

Speedy™ Mouse Albumin One-Step ELISA Kit Datasheet

Please read it entirely before use

Catalogue Number: SE60018

Size: 96T

Sensitivity: 2.9 pg/mL

Range: 23.4-1500 pg/mL

Usage: For the quantitative detection of mouse Albumin concentrations in serum, plasma and urine.

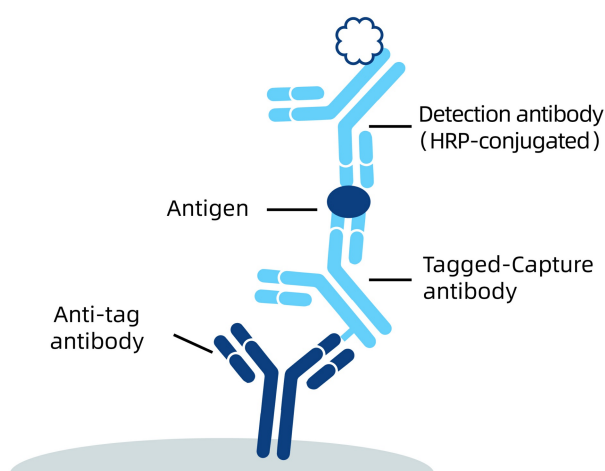
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1. Background

Albumin is one of the main proteins in animal species, which plays a decisive role in the transport of various ions and in maintaining the colloidal osmotic pressure of the blood. Albumin is able to bind to almost all known drugs, as well as many nutraceuticals and toxic substances, largely determining their pharmaco- and toxicokinetics. Albumin is not only passive, but also an active participant of pharmacokinetic and toxicokinetic processes, possessing a number of enzymatic activities. Numerous experiments have shown esterase or pseudoesterase activity of albumin towards a number of endogenous and exogenous esters. Due to the free thiol group of Cys34, albumin can serve as a trap for reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, thus participating in redox processes. Glycated albumin makes a significant contribution to the pathogenesis of diabetes and other diseases. The interaction of albumin with blood cells, blood vessels and tissue cells outside the vascular bed is of great importance. Interactions with endothelial glycocalyx and vascular endothelial cells largely determine the integrative role of albumin.

2. Principle



An anti-tag antibody is pre-coated onto the bottom of wells. After adding antigen or samples, Tagged-Capture antibody and HRP-conjugated detection antibody, a sandwich complex is formed in the solution. TMB acts as a HRP substrate, and the solution color will change from colorless to blue. A stop solution containing sulfuric acid turns the solution yellow. The color intensity is proportional to the quantity of bound protein, which is measurable at 450 nm with the correction wavelength set at 630 nm.

3. Required Materials

- 3.1 A microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm with the correction wavelength set at 630 nm.
- 3.2 Calibrated, adjustable precision pipettes and disposable plastic tips. A manifold multi-channel pipette is recommended for large assays.
- 3.3 Plate washer: automated or manual.
- 3.4 Absorbent paper towels.
- 3.5 Glass or plastic tubes to prepare standard and sample dilutions.
- 3.6 Beakers and graduated cylinders.
- 3.7 Log-log or semi-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis. A four-parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit is recommended. Proteintech data analysis website, <https://www.ptgcn.com/products/elisa-kits/>.
- 3.8 Microplate thermostatic shaker.

4. Kit Components and Storage

Microplate - 96 well microplate precoated an anti-tag antibody (8 well × 12 strips)	1 plate	Unopened Kit: Store at 2-8°C for 6 months or -20°C for 12 months. Opened Kit: All reagents stored at 2-8°C for 7 days. Please use a new standard for each assay.
Protein standard - 3000 pg/bottle; lyophilized	2 bottles	
Capture antibody (100×) - 60 uL/vial*	1 vial	
Detection antibody, HRP-Conjugated (100×) - 60 uL/vial*	1 vial	
Sample Diluent PT 4B1 - 30 mL/bottle	3 bottles	
Detection Diluent - 15 mL/bottle	1 bottle	
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20×) - 30 mL/bottle	1 bottle	
Tetramethylbenzidine Substrate (TMB) - 12 mL/bottle	1 bottle	
Stop Solution - 12 mL/bottle	1 bottle	
Plate Cover Seals	4 pieces	

