

Human Endothelin ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: EA100599

Assay Principle

The OriGene Human EDN1 Pre-Coated ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is a solid phase immunoassay specially designed to measure Human EDN1 with a 96-well strip plate that is pre-coated with antibody specific for EDN1. The detection antibody is a biotinylated antibody specific for EDN1. The capture antibody is monoclonal antibody from rat, the detection antibody is a monoclonal antibody from mouse. The kit contains recombinant Human EDN1 with immunogen: human peptide, C53-W73. The kit is analytically validated with ready to use reagents.

To measure Human EDN1, add standards and samples to the wells, then add the biotinylated detection antibody. Wash the wells with PBS or TBS buffer, and add Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC-HRP). Wash away the unbound ABC-HRP with PBS or TBS buffer and add TMB. TMB is substrate to HRP and will be catalyzed to produce a blue color product, which changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of the yellow product is linearly proportional to Human EDN1 in the sample. Read the density of the yellow product in each well using a plate reader, and benchmark the sample wells' readings against the standard curve to determine the concentration of Human EDN1 in the sample.

Overview

Product Name	Human Endothelin ELISA Kit
Reactive Species	Human
Size	96wells/kit, with removable strips.
Description	Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Human SCF. 96wells/kit, with removable strips.
Sensitivity	<0,5 pg/ml *The sensitivity or the minimum detectable dose (MDD) is the lower limit of target protein that can be detected by the kit. It is determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean O.D. value of twenty (20) blank wells and calculating the corresponding concentration.
Detection Range	3.9 pg/ml-250 pg/ml
Storage Instructions	Store at 4°C for 6 months, at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles (Shipped with wet ice.)
Uniprot ID	P05305

Technical Details

Capture/Detection Antibodies	The capture antibody is monoclonal antibody from rat, the detection antibody is a monoclonal antibody from mouse.
Specificity	Natural and recombinant Human EDN1
Immunogen	Human peptide, C53-W73
Cross Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between EDN1 and its analogs was observed. This claim is limited by existing techniques therefore cross-reactivity may exist with untested analogs.

Notice Before Application

Please read the following instructions before starting the experiment.

1. To inspect the validity of experiment operation and the appropriateness of sample dilution proportion, pilot experiment using standards and a small number of samples is recommended.
2. Before using the Kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to the bottom of tubes.
3. Don't let 96-well plate dry, for dry plate will inactivate active components on plate.
4. Don't reuse tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination.
5. Avoid using the reagents from different batches together.

Kit Components/Materials Provided

Description	Quantity	Volume
Anti-Human EDN1 Pre-coated 96-well strip microplate	1	12 strips of 8 wells
Human EDN1 Standard	2	1 ng/tube
Human EDN1 Biotinylated antibody (100x)	1	100 µl
Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (100x)	1	100 µl
Sample Diluent	1	30ml
Antibody Diluent	1	12ml
Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Diluent	1	12ml
Color Developing Reagent (TMB)	1	10ml
Stop Solution	1	10ml
Wash Buffer (25x)	1	20 ml
Plate Sealers	4	Piece

Required Materials That Are Not Supplied

Microplate Reader capable of reading absorbance at 450nm.

Automated plate washer (optional)

Pipettes and pipette tips capable of precisely dispensing 0.5 µl through 1 ml volumes of aqueous solutions.

Multichannel pipettes are recommended for large amount of samples.

Deionized or distilled water.

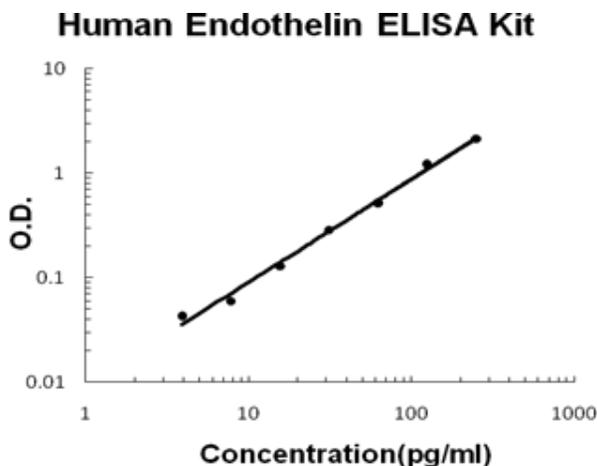
500ml graduated cylinders.

Test tubes for dilution.

Human EDN1 ELISA Kit (EA100599) Standard Curve Example

Highest O.D. value might be higher or lower than in the example. The experiment result is statistically significant if the highest O.D. value is no less than 1.0.

