

# Mouse Retinol Binding Protein (RBP4) ELISA Kit Instructions

For the quantitative determination of retinol binding protein (RBP4) in mouse serum and plasma

Catalog #80658 96 Assays

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

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#### A. Intended Use

The Mouse Retinol Binding Protein (RBP4) ELISA kit is for the quantitative determination of retinol binding protein in mouse serum and plasma. Please read the complete kit insert before performing this assay. The kit is for RESEARCH USE ONLY, and it is not intended for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### **B.** Introduction

Retinol-binding protein (RBP4) is a carrier protein that binds retinol, a form of vitamin A. It plays a key role during pregnancy for the regulation and transport of retinol throughout the body.

#### C. Principle of the Assay

The Mouse Retinol Binding Protein (RBP4) ELISA kit is a sandwich ELISA. An unknown amount of retinol binding protein (RBP4) present in the sample binds with anti-RBP antibodies adsorbed to the surface of the microplate. After washing to remove unbound proteins, HRP-conjugated anti-RBP antibodies are added and form a complex with the retinol binding protein complex present in the wells. TMB substrate is then added to measure the concentration of retinol binding protein (RBP4) present by color intensity.

#### D. Kit Storage

- 1. Upon receipt of the Mouse Retinol Binding Protein (RBP4) ELISA kit, store it at 2-8°C and avoid light exposure (do not freeze the kit or hold it at temperatures above 25°C).
- 2. The kit should not be used after the expiration date.

#### E. Assay Materials

#### E.1. Materials provided

TABLE 1 Contents of the kit

| Mark   | Description                         | Amount        |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| MIC    | Antibody-coated Microplate (12 x 8) | 1 pack        |
| CAL    | Calibrator (Lyophilized)            | 1 vial        |
| DIL    | Diluent (5X Concentrate)            | 1 x 50 mL     |
| HRP AB | HRP-Antibody (100X Concentrate)     | 1 vial/150 μL |
| WASH   | Wash Buffer (20X Concentrate)       | 1 x 50 mL     |
| SUB    | Substrate Solution                  | 1 x 12 mL     |
| STOP   | Stop Solution                       | 1 x 12 mL     |

#### E.2. Materials required but not provided

Micropipettes and disposable tips Distilled or deionized water Polypropylene microtubes Microplate reader (capable of reading  $A_{450}$  and  $A_{630}$  values)

#### F. Assay Precautions

- Only appropriately-trained personnel should use the kit. Laboratory personnel should wear suitable protective clothing. All chemicals and reagents should be considered potentially hazardous. Avoid ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush immediately with water and contact a medical professional.
- Some assay components may contain human sourced materials. Accordingly, all assay components should be handled as if potentially infectious using safe laboratory procedures.
- 3. Do not use the reagents after the expiration date.
- 4. Reagents are light sensitive and should be protected from sunlight.

#### G. Maximizing Kit Performance

- Given the sample volumes required (5 μL), pipetting should be done as carefully as possible. A high quality 10 μL or better precision pipette should be used for such volumes. Drops of liquid adhering to the outside of the pipette tips should be removed by wiping to ensure the highest degree of accuracy.
- 2. In order to prevent the microplate wells from drying out and to get the best results, samples and reagents should be dispensed quickly into the wells.
- 3. Each calibrator and sample should be assayed in duplicate.
- 4. The same sequence of pipetting and other operations should be maintained in all procedures.
- 5. Do not mix reagents that have different lot numbers.

#### H. Sample Collection

Blood should be collected by venipuncture. The serum should be 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. The samples should be assayed immediately or aliquoted and stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Samples with excessive hemolysis should not be used.

#### I. Assay Procedure

#### I.1. Preparation of reagents

- Antibody-coated microplate
   Provided as ready to use. Protect from moisture.
- 2. Calibrator

The calibrator is provided in lyophlized form and needs to be reconstituted with 1 mL of distilled or deionized water. Once reconstituted, the calibrator is a 145 ng/mL stock solution. The reconstituted calibrator should be stored frozen for future use and aliquoted in appropriate volumes prior to being frozen. Working calibrators should be prepared immediately prior to use as described in Section I.2. The working calibrator concentrations are 0, 0.625, 1.25, 2.50, 5, 10, and 20 ng/mL.

3. Diluent (5X Concentrated)

The diluent has to be diluted 1:5 with distilled or deionized water prior to use. For example, 50 mL of diluent must be diluted with 200 mL of distilled or deionized water. Diluent is stable for at least one week after dilution.

4. HRP-Antibody (100X Concentrated)

The HRP-Antibody has to be diluted 1:100 with 1X Diluent prior to use. For each test strip, mix 10  $\mu$ L of HRP-Antibody with 990  $\mu$ L of 1X Diluent. Mix uniformly, but gently. Avoid foaming. The HRP-Antibody is stable for up to 1 hour when stored in the dark. Accordingly, HRP-Antibody should be prepared only as needed just prior to use.

