final reaction mixture can be measured up to 2 hours after the addition of the Stop Solution. However, good laboratory practice dictates that the measurement be made as soon as possible.

## RESULTS

1. Subtract the average background value from the test values for each sample.
2. Using the results observed for the calibrators construct a calibration curve. The appropriate curve fit is that of a four-parameter logistics curve. A second order polynomial (quadratic) or other curve fits may also be used.
3. Interpolate test sample values from the calibration curve. Correct for sample dilution factor to arrive at plasminogen concentration in original sample.

## QUALITY CONTROL

In accord with good laboratory practice, the assays for total plasminogen require meticulous quality control. Each laboratory should use routine quality control procedures to establish inter- and intra-assay precision and performance characteristics.

## LIMITATION OF THE PROCEDURE

1. Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out with a complete understanding of the information contained in the package insert instructions and with adherence to good laboratory practice.
2. Factors that might affect the performance of the assay include proper instrument function, cleanliness of glassware, quality of distilled or de-ionized water, and accuracy of reagent and sample pipettings, washing technique, incubation time or temperature.

## **FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

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