Concentration (pg/ml)	0	3.9	7.8	15.6	31.2	62.5	125	250
O.D.	0.061	0.100	0.142	0.243	0.497	1.018	2.040	2.582



A standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.

Intra/Inter Assay Variability

OriGene spend great efforts in documenting lot to lot variability and make sure our assay kits produce robust data that are reproducible.

Intra-Assay Precision (Precision within an assay): Three samples of known concentration were tested on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.

Inter-Assay Precision (Precision across assays): Three samples of known concentration were tested in separate assays to assess inter-assay precision.

Sample	Intra-Assay Precision			Inter-Assay Precision		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	16	16	16	24	24	24
Mean(pg/ml)	11	51	131	11	51	130
Standard deviation	0.62	2.75	8.64	0.62	2.95	10.92
CV(%)	5.7%	5.4%	6.6%	5.7%	5.8%	8.4%

Reproducibility

To assay reproducibility, three samples with differing target protein concentrations were assayed using four different lots.

Lots	Lot1 (pg/ml)	Lot2 (pg/ml)	Lot3 (pg/ml)	Lot4 (pg/ml)	Mean (pg/ml)	Standard Deviation	CV (%)
Sample 1	11	13	12	14	12	1.11	9.2%
Sample 2	51	49	47	47	48	1.65	3.4%
Sample 3	131	117	110	124	120	7.82	6.5%

*number of samples for each test n=16.

Preparation Before The Experiment

Item	Preparation
All reagents	Bring all reagents to 37°C prior to use. The assay can also be done at room temperature however we recommend doing it at 37°C for best consistency with our QC results. Also the TMB incubation time estimate (15-25min) is based on 37°C.
Wash buffer	prepare 500 ml of working Wash Buffer by diluting the suspended 20 ml Wash Buffer (25 x) with 480 ml of deionized or distilled water. If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix it gently until crystals have completely dissolved.
Biotinylated Anti-Human EDN1 antibody	It is recommended to prepare this reagent immediately prior to use by diluting the Human EDN1 Biotinylated antibody (100x) 1:100 with Antibody Diluent. Prepare 100 µl by adding 1 µl of Biotinylated antibody (100x) to 99 µl of Antibody Diluent for each well. Mix gently and thoroughly and use within 2 hours of generation.
Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex	It is recommended to prepare this reagent immediately prior to use by diluting the Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (100x) 1:100 with Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Diluent. Prepare 100 µl by adding 1 µl of Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (100x) to 99 µl of Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Diluent for each well. Mix gently and thoroughly and use within 2 hours of generation.
Human EDN1 Standard	It is recommended that the standards be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to performing the experiment. Use one 10ng of lyophilized Human EDN1 standard for each experiment. Gently spin the vial prior to use. Reconstitute the standard to a stock concentration of 1 ng/ml using 1ml of sample diluent.

	Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions.
Microplate	The included microplate is coated with capture antibodies and ready-to-use. It does not require additional washing or blocking. The unused well strips should be sealed and stored in the original packaging.

Dilution of Human EDN1 Standard

1. Number tubes 1-8. Final Concentrations to be Tube # 1 – 250 pg/ml, # 2 – 125 pg/ml, # 3 – 62.5 pg/ml, # 4 – 31.25 pg/ml, # 5 – 15.625 pg/ml, # 6 – 7.8125 pg/ml, # 7 – 3.90625 pg/ml, # 8 – 0.0 (Blank).
2. To generate standard #1, add 250 μ l of the reconstituted standard stock solution of 1 ng/ml and 750 μ l of sample diluent to tube #1 for a final volume of 1000 μ l. Mix thoroughly.
3. Add 300 μ l of sample diluent to tubes # 2-7.
4. To generate standard #2, add 300 μ l of standard #1 from tube #1 to tube #2 for a final volume of 600 μ l. Mix thoroughly.
5. To generate standard #3, add 300 μ l of standard #2 from tube #2 to tube #3 for a final volume of 600 μ l. Mix thoroughly.
6. Continue the serial dilution for tube #4-7.
7. Tube #8 is a blank standard to be used with every experiment.

Sample Preparation and Storage

These sample collection instructions and storage conditions are intended as a general guideline and the sample stability has not been evaluated.