#### 5. Wash Buffer (20X Concentrated)

The wash buffer has to be diluted 1:20 with distilled or deionized water prior to use. For example, 50 mL of wash buffer must be diluted with 950 mL of distilled or deionized water. Wash buffer is stable for at least one week after dilution if stored at room temperature or at 2-8°C.

6. Substrate Solution

Provided as ready to use.

7. Stop Solution

Provided as ready to use.

#### I.2. Preparation of working calibrators

- 1. Pipette 750 μL of 1X diluent and 120 μL of the reconstituted calibrator (145 ng/mL) into a polypropylene microtube labeled 20 ng/mL, and mix thoroughly.
- 2. Dispense 300 μL of 1X diluent into five polypropylene microtubes labeled 0.625, 1.25, 2.50, 5, and 10 ng/mL.
- 3. Dispense 300 µL of the 20 ng/mL calibrator into the 10 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.
- 4. Dispense 300 μL of the 10 ng/mL calibrator into the 5 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.
- 5. Dispense 300 µL of the 5 ng/mL calibrator into the 2.5 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.
- 6. Dispense 300  $\mu$ L of the 2.5 ng/mL calibrator into the 1.25 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.
- 7. Dispense 300  $\mu$ L of the 1.25 ng/mL calibrator into the 0.625 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.
- 8. Dispense 500 µL of 1X diluent into one polypropylene microtube labeled 0 ng/mL. You should now have working calibrators of 0, 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10, and 20 ng/mL.

**Please note:** Working calibrators should be prepared immediately prior to use.

#### I.3. Dilution of samples

Samples need to be diluted with 1X diluent for use with the assay.

**Serum/Plasma Samples:** A sample dilution of 1:2000 using 5  $\mu$ L of sample is generally suitable. To prepare the 1:2000 dilution, first mix 5  $\mu$ L of sample with 495  $\mu$ L of 1X Diluent to achieve a 1:100 dilution. Next, transfer 20  $\mu$ L of the 1:100 to 380  $\mu$ L of 1X Diluent to achieve a 1:2000 dilution. Mix thoroughly.

Since retinol binding protein levels can vary, dilution ratios may need to be adjusted as necessary.

#### I.4. Assay procedure

Prior to running the assay, all reagents should be brought to room temperature for at least 30 minutes. Reagents should be stored at 2-8°C immediately after use. Before use, mix the reagents thoroughly by gentle agitation or swirling.

- 1. In each well, add 100 μL of diluted sample or working calibrator.
- 2. Incubate plate for 40 mins at room temperature. Keep plate covered and level.
- 3. Aspirate well contents and wash four times using 300 µL of 1X Wash Buffer per well. After each wash, remove any remaining solution by inverting and tapping the plate firmly on a clean paper towel.
- 4. In each well, add 100 μL of diluted HRP-Antibody.

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- 5. Incubate plate for 20 mins at room temperature. Keep plate covered, in the dark, and level.
- 6. Aspirate well contents and wash four times using 300  $\mu$ L of 1X Wash Buffer per well. After each wash, remove any remaining solution by inverting and tapping the plate firmly on a clean paper towel.
- 7. Add 100 µL of the Substrate Solution in each well.
- 8. Incubate plate for 10 mins in the dark, level, and at room temperature.
- 9. After 10 mins, stop the reaction by adding 100 µL of Stop Solution.
- 10. Measure absorbance within 30 minutes using a plate reader (measure  $A_{450}$  values and subtract  $A_{630}$  values).

#### I.5. Determining the retinol binding protein (RBP4) concentration

- 1. Using computer software, construct the retinol binding protein (RBP4) calibration curve by plotting the mean absorbance value for each calibrator (incl. blank) on the Y axis versus the corresponding retinol binding protein concentration on the X axis. A four parametric logistic (4-PL) curve fit or second order polynomial (quadratic) are suitable for the evaluation.
  - **Note:** A calibration curve should be plotted every time the assay is performed.
- Mouse retinol binding protein (RBP4) concentrations in the samples are
  interpolated using the calibration curve and mean absorbance values for each
  sample. For diluted samples, the values obtained must be multiplied by the
  dilution factor to obtain the final retinol binding protein (RBP4) concentration
  (expressed in ng/mL).

**Note:** Samples with high retinol binding protein (RBP4) concentrations (ie. fall above the range of the assay) should be further diluted and rerun.

#### J. Performance characteristics

#### J.1. Assay range

The Mouse Retinol Binding Protein (RBP4) ELISA Kit has an assay range from 0.625 - 20 ng/mL.

#### J.2. Sensitivity

The assay has an average sensitivity of 1.6 ng/mL.

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