* Centrifugation immediately before use

5. Safety Notes

- 5.1 Avoid any skin and eye contact with Stop Solution and TMB. In case of contact, wash thoroughly with water.
- 5.2 Do not use the kit after the expiration date.
- 5.3 Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or other sources.
- 5.4 Be sure to wear protective equipment such as gloves, masks and goggles during the experiment.
- 5.5 When using an automated plate washer, adding a 30 second soak period following the addition of Wash Buffer to improve assay precision

6. Sample Collection and Storage

- 6.1 Serum: Allow blood samples to clot for 30 minutes, followed by centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1000×g. Clear serum can be assayed immediately or aliquoted and stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 6.2 Plasma: Use EDTA, heparin, or citrate as an anticoagulant for plasma collection. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000×g within 30 minutes of collection. The plasma can be assayed immediately or aliquoted and stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 6.3 Urine: Collect urine samples and centrifuge for 20 minutes at 1000×g. Collect the aqueous layer, assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

7. Reagent Preparation

7.1 Wash Buffer (1X): If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Add 30 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate(20X) to 570 mL deionized or distilled water to prepare 1X Wash Buffer.

7.2 Antibody Cocktail (1X): Dilute 100X capture antibody and 100X HRP-conjugated detection antibody using Detection Diluent prior to assay. Suggested 1:100 dilution: 50 uL 100X capture antibody + 50 uL 100X Detection Antibody, HRP-conjugated + 4,900 uL Detection Diluent. Mix gently but thoroughly.

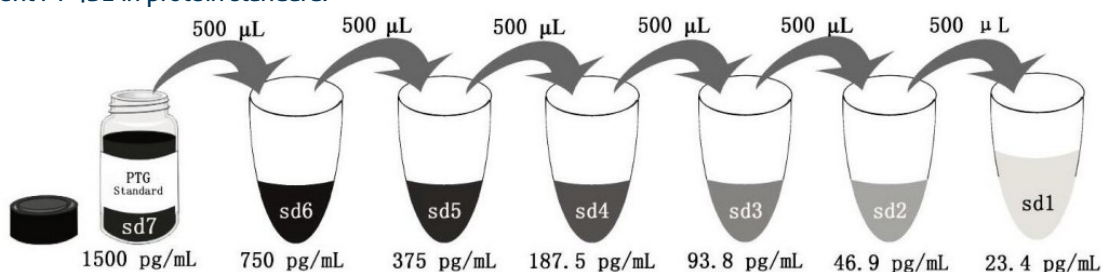
7.3 Sample Dilution: Different samples should be diluted with corresponding Sample Diluent. The minimum required dilution factor was 1:2; consequently, no more than 25 uL of undiluted sample was added per well.

Samples may require further dilution if the readout values are higher than the highest standard OD reading. Variations in sample collection, processing and storage may affect the results of the measurement.

Recommended Dilution for different sample types: 1:128,000,000 or 1:256,000,000 is recommended for mouse serum and plasma; 1:64,000 or 1:128,000 is recommended for urine.

7.4 Standard Serial Dilution:

Add 2 mL Sample Diluent PT 4B1 in protein standard.



Add # µL of Standard diluted in the previous step	—	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL
# µL of Sample Diluent PT 4B1	2000 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL	500 µL
	"sd7"	"sd6"	"sd5"	"sd4"	"sd3"	"sd2"	"sd1"

8. Assay Procedure Summary

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use (Detection antibody, HRP-conjugated antibody can be used immediately). To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard level, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.

8.1 Preset the layout of the microplate, including control group, standard group and sample group, take out the required number of microplate strips and return excess strips to the foil pouch containing the drying reagent pack and reseal; store at 4°C immediately. Microplate strips should be used in one week.

