

ELISA kits available from ADI:

Catalog# **ProdDescription**

600-400-CTN Dog Cardiac Troponin 1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-410-CTN Human Cardiac Troponin 1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-420-CTN Monkey Cardiac Troponin 1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-430-MTN Monkey Skeletal Muscle Troponin1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-440-CTN Mouse Cardiac Tn-I ELISA kit for plasma samples
600-450-CTN Mouse Cardiac Troponin 1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-470-CTN Pig Cardiac Troponin 1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-480-CTN Rabbit Cardiac Tn-I ELISA kit for serum samples
600-510-MTN Rat Skeletal Muscle Troponin 1 (Tn-I) ELISA Kit
600-600-DMY Dog Myoglobin ELISA Kit
600-610-HMY Human Myoglobin ELISA Kit
600-620-MMY Monkey Myoglobin ELISA Kit
600-630-MMY Mouse Myoglobin ELISA Kit
600-640-PMY Pig Myoglobin ELISA Kit
600-650-RMY Rabbit Myoglobin ELISA Kit

Human: Adiponectin (Acrp30 and gAcrp30), Albumin, Aldosterone, AFP, beta-amyloid 1-40/42, Angiogenin, Angiopoietin-2, beta-2M, BMP-7, C-peptide, CRP, Cox-2, Ferritin, PSA, fPSA, GH, IgG, IgM, IgE, IgG1, IgG4, Insulin, NSE, CA125, CA199, CA242, PAP, Resistin, SHBG, LH, FSH, TSH, T3, T4, and Steroid ELISA kits (cortisol, estradiol, testosterone, progesterone).

Monkey: IgM, IgG, IgA, IgE

Rat: Albumin, CRP, IgG, IgM, Alpha-1- Acid glycoprotein

Mouse: Albumin, IgA, IgG, IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG3, IgE, IgM, Leptin, Resistin, Acrp30, CRP, Troponin-I, TNF-alpha

Autoimmune Antibody detection kits for ANA, ssDNA, dsDNA, Histone, Sm, RNP, SSA, SSB, Scl70, Ovalbumin, Cardiolipin, CIC

Chicken: IgG, IgM, IgY, Ovalbumin **Turkey:** IgG

Bovine: Albumin, IgG, IgM, Lactoferrin, Transferrin

Pig: Albumin, IgG, IgM **Dog:** CRP, IgG, IgM

Cat: IgG, IgM **Sheep:** IgG **Goat:** IgG **Rabbit:** CRP, IgG

See Details at the web site or Contact ADI

Instruction Manual No. M-6240

Mouse Serum Amyloid A (SAA)

ELISA KIT Cat. No. 6240

**For Quantitative Determination of SAA
In Mouse Serum**



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Mouse Serum Amyloid A (SAA) ELISA KIT # 6240

Kit Components, 96 tests	
Anti-Mouse SAA coated strip plate (8 wells x 12 strips), #6240-1	1 plate
Mouse SAA Reference Standard, lyophilized Reconstitute with 0.20 ml distilled water (see lot specific stock concn on the vial) typical conc ~22.4 µg/ml, #6240-2	1 vial
Anti-Mouse SAA-HRP Conjugate , 11 ml, #6240-3	1 bottle
Sample Diluent , 30 ml, #6240-SD	1 bottle
Wash Buffer (20X) , 50 ml, #6240-WB	1 bottle
TMB Substrate , 11 ml, #6240-TMB	1 bottle
Stop Solution , 11 ml, #6240-SS	1 bottle
Instruction Manual, # M-6240	1 manual

INTRODUCTION

Human Serum Amyloid A protein-1 (SAA1) is a multifunctional apolipoprotein produced by hepatocytes in response to proinflammatory cytokines. It is secreted as a 12 kDa, 104 aa, nonglycosylated polypeptide that displaces apoA1 in the HDL3 complex. The SAA1 gene is one of three SAA genes in human, and it shows multiple alleles that are race dependent. The SAA1 gene product differs from the SAA2 gene product by only seven amino acids. Circulating SAA1 shows multiple proteolytically-generated isoforms, with anywhere from one-to-three amino acids being cleaved from either the N- or C-terminus. Mature human SAA1 is 72%, 82% and 72% aa identical to mature mouse, rabbit and hamster SAA1, respectively.

