



Human β -NGF Immunoassay

Catalog Number: EA800094

For the quantitative determination of human β -NGF concentrations in cell culture supernates, serum, and plasma.

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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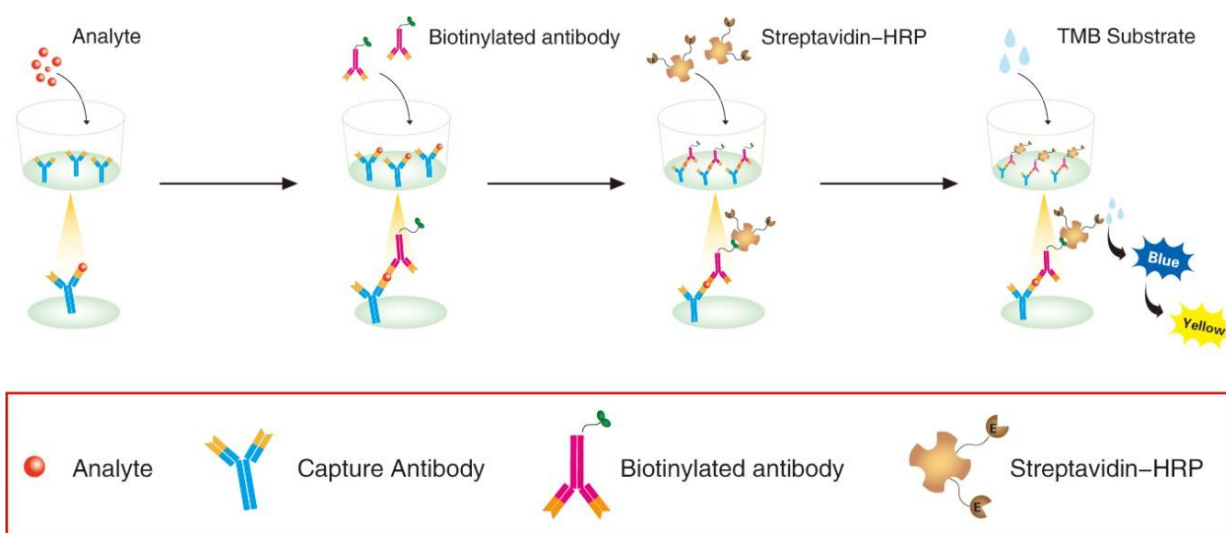
BACKGROUND

NGF was initially isolated in the mouse submandibular gland as a 7S complex composed of three non-covalently linked subunits, alpha, beta, and gamma. Both the alpha and gamma subunits of NGF are members of the kallikrein family of serine proteases while the beta subunit, called beta -NGF or 2.5S NGF, exhibits all the biological activities ascribed to NGF. Recombinant human beta -NGF is a homodimer of two 120 amino acid polypeptides. NGF is a well-characterized neurotropic protein that plays a critical role in the development of sympathetic and some sensory neurons in the peripheral nervous system. In addition, NGF can also act in the central nervous system as a trophic factor for basal forebrain cholinergic neurons. NGF has also been shown to have biological effects on non-neuronal tissues. NGF is mitogenic for a factor-dependent human erythroleukemic cell line, TF-1. NGF has been found to increase the number of mast cells in neonatal rats and to induce histamine release from peritoneal mast cells.

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for β -NGF has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any β -NGF present is captured by the coated antibody after incubation. Following extensive washing, a biotin-conjugate antibody specific for β -NGF is added to detect the captured β -NGF protein in sample. For signal development, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated Streptavidin is added, followed by tetramethyl-benzidine (TMB) reagent. Following a wash to remove any unbound combination, and enzyme conjugate is added to the wells. Solution containing sulfuric acid is used to stop color development and the color intensity which is proportional to the quantity of bound protein is measurable at 450nm.

Schematic diagram:





TECHNICAL HINTS AND LIMITATIONS

1. This ELISA should not be used beyond the expiration data on the kit label.
2. To avoid cross-contamination, use a fresh reagent reservoir and pipette tips for each step.
3. To ensure accurate results, some details, such as technique, plasticware and water sources should be emphasized.
4. A thorough and consistent wash technique is essential for proper assay performance.
5. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.
6. It is recommended that all standards and samples be assayed in duplicate.
7. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents and buffers. Buffers containing protein should be made under aseptic conditions and be prepared fresh daily.
8. In order to ensure the accuracy of the results, the standard curve should be made every time.

PRECAUTIONS

The Stop Solution suggested for use with this kit is an acid solution. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.



