



# Human MICA ELISA Kit

Instructions for use

Catalogue numbers:                    1x48 tests: EA101253  
    1x96 tests: EA101254  
    2x96 tests: EA101255

**For research use only**

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# Human MICA ELISA KIT

## 1. Intended use

The OriGene MICA ELISA is for the in-vitro quantitative determination of MHC class I chain-related gene A glycoprotein, in cell culture supernatants and buffered solutions.

**NOTE Serum and Plasma quantification:** high detection levels are found in human serum and plasma samples. The appearance of a high signal can be the result of the matrix and/or interaction with other molecules. Consequently we do not recommend the use of serum and plasma and the use of such samples with this kit is solely at the discretion of the user.

**This kit has been configured for research use only and is not to be used in diagnostic procedures.**

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Summary

**MICA** is a transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a ligand for human NKG2D, an activating receptor expressed on NK Cells, NKT Cells,  $\delta\gamma$  T-cells and CD8+ $\beta\alpha$  T-cells (1). Recognition of MICA by NKG2D results in the activation of cytolytic activity and/or cytokine production by these effector cells. MICA recognition is involved in tumour surveillance, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases.

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I chain-related gene A and B (MICA and MICB) are transmembrane glycoproteins that function as ligand for NKG2D. These two proteins possess three extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, but have no capacity to bind peptide or interact with  $\beta$ 2-microglobulin. The genes encoding MICA/B are found within the MHC on human chromosome 6.

MICA and MICB have no role in antigen presentation but function as signal of cellular distress and interact with NKG2D-DAP10, the activating receptor. (2) They are frequently expressed in epithelial tumour and may promote anti tumour NK and T-cell response (1).

Intestinal cells express MICA/MICB which are up-regulated under stress and in many gastrointestinal tumours. Release of MIC molecules from the cell surface is thought to constitute an immune escape mechanism of tumour cells (3).

MICA/MICB expression is elevated in the sera of patients with colorectal carcinoma (4) and widely expressed in prostate carcinoma : MICA/MICB may be a novel biomarker for prostate cancer (5) and its expression is also used as a monitor in Crohn's disease. (6)

## 2.2. Principle of the method

The MICA Kit is a solid phase sandwich Enzyme Linked-Immuno-Sorbent Assay (ELISA). A monoclonal antibody specific for MICA has been coated onto the wells of the microtiter strips provided. Samples, including standards of known MICA concentrations and unknown are pipetted into these wells.

During the first incubation, the MICA antigen is added to wells. After washing, a biotinylated monoclonal antibody specific for MICA is incubated. Then the enzyme (streptavidin-horse radish peroxidase) is added. After incubation and washing to remove all unbound enzyme, a substrate solution of the bound enzyme is added to induce a coloured reaction product. The intensity of this coloured product is directly proportional to the concentration of MICA present in the samples.

## 3. Reagents provided and reconstitution

Reagents (Store @2-8°C)	Quantity 1x48 well kit Cat no. EA101253	Quantity 1x96 well kit Cat no. EA101254	Quantity 2x96 well kit Cat no. EA101255	Reconstitution
96 well microtitre strip plate	1/2	1	2	Ready to use (Pre-coated)
Plastic plate covers	2	2	4	n/a
Standard: 5000pg/ml	1	2	4	Reconstitute as directed on the vial (see Assay preparation, section 8)
Standard Diluent (Buffer)	1 (25ml)	1 (25ml)	2 (25ml)	Ready-to-use
Biotinylated anti-MICA	1 (0.4ml)	1 (0.4ml)	2 (0.4ml)	Dilute in biotinylated antibody diluent (see Assay preparation, section 8)
Biotinylated Antibody diluent	1 (7ml)	1 (7ml)	1 (13ml)	Ready to use
Streptavidin-HRP	1 (5µl)	2 (5µl)	4 (5µl)	Add 0.5ml of HRP diluent prior to use (see Assay preparation, section 8)
HRP Diluent	1 (23ml)	1 (23ml)	1 (23ml)	Ready to use
Wash Buffer	1 (10ml)	1 (10ml)	2 (10ml)	200x Concentrate dilute in distilled water (see Assay preparation, section 8)
TMB Substrate	1 (11ml)	1 (11ml)	1 (24ml)	Ready to use
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> stop reagent	1 (11ml)	1 (11ml)	2 (11ml)	Ready to use