8.2 Add 50 µL standard or sample to appropriate wells. To avoid high background always add samples or standards to the well before the addition of antibody cocktail.

8.3 Add 50 µL 1× Antibody Cocktail solution (refer to Reagent Preparation 7.2) to each well. Seal plate with cover seal and incubate at 37°C on a microplate thermostatic shaker set at 400 rpm for 1 hour (incubate at 37°C for 2 hours is recommended if thermostatic shaker is not available) .

8.4 Wash

1) Gently remove the cover seal. Discard the liquid from wells by aspirating or decanting. Remove any residual solution by tapping the plate a few times on fresh paper towels.

2) Wash 4 times with 1× Wash Buffer, using at least 350-400 µL per well. Following the last wash, firmly tap plates on fresh towels 10 times to remove residual Wash Buffer. Avoid getting any towel fibers in the wells or wells drying out completely.

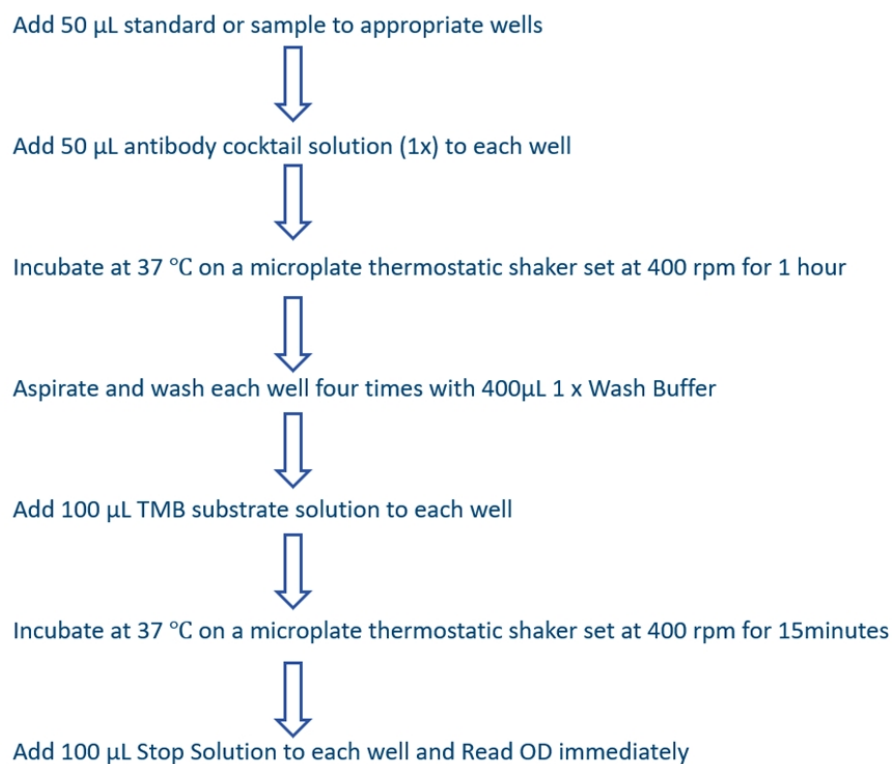
8.5 Add 100 µL TMB substrate solution to each well, protected from light. Incubate at 37°C on a microplate thermostatic shaker set at 400 rpm for 15 to 20 minutes. (Substrate Solution should remain colorless until added to the plate.)

8.6 Add 100 µL Stop Solution to each well in the same order as addition of the TMB substrate. Note: Avoid skin and eye contact with the Stop solution.

8.7 Read results immediately on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. If possible, perform a double wavelength readout (450 nm and 630 nm).

8.8 Data analysis: Calculate the average of the duplicate readings (OD value) for each standard and sample, and subtract the average of the zero standard absorbance. Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the y-axis against the concentration on the x-axis, four-parameter logistic curve-fit (4-PL) analysis is recommended. If the samples have been diluted, the fitting result must be multiplied by the dilution factor used.