KIT COMPONENTS & STORAGE CONDITIONS

PART	SIZE	STORAGE OF OPENED/ RECONSTITUTED MATERIAL
Microwell Plate - antibody coated 96-well Microplate (8 wells ×12 strips)	1 plate	Return unused wells to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack. Reseal along entire edge of the zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 – 8°C**
Standard - lyophilized, 2000 pg/ml upon reconstitution	2 vials	Aliquot and Store at -20°C** for six months
Concentrated Biotin-Conjugated antibody (100X) - 120 ul/vial	1 vial	Store at 2-8°C **for six months
Concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution (100X) - 120 ul/vial	1 vial	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Standard/Sample Diluent - 16 ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent - 16 ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent - 16 ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) - 30 ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Substrate Solution - 12 ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Stop Solution - 12 ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Plate Cover Seals	4 pieces	

**Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.

OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Pipettes and pipette tips.
3. Deionized or distilled water.
4. Squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or automated microplate washer.
5. 500 mL graduated cylinder.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION & STORAGE

Cell Culture Supernates - Centrifuge cell culture media at 1000×g to remove debris. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

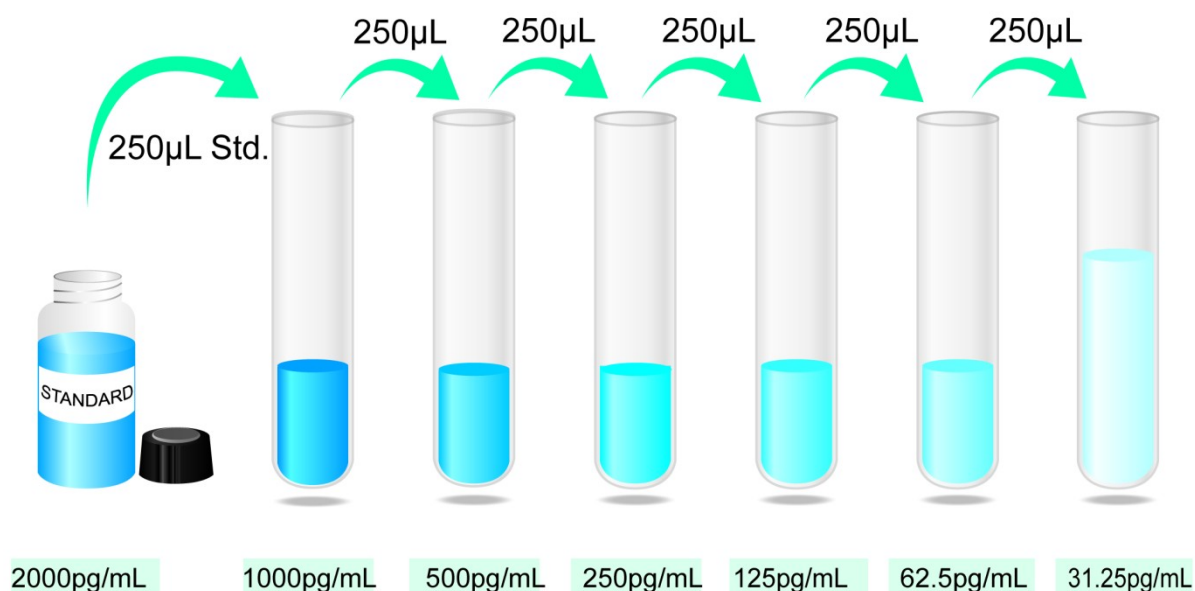
Serum - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 2-8°C. Centrifuge approximately for 15 minutes at 1000×g. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Plasma - Collect plasma using EDTA, heparin, or citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000×g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Note: The normal human serum or plasma samples are suggested to make a 1:2 dilution.

REAGENTS PREPARATION

1. **Temperature returning** - Bring all kit components and specimen to room temperature (20-25°C) before use.
2. **Wash Buffer** - Dilute 30mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate with 570mL of deionized or distilled water to prepare 600mL of Wash Buffer. If crystals have formed in the concentrate Wash Buffer, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
3. **Standard/Specimen** - Reconstitute the Standard with 0.5mL of Standard/Sample Diluent. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 2000pg/mL. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Pipette 250µL of Standard/Sample



Preparation of β -NGF standard dilutions

***If you do not run out of re-melting standard, store it at -20°C. Diluted standard shall not be reused.**

- 4. Working solution of Biotin-Conjugate anti-human β -NGF antibody:** Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Biotin-Conjugate solution with the Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent in a clean plastic tube.

***The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**

- 5. Working solution of Streptavidin-HRP:** Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution with the Streptavidin-HRP Diluent in a clean plastic tube.

***The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Prepare all reagents and standards as directed. Wash the plate 3 times before assay.



Add 100 μ l standard or samples to each well, incubate 90 minutes, 37°C.

⇩ Aspirate and wash 4 times

Add 100µl working solution of Biotin-Conjugate anti-human β -NGF antibody to each well, incubate 60 minutes, 37°C.

⇩ Aspirate and wash 4 times

Add 100µl working solution of Streptavidin-HRP to each well, incubate 30 minutes, 37°C.

⇩ Aspirate and wash 5 times

Add 100µl Substrate solution to each well, incubate 15 minutes, 37°C. Protect from light.

⇩

Add 50µl Stop solution to each well. Read at 450nm within 5 minutes.