## 4. Materials required but not provided

- Microtitre plate reader fitted with appropriate filters (450nm required with optional 620nm reference filter)
- Microplate washer or wash bottle
- 10, 50, 100, 200 and 1,000µl adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips
- 50-300µl multi-channel micropipette with disposable tips
- Multichannel micropipette reagent reservoirs
- Distilled water
- Vortex mixer
- Miscellaneous laboratory plastic and/or glass, if possible sterile

## 5. Storage Instructions

Store kit reagents between 2 and 8°C. Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2-8°C). Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on box front labels. The expiry of the kit components can only be guaranteed if the components are stored properly, and if, in case of repeated use of one component, the reagent is not contaminated by the first handling.

**Wash Buffer:** Once prepared store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week

**Standards :** Once prepared use immediately and do not store

**Biotinylated Secondary Antibody:** Once prepared use immediately and do not store

**Streptavidin-HRP:** Once prepared use immediately and do not store

## 6. Specimen collection, processing & storage

**Cell culture supernatants / Cell lysates :** Remove particulates and aggregates by spinning at approximately 1000 x g for 10 min.

**Storage:** If not analyzed shortly after collection, samples should be aliquoted (250-500µl) to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles and stored frozen at -70°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of frozen specimens.

**Recommendation:** Do not thaw by heating at 37°C or 56°C. Thaw at room temperature and make sure that sample is completely thawed and homogeneous before use. When possible avoid use of badly haemolysed or lipemic sera. If large amounts of particles are present these should be removed prior to use by centrifugation or filtration.

## 7. Safety & precautions for use

- Handling of reagents, serum or plasma specimens should be in accordance with local safety procedures , e.g.CDC/NIH Health manual : " Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories" 1984
- The human serum included in this kit have been tested and found non reactive for HbsAg, anti HIV1 & 2 and anti VHC. Nevertheless, no known method can offer complete assurance that human blood derivatives will not transmit hepatitis, AIDS or other infections. Therefore handling of reagents, serum or plasma specimens should be in accordance with local safety procedures
- Laboratory gloves should be worn at all times
- Avoid any skin contact with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and TMB. In case of contact, wash thoroughly with water
- Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetics where kit reagents are used
- Do not pipette by mouth
- When not in use, kit components should be stored refrigerated or frozen as indicated on vials or bottles labels
- All reagents should be warmed to room temperature before use. Lyophilized standards should be discarded after use
- Once the desired number of strips has been removed, immediately reseal the bag to protect the remaining strips from deterioration
- Cover or cap all reagents when not in use
- Do not mix or interchange reagents between different lots
- Do not use reagents beyond the expiration date of the kit
- Use a clean disposable plastic pipette tip for each reagent, standard, or specimen addition in order to avoid cross contamination, for the dispensing of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and substrate solution, avoid pipettes with metal parts
- Use a clean plastic container to prepare the washing solution
- Thoroughly mix the reagents and samples before use by agitation or swirling
- All residual washing liquid must be drained from the wells by efficient aspiration or by decantation followed by tapping the plate forcefully on absorbent paper. Never insert absorbent paper directly into the wells
- The TMB solution is light sensitive. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Also, avoid contact of the TMB solution with metal to prevent colour development. Warning TMB is toxic avoid direct contact with hands. Dispose off properly
- If a dark blue colour develops within a few minutes after preparation, this indicates that the TMB solution has been contaminated and must be discarded. Read absorbance's within 1 hour after completion of the assay
- When pipetting reagents, maintain a consistent order of addition from well-to-well. This will ensure equal incubation times for all wells
- Follow incubation times described in the assay procedure
- Dispense the TMB solution within 15 min of the washing of the microtitre plate