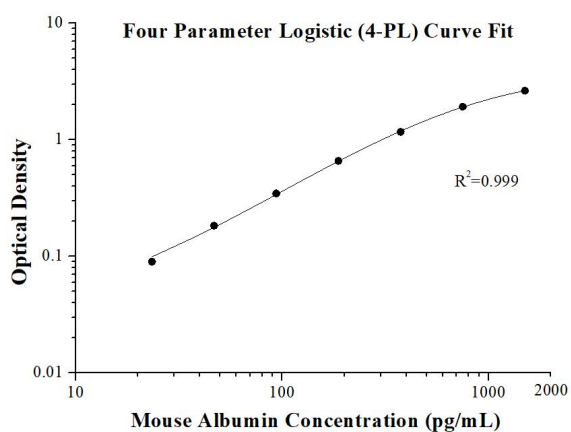
Procedure summary



9. Validation Data

9.1 Standard curve

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



(pg/mL)	O.D	Average	Corrected
0	0.0129 0.0144	0.01365	-
23.4	0.1036 0.1034	0.1035	0.08985
46.9	0.1957 0.1981	0.1969	0.18325
93.8	0.3624 0.3572	0.3598	0.34615
187.5	0.6754 0.6715	0.67345	0.6598
375	1.1888 1.1796	1.1842	1.17055
750	1.9448 1.9303	1.93755	1.9239
1500	2.6735 2.6379	2.6557	2.64205

9.2 Precision

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay) Three samples of known concentration were tested 8 times on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays) Three samples of known concentration were tested in 16 separate assays to assess inter-assay precision.

Intra-assay Precision					Inter-assay Precision				
Sample	n	Mean (pg/mL)	SD	CV%	Sample	n	Mean (pg/mL)	SD	CV%
1	8	726.9	39.6	5.4	1	16	728.4	32.9	4.5
2	8	178.7	10.5	5.9	2	16	180.5	10.3	5.7
3	8	98.8	3.9	3.9	3	16	98.5	4.1	4.2

9.3 Recovery

The recovery of mouse Albumin spiked to three different levels throughout the range of the assay in various matrices was evaluated.

Sample Type		Average% of Expected	Range (%)
Mouse serum	1:512,000,000	90	85-94
	1:1,024,000,000	97	93-104
Urine	1:256,000	99	85-118
	1:512,000	97	92-108

9.4 Sample values

Mouse serum/Urine - mouse serum and urine were evaluated for the presence of mouse Albumin in this assay.

Sample Type	Mean (mg/mL)	Range (mg/mL)
Mouse serum (n=16)	26.7	14.0-35.3

Sample Type	Mean (µg/mL)	Range (µg/mL)
Urine (n=8)	26.7	13.8-53.5

9.5 Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of mouse Albumin is 2.9 pg/mL. This was determined by adding two standard deviations to the concentration corresponding to the mean O.D. of 20 zero standard replicates.

9.6 Linearity

To assess the linearity of the assay, samples were diluted with the appropriate **Sample Diluent** to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay.

(The mouse serum was initially diluted 1:64,000,000. The urine was initially diluted 1:32,000.)

		Mouse serum	Urine
1:2	Average% of Expected	100	100
	Range (%)	-	-
1:4	Average% of Expected	108	109
	Range (%)	107-109	93-124
1:8	Average% of Expected	97	114
	Range (%)	97-98	92-136
1:16	Average% of Expected	109	99
	Range (%)	99-118	74-124

9.7 Specificity

This assay recognizes natural and recombinant mouse Albumin.

The following factors prepared at 50 ng/mL were assayed and exhibited no cross-reactivity or interference.

Recombinant human:	Recombinant rat:
Albumin	Albumin

10. References

1. Belinskaia, D A et al. Journal of evolutionary biochemistry and physiology vol. 57,6 (2021): 1419-1448.
2. Raoufinia, Ramin et al. Advanced pharmaceutical bulletin vol. 6,4 (2016): 495-507.
3. Sleep, Darrell. Expert opinion on drug delivery vol. 12,5 (2015): 793-812.
4. Nakashima, Fumie et al. Scientific reports vol. 8,1 932. 17 Jan. 2018.