SAA is an acute phase serum protein that is elevated in mice approximately 50-fold following lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injection. In mice, two major forms of SAA are induced during the acute phase response, SAA1 and SAA2. Studies have shown that the two forms are similarly increased in response to different inflammatory stimuli. This ELISA kit uses antibodies that preferentially detect SAA2. Measurement of SAA provides a useful biomarker of inflammation and disease.

ADI's Mouse SAA ELISA is a specific and sensitive assay for Mouse serum SAA2.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Calculate the mean absorbance for each duplicate. Subtract the absorbance of the zero standard from the mean absorbance values of standards and samples. Draw the standard curve on a graph paper by plotting net absorbance values of standards against appropriate SAA concentrations. Do not force a straight line and plot point-point curve. Read off the SAA concentrations of the control and patient samples. Multiply the values by the dilution factor of the samples. If samples were diluted 1:100 then the values must be multiplied by 100.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Wash Procedure: The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings.

Detection Limit: The minimum SAA concentration detectable using this assay is below 7.8 ng/ml. The detection limit is defined as the value deviating by 2 SD from the zero standard.

Expected Values: Each laboratory should establish testing ranges for the animal population being investigated.

Specificity: The antibodies used in this kit are specific for Rat HPX and have shown no cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Species Crossreactivity: Cross-reactivity of Mouse SAA ELISA kit with other animals has not been tested.

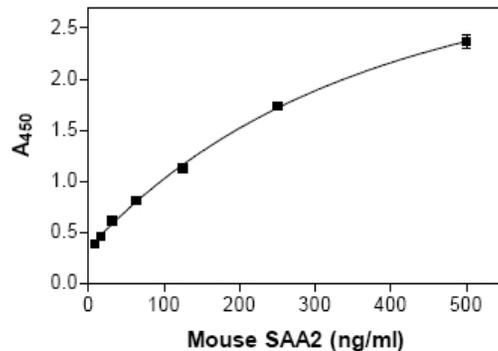
References: Hoffman JS et al (1982) JBC 257, 10510-10517; Foyn BC et al (1988) Clin. Exp. Immunol. 111, 231-236

NOTES: Read instructions carefully before the assay. Do not allow reagents to dry on the wells. Careful aspiration of the washing solution is essential for good assay precision. Since timing of the incubation steps is important to the performance of the assay, pipet the samples without interruption and it should not exceed 5 minutes to avoid assay drift. If more than one plate is being used in one run, it is recommended to include a standard curve on each plate. The unused strips should be stored in a sealed bag at 2-8°C. Addition of the HRP substrate solution starts a kinetic reaction, which is terminated by dispensing the stopping solution. Therefore, keep the incubation time for each well the same by adding the reagents in identical sequence. Plate readers measure absorbance vertically. Do not touch the bottom of the wells

WORKSHEET OF TYPICAL ASSAY

Wells	Standards/Samples	Mean A ₄₅₀ nm	Calculated Conc
A1, A2	Diluent 0 ng/ml	0.11	
B1, B2	Standard A 7.8 ng/ml	0.41	
C1, C2	Standard B 15.6 ng/ml	0.48	
D1, D2	Standard C 31.2 ng/ml	0.65	
E1, E2	Standard D 62.5 ng/ml	0.87	
F1, F2	Standard E 125 ng/ml	1.25	
G1, G2	Standard F 250 ng/ml	1.80	
H1, H2	Standard F 500 ng/ml	2.50	
A3, A4	Sample 1 1:100 dilution	0.81	62 ng/ml

NOTE: These data are for demonstration purpose only. A complete standard curve must be run in every assay to determine sample values. Each laboratory should determine its own normal reference values.



A typical assay Standard Curve (do not use this for calculating sample values)

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Mouse SAA ELISA kit is based on binding of Mouse SAA from samples to two antibodies, one immobilized on the microtiter well plates, and other conjugated to the enzyme horseradish peroxidase. After a washing step, chromogenic substrate is added and colors developed. The enzymatic reaction (color) is directly proportional to the amount of SAA present in the sample. Adding stopping solution terminates the reaction. Absorbance is then measured on a microtiter well ELISA reader at 450 nm. and the concentration of SAA in samples and control is read off the standard curve.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Adjustable micropipet (5-1000 uL) and multichannel pipet with disposable plastic tips. Reagent troughs, plate washer (recommended) and ELISA plates Reader.