## 8. Assay Preparation

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use

### 8.1. Assay Design

Determine the number of microwell strips required to test the desired number of samples plus appropriate number of wells needed for running zeros and standards. Each sample, standard and zero should be tested **in duplicate**. Remove sufficient Microwell Strips for testing from the plastic pouch immediately prior to use. Return any wells not required for this assay with desiccant to the pouch. Seal tightly and return to 2-8°C storage.

**Example plate layout**(example shown for a 6 point standard curve)

	Standards		Sample Wells									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	5000	5000										
B	2500	2500										
C	1250	1250										
D	625	625										
E	312.5	312.5										
F	156.3	156.3										
G	zero	zero										
H												

*All remaining empty wells can be used to test samples in duplicate*

### 8.2. Preparation of Wash Buffer

Dilute the (200x) wash buffer concentrate 200 fold with distilled water to give a 1x working solution. Pour entire contents (10 ml) of the Washing Buffer Concentrate into a clean 2,000 ml graduated cylinder. Bring final volume to 2,000 ml with glass-distilled or deionized water. Mix gently to avoid foaming. Transfer to a clean wash bottle and store at 2°-8°C for up to 1 week.

### 8.3. Preparation of Standard

Standard vials must be reconstituted with the volume of standard diluent shown on the vial immediately prior to use. This reconstitution gives a stock solution of 5000pg/ml of MICA. **Mix the reconstituted standard gently by inversion only.** Serial dilutions of the standard are made directly in the assay plate to provide the concentration range from 5000 to 156.3pg/ml. A fresh standard curve should be produced for each new assay.

- Immediately after reconstitution add 200µl of the reconstituted standard to well's A1 and A2, which provides the highest concentration standard at 5000pg/ml
- Add 100µl of appropriate standard diluent to the remaining standard wells B1 and B2 to F1 and F2
- Transfer 100µl from wells A1 and A2 to B1 and B2. Mix the well contents by repeated aspirations and ejections taking care not to scratch the inner surface of the wells
- Continue this 1:1 dilution using 100µl from wells B1 and B2 through to wells F1 and F2 providing a serial diluted standard curve ranging from 5000pg/ml to 156.3pg/ml
- Discard 100µl from the final wells of the standard curve (F1 and F2)

Alternatively these dilutions can be performed in separate clean tubes and immediately transferred directly into the relevant wells.

### 8.4. Preparation of Biotinylated anti-MICA

It is recommended this reagent is prepared immediately before use. Dilute the biotinylated anti-MICA with the biotinylated antibody diluent in an appropriate clean glass vial using volumes appropriate to the number of required wells. Please see example volumes below:

Number of wells required	Biotinylated Antibody (µl)	Biotinylated Antibody Diluent (µl)
16	40	1060
24	60	1590
32	80	2120
48	120	3180
96	240	6360



## 8.5. Preparation of Streptavidin-HRP

It is recommended to centrifuge vial for a few seconds in a microcentrifuge to collect all the volume at the bottom.

Dilute the 5 $\mu$ l vial with 0.5ml of HRP diluent **immediately before use**. Do-not keep this diluted vial for future experiments. Further dilute the HRP solution to volumes appropriate for the number of required wells in a clean glass vial. Please see example volumes below:

Number of wells required	Streptavidin-HRP ( $\mu$ l)	Streptavidin-HRP Diluent (ml)
16	30	2
24	45	3
32	60	4
48	75	5
96	150	10

## 9. Method

We strongly recommend that every vial is mixed thoroughly without foaming prior to use except the standard vial which must be mixed gently by inversion only.

Prepare all reagents as shown in section 8.