Sample Type	Procedure
Cell culture supernatants	Clear sample of particulates by centrifugation, assay immediately or store samples at -20°C .
Serum	Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow serum to clot at room temperature for about four hours. Then, centrifuge for 15 min at approximately $1,000 \times g$. assay immediately or store samples at -20°C .
Plasma	Collect plasma using heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 min at approximately $1,000 \times g$. Assay immediately or store samples at -20°C . *Note: it is important to not use anticoagulants other than the ones described above to treat plasma for other anticoagulants could block the antibody binding site.
Cell lysates	Lyse the cells, make sure there are no visible cell sediments. Centrifuge cell lysates at approximately $1000 \times g$ for 5 min. Collect the supernatant. Assay immediately or store samples at -20°C .

Sample Dilution

The target protein concentration should be estimated and appropriate sample dilutions should be selected such that the final protein concentration lies near the middle of the linear dynamic range of the assay.

It is recommended to prepare 150 μ l of sample for each replicate to be assayed. The samples should be diluted with sample diluent and mixed gently.

Assay protocol

It is recommended that all reagents and materials be equilibrated to 37°C/room temperature prior to the experiment (see Preparation Before The Experiment if you have missed this information).

1. Prepare all reagents and working standards as directed previously.
2. Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and seal and store them in the original packaging.
3. Add 100 μ l of the standard, samples, or control per well. Add 100 μ l of the sample diluent buffer into the control well (Zero well). At least two replicates of each standard, sample, or control is recommended.
4. Cover with the plate sealer provided and incubate for 120 minutes at RT (or 90 min. at 37 °C).
5. Remove the cover and discard the liquid in the wells into an appropriate waste receptacle. Invert the plate on the bench top onto a paper towel and tap the plate to gently blot any remaining liquid. It is recommended that the wells are not allowed to completely dry at any time.
6. Add 100 μ l of the prepared 1x Biotinylated Anti-Human EDN1 antibody to each well.
7. Cover with plate sealer and incubate for 90 minutes at RT (or 60 minutes at 37°C).
8. Wash the plate 3 times with the 1x wash buffer.
 - a. Discard the liquid in the wells into an appropriate waste receptacle. Then, invert the plate on the bench top onto a paper towel and tap the plate to gently blot any remaining liquid. It is recommended that the wells are not allowed to completely dry at any time.
 - b. Add 300 μ l of the 1x wash buffer to each assay well. (For cleaner background incubate for 60 seconds between each wash).
 - c. Repeat steps a-b 2 additional times.
9. Add 100 μ l of the prepared 1x Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex into each well. Cover with the plate sealer provided and incubate for 40 minutes at RT (or 30 minutes at 37°C).
10. Wash the plate 5 times with the 1x wash buffer.
 - a. Discard the liquid in the wells into an appropriate waste receptacle. Then, invert the plate on the bench top onto a paper towel and tap the plate to gently blot any remaining liquid. It is recommended that the wells are not allowed to completely dry at any time.
 - b. Add 300 μ l of the 1x wash buffer to each assay well. (For cleaner background incubate for 60 seconds between each wash).
 - c. Repeat steps a-b 4 additional times.
11. Add 90 μ l of Color Developing Reagent to each well. Cover with the plate sealer provided and incubate in the dark for 30 minutes at RT (or 15-25 minutes at 37°C). (The optimal incubation time must be empirically determined. A guideline to look for is blue shading the top four standard wells, while the remaining standards remain clear.)
12. Add 100 μ l of Stop Solution to each well. The color should immediately change to yellow.
13. Within 30 minutes of stopping the reaction, the O.D. absorbance should be read with a microplate reader at 450nm.

Data Analysis

Average the duplicate readings for each standard, sample, and control. Subtract the average zero standard O.D. reading.

It is recommended that a standard curve be created using computer software to generate a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. A free program capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit can be found online at: www.myassays.com/four-parameter-logistic-curve.assay.

Alternatively, plot the mean absorbance for each standard against the concentration. The measured concentration in the sample can be interpolated by using linear regression of each average relative OD against the standard curve generated using curve fitting software. This will generate an adequate but less precise fit of the data.

For diluted samples, the concentration reading from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

Background on EDN1

The endothelins is a family of structurally and pharmacologically distinct peptides, which has been identified and sequenced in humans. Three isoforms of human endothelin have been identified: endothelin-1, -2, and -3. Endothelin-1 is a potent, 21-amino acid vasoconstrictor peptide produced by vascular endothelial cells. Endothelins are 21-amino acid vasoconstricting peptides produced primarily in the endothelium having a key role in vascular homeostasis. Endothelins are implicated in vascular diseases of several organ systems, including the heart, general circulation and brain. Endothelins are proteins that constrict blood vessels and raise blood pressure. They are normally kept in balance by other mechanisms, but when they are over-expressed, they contribute to high blood pressure (hypertension) and heart disease.