PRECAUTIONS AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- The Mouse SAA ELISA Kit is for research use only.
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- Stop Solution contains 1N hydrochloric acid. Follow good laboratory practices, and avoid ingestion or contact of any reagent with skin, eyes or mucous membranes. All reagents may be disposed of down a drain with copious amounts of water.
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- MSDS for TMB and hydrochloric acid, if not already on file, can be requested or obtained from the ADI website.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Collect blood by venipuncture, allow clotting, and separating the serum by centrifugation at room temperature. Do not heat inactivate the serum. If sera can not be immediately assayed, store frozen for up to six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of samples. It is also possible to use plasma for testing.

REAGENT PREPARATION

1. **Wash Buffer (20x stock).** Dilute the entire 50 ml with 950 ml of distilled or deionized water (total volume 1000 ml). Store at room temperature for the entire use of the kit.
2. **Reference Standard:** Reconstitute the as shown on page 3.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The microtiter well plate and all other reagents, if unopened, are stable at 2-8°C until the expiration date printed on the label. After opening the kit components, the shelf life is approximately 2 months.

DILUTION OF SAMPLES

Samples containing more than 500 ng/ml SAA should be further diluted and re-tested. The results obtained should be multiplied by the appropriate dilution factor. It is possible to use normal saline or PBS for sample dilution if larger volumes of samples are taken for dilution or if more sample diluent is required.

TEST PROCEDURE

(ALLOW ALL REAGENTS TO REACH ROOM TEMPERATURE BEFORE USE).

1. Reconstitute the lyophilized reference standard with **0.2 ml** of distilled or deionized water indicated on the vial. The concentration **of the reference standard is given on the vial. Immediately aliquot and store** any unused reference standard at -20°C or below.
2. Prepare liquid standards using the following dilution scheme. Label 8 microcentrifuge tubes as 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.2, 15.6, 7.8, and 0 ng/ml.
3. For standard G (500 ng/ml) pipet SAA diluent (1X) and add SAA reference standard as described on the SAA reference standard vial label and mix gently. Prepare the remaining standards as shown below.

Mouse SAA Stds	Stock Volume	SAA diluent	Final Volume
Std G (500 ng/ml)	1000 uL	0	1000 uL
Std F (250 ng/ml)	250 uL of Std G	250 uL	500 uL
Std E (125 ng/ml)	250 uL of Std. F	250 uL	500 uL
Std D (62.5 ng/ml)	250 uL of Std E	250 uL	500 uL
Std C (31.2 ng/ml)	250 uL of Std D	250 uL	500 uL
Std B (15.6 ng/ml)	250 uL of Std C	250 uL	500 uL
Std A (7.8 ng/ml)	250 uL of Std B	250 uL	500 uL
Negative (0 ng/ml)	0	250 uL	250 uL

Notes: When preparing the serial dilutions of the standards gently mix the standards for 5-10 seconds and then take aliquots to make further dilutions. Following the dilution scheme, you will have 250 uL of negative and all standards (B-F), 750 uL of std. G and 500 ul of Std. A. You would need 200 uL of each standard (100 uL in duplicate).

Label or mark the microtiter well strips to be used on the plate.

4. Pipet **100 ul standards and samples** into appropriate wells. Mix gently,
5. Pipette **100 ul of anti-SAA-HRP conjugate** into each well. Mix gently, and incubate at room temperature (20-25°C) for **60 minutes on an orbital shaker (100-150 rpm)**. If an automated shaker is not available, the plate can be mixed manually every few minutes
6. Remove or aspirate the plate contents and **wash the wells 5-6 times** with 300 ul of distilled or deionized water using an automated washer. If washing manually then dump the plate contents and tap over paper towels, add wash buffer, shake the contents of 5-10 seconds and repeat the steps.
7. **Add 100 ul of TMB Substrate** into each well. Mix gently. Cover the plate and incubate for **20 minutes** at room temperature **on an orbital shaker (100-150 rpm)**. Blue color develops. This step can be reduced or increased by \pm 5 minutes to keep the color within reading range. If your ELISA reader cannot read above A450 of 2.00-3.00 then reduce the incubation time.
8. Stop the reaction by adding **100 ul of stop solution** to all wells. Mix gently. Blue color turns yellow.
9. Measure the **absorbance at 450 nm** using an ELISA reader. Color is stable for at least 30 minutes after stopping.

Please Note: Due to plate reader differences, the high standard absorbance values may be out of range occasionally. If this occurs, absorbance values may be determined at 405 nm instead. If absorbance values exceed the high standard, the samples should be appropriately diluted and redetermined. Samples with absorbance values below those of the lowest standard should be assigned a zero SAA value