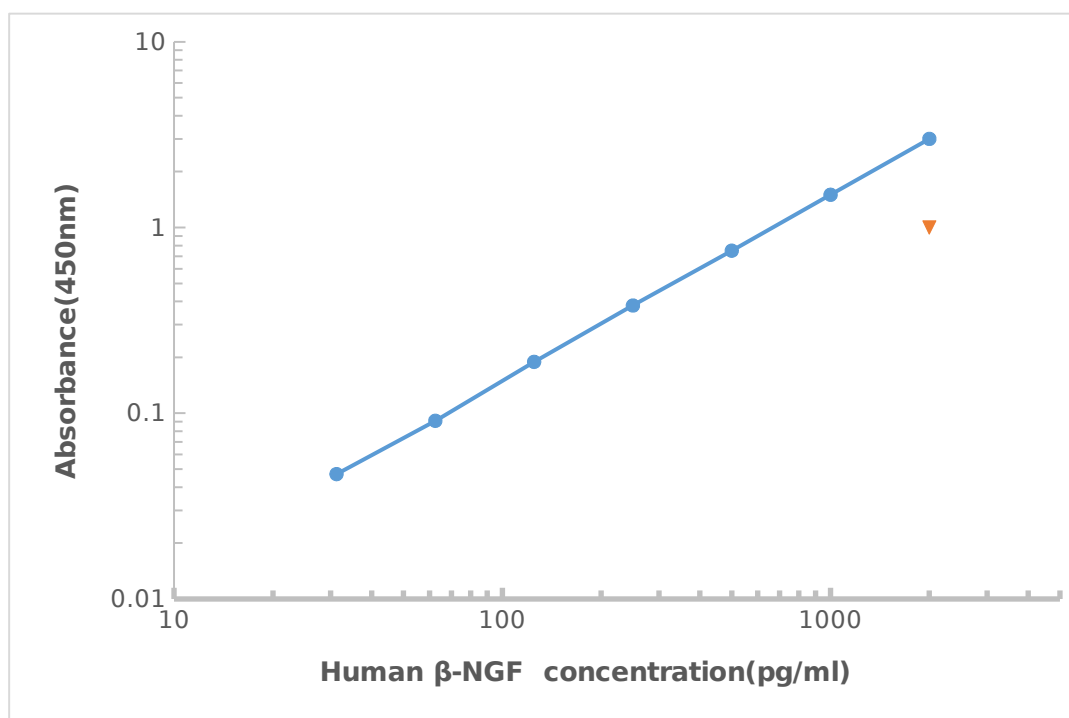
CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. The standard curve is used to determine the amount of specimens.
2. First, average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample. All O.D. values are subtracted by the mean value of blank control before result interpretation.
3. Construct a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the y-axis against the concentration on the x-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph.
4. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the β -NGF concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.
5. This standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.

Typical data using the β -NGF ELISA

Standard (pg/ml)	OD.	OD.	Average	Corrected
0	0.035	0.032	0.034	---
31.25	0.121	0.120	0.121	0.087
62.5	0.173	0.172	0.173	0.139

125	0.350	0.349	0.350	0.316
250	0.635	0.632	0.634	0.600
500	1.203	1.201	1.202	1.169
1000	2.109	2.106	2.108	2.074
2000	3.158	3.154	3.156	3.123



Representative standard curve for β -NGF ELISA.

Performance Characteristics

SENSITIVITY: The minimum detectable dose was 15pg/mL.

SPECIFICITY: This assay recognizes both natural and recombinant human β -NGF. The factors



listed below were prepared at 100ng/ml in Standard /Sample Diluent and assayed for cross-reactivity and no significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.

Factors assayed for cross-reactivity

Recombinant human	Recombinant mouse	Recombinant porcine
BDNF		
CNTF		
GDNF		
NT-3		
NT-4		

REPEATABILITY: The coefficient of variation of both intra-assay and inter-assay were less than 10%.

RECOVERY: The recovery of β -NGF spiked to three different levels in four samples throughout the range of the assay in various matrices was evaluated.

Recovery of β -NGF in two matrices

Sample Type	Average % of Expected Range (%)	Range (%)
Citrate plasma	96	87-105
Cell culture supernatants	95	87-104

LINEARITY: To assess the linearity of the assay, three samples were spiked with high concentrations of β -NGF in various matrices and diluted with the appropriate Sample Diluent to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay. (The plasma samples were initially diluted 1:1)

Dilution ratio	Recovery (%)	Citrate plasma	Cell culture supernatants
1:2	Average% of Expected	97	105
	Range (%)	88-104	96-114
1:4	Average% of Expected	98	107
	Range (%)	90-109	99-116
1:8	Average% of Expected	95	108
	Range (%)	87-103	101-117
1:16	Average% of Expected	96	104
	Range (%)	85-104	95-113

REFERENCES

1. COHEN, S. et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 1954, 40(10) : 1014 – 1018.