**Note:** Final preparation of Biotinylated anti-MICA (section 8.5) and Streptavidin-HRP (section 8.6) should occur immediately before use.

Assay Step		Details
1.	Addition	<b>Prepare Standard curve</b> as shown in section 8.4
2.	Addition	Add 100µl of each, <b>Sample and zero (appropriate standard diluent)</b> in duplicate to appropriate number of wells
3.	Incubation	Cover with a plastic plate cover and incubate at room temperature (18 to 25°C) for <b>2 hour(s)</b>
4.	Wash	Remove the cover and wash the plate as follows: a) Aspirate the liquid from each well b) Dispense 0.3 ml of <b>1x washing solution</b> into each well c) Aspirate the contents of each well d) Repeat step b and c another two times
5.	Addition	Add 50µl of diluted <b>biotinylated anti-MICA</b> to all wells
6.	Incubation	Cover with a plastic plate cover and incubate at room temperature (18 to 25°C) for <b>1 hour(s)</b>
7.	Wash	Repeat wash step 4.
8.	Addition	Add 100µl of <b>Streptavidin-HRP</b> solution into all wells
9.	Incubation	Cover with a plastic plate cover and incubate at room temperature (18 to 25°C) for <b>30 min</b>
10.	Wash	Repeat wash step 4.
11.	Addition	Add 100µl of ready-to-use <b>TMB Substrate Solution</b> into all wells
12.	Incubation	Incubate in the dark for <b>5-15 minutes*</b> at room temperature. Avoid direct exposure to light by wrapping the plate in aluminium foil.
13.	Addition	Add 100µl of <b>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>:Stop Reagent</b> into all wells
<b>Read the absorbance</b> value of each well (immediately after step 13.) on a spectrophotometer using 450 nm as the primary wavelength and optionally 620 nm as the reference wave length (610 nm to 650 nm is acceptable).		

*\*Incubation time of the substrate solution is usually determined by the ELISA reader performance. Many ELISA readers only record absorbance up to 2.0 O.D. Therefore the colour development within individual microwells must be observed by the analyst, and the substrate reaction stopped before positive wells are no longer within recordable range*

## 10. Data Analysis

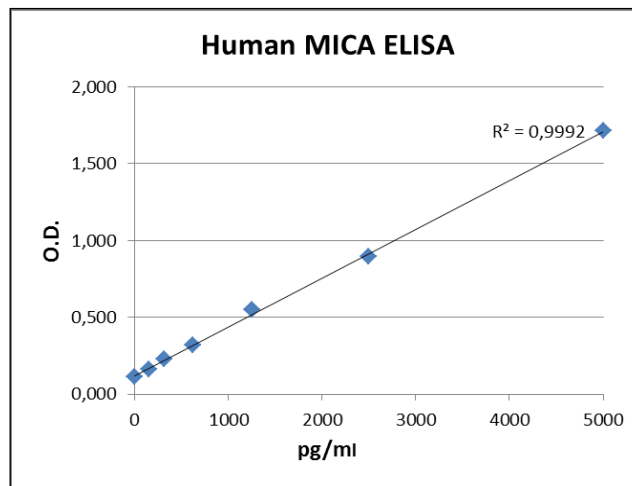
Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of duplicate standards and samples. Ideally duplicates should be within 20% of the mean.

Generate a linear standard curve by plotting the average absorbance of each standard on the vertical axis versus the corresponding MICA standard concentration on the horizontal axis.

The amount of MICA in each sample is determined by extrapolating OD values against MICA standard concentrations using the standard curve.

**Example MICA Standard curve**

Standard	MICA Conc pg/ml	OD (450nm) mean	CV (%)
1	5000	1.737	4.1
2	2500	1.023	1.9
3	1250	0.594	3.8
4	625	0.327	1.0
5	312.5	0.206	9.9
6	156.25	0.133	2.3
Zero	0	0.065	8.1



**Note;** curve shown above should not be used to determine results. Every laboratory must produce a standard curve for each set of microwell strips assayed.

## 11. Assay limitations

Do not extrapolate the standard curve beyond the maximum standard curve point. The dose-response is non-linear in this region and good accuracy is difficult to obtain. Concentrated samples above the maximum standard concentration must be diluted with Standard diluent or with your own sample buffer to produce an OD value within the range of the standard curve. Following analysis of such samples always multiply results by the appropriate dilution factor to produce actual final concentration.

The influence of various drugs on end results has not been investigated. Bacterial or fungal contamination and laboratory cross-contamination may also cause irregular results.

Improper or insufficient washing at any stage of the procedure will result in either false positive or false negative results. Completely empty wells before dispensing fresh Washing Buffer, fill with Washing Buffer as indicated for each wash cycle and do not allow wells to sit uncovered or dry for extended periods.

Disposable pipette tips, flasks or glassware are preferred, reusable glassware must be washed and thoroughly rinsed of all detergents before use.

As with most biological assays conditions may vary from assay to assay therefore **a fresh standard curve must be prepared and run for every assay.**

## 12. Performance Characteristics

### 12.1. Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of MICA is 123 pg/ml.

This has been determined by adding 3 standard deviations to the mean optical density obtained when the zero standard was assayed 32 times in duplicates.

### 12.2. Specificity

The assay recognises recombinant and natural MICA. There's no cross reactivity with IL-7, IL-12p40, IL-2R, Trail, CD31, IL-13R $\alpha$ 2, IL-5, gp130, TNF $\alpha$

### 12.3. Precision

Intra-Assay					Inter-Assay				
Sample	n	Mean (pg/mL)	SD	CV%	Sample	n	Mean (pg/mL)	SD	CV%
A	6	2214.6	50.3	2.3	A	18	2416	187.1	7.7
B	6	1102.1	39.5	3.6	B	6	1200	105.2	8.8
C	6	641.6	47.7	7.4	C	8	627	50.9	8.1

### 12.4. Spike Recovery

The spike recovery was evaluated by spiking recombinant MICA in depleted human serum. We obtained a **mean recovery of 92%**.

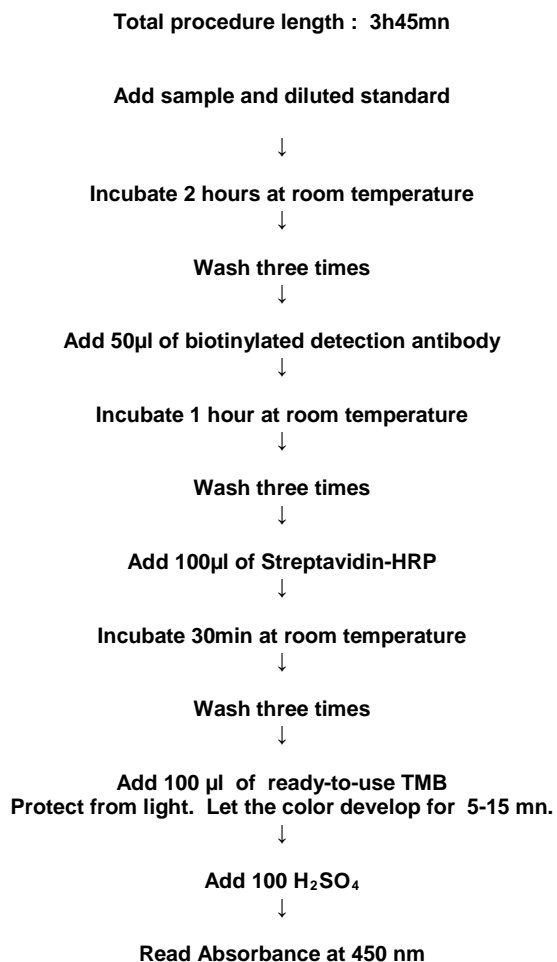
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### 14. References

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## 15. Assay Summary



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