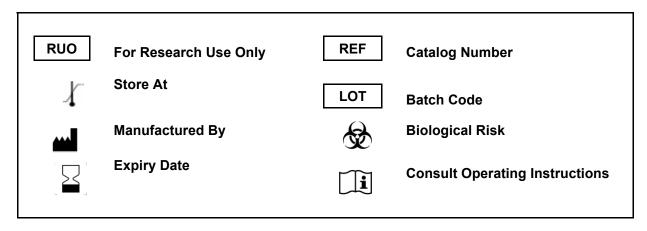


# Human Apelin (APLN) GENLISA™ ELISA

: KBH20159 **REF** Ver 1.0

RUO

Enzyme Immunoassay for the Quantitative Determination of Apelin (APLN) in Human serum, plasma and other biological samples.



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## Human Apelin (APLN) GENLISA™ ELISA



#### Introduction:

The GENLISA™ ELISA kits are used for assessing the specific biomarker in samples analytes which may be serum, plasma and cell culture supernatant as validated with the kit. The kit employs a competitive ELISA kits which employ only one antibody.

#### Intended Use:

The Human Apelin (APLN) GENLISA™ ELISA kit is used as an analytical tool for quantitative determination of Human Apelin (APLN) in serum, plasma and other biological samples.

#### Principle:

The method employs competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay ELISA technique to assay the level of Apelin in samples. Standards or Samples competes with the Human Apelin antigen coated microtiter well, to form a complex with the Biotinylated APLN Antibody. Wells are washed to remove the excess conjugate and Streptavidin:HRP Conjugate is added to the microplate and incubated. After incubation and a washing step TMB Substrate, are added. Blue color develops on incubation and the reaction is stopped with a Stop Solution to form a yellow color. The concentration of the Human Apelin in the samples is inversely proportional to the yellow color developed (absorbance) in the wells.

#### **Materials Provided:**

- 1. Human APLN Antigen Coated Microtiter Plate (12 x 8 wells) 1 no
- 2. Human APLN Standard (lyophilized, concentrated, 1600 pg/ml) 2 vials
- 3. Biotinylated APLN Antibody (concentrated) 60 ul
- 4. Streptavidin: HRP Conjugate (concentrated) 120 ul
- 5. Standard Diluent 20 ml
- 6. Biotin Antibody Dilution Buffer 10 ml
- 7. HRP Conjugate Dilution Buffer 12 ml
- 8. (25X) Wash Buffer 20 ml
- 9. TMB Substrate 12 ml
- 10. Stop Solution 12 ml
- 11. Instruction Manual

## Materials to be provided by the End-User:

- 1. Microtiter Plate Reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2. Adjustable pipettes and multichannel pipettor to measure volumes ranging from 25 ul to 1000 ul
- 3. Deionized (DI) water
- 4. Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
- 5. Clean tubes and Eppendorf tubes
- 6. Precision single and multi-channel pipette and disposable tips.
- 7. 37°C incubator
- 8. Timer.

## Handling/Storage:

- 1. All reagents should be stored as indicated on the component label.
- 2. All the reagents and wash solutions should be used within 12 months from manufacturing date.
- 3. Before using, bring all components to room temperature (18-25°C). Upon assay completion ensure all components of the kit are returned to appropriate storage conditions.
- 4. The Substrate is light-sensitive and should be protected from direct sunlight or UV sources.



#### **Health Hazard Warnings:**

- 1. Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
- 2. For Research Use Only.



## **Sample Preparation and Storage:**

Specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed. Samples should be run at a number of dilutions to ensure accurate quantitation.

- 1. Extract as soon as possible after specimen collection as per relevant procedure. The samples should be tested as soon as possible after the extraction. Alternately the extracted samples can be kept in -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 2. **Serum-** Coagulate at room temperature for 10-20 minutes; centrifuge for 20-min at 2000-3000 rpm. Remove the supernatant. If precipitation appears, recentrifuge.
- 3. **Plasma-** Use EDTA or citrate plasma as an anticoagulant, mix for 10-20 minutes; centrifuge for 15-min at 2000-3000 rpm. Remove the supernatant carefully. If precipitation appears, recentrifuge.
- 4. Cell Culture Supernatant- Collect sample in a sterile container. Centrifuge for 20-mins at 2000-3000 rpm. Remove the supernatant carefully. When examining the components within the cell, dilute cell suspension with PBS (pH 7.2-7.4), if cell concentration is greater than 1 million/ml. Damage the cells by repeated freeze-thaw cycles to release intracellular components. Centrifuge for 20-min at 2000-3000 rpm. If precipitation appears, centrifuge again.
- 5. **Tissue Samples-** Rinse tissues in PBS (pH 7.4) to remove excess blood thoroughly and weigh before homogenization. Mince tissues and homogenize them in PBS (pH7.4) with a glass homogenizer on ice. Thaw at 2-8°C or freeze at -20°C. Centrifuge at 2000-3000 RPM for approximately 20 minutes and collect the supernatant carefully.
- 6. Cell lysates Cells need to be lysed before assaying according to the following directions.
  - 1. Adherent cells should be washed by pre-cooled PBS gently, and then be detached with trypsin, and collect them by centrifugation at 1000 × g for 5 minutes (suspension cells can be collected by centrifugation directly).
  - 2. Wash cells 3 times in pre-cooled PBS.
  - 3. Then, resuspend the cells in fresh lysis buffer with concentration of 10<sup>7</sup> cells/mL. If it is necessary, the cells could be subjected to ultrasonication until the solution is clear.
  - 4. Centrifuge at 1500 × g for 10 minutes at 2-8°C to remove cellular debris. Assay immediately or store in aliquots at ≤ -20°C.
- 7. **Urine** Collect the first urine of the day (mid-stream) and discharge it directly into a sterile container. Centrifuge to remove particulate matter, assay immediately or aliquot and store at ≤ -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 8. **Saliva** Collect saliva using a collection device or equivalent. Centrifuge samples at 1000 × g at 2-8°C for 15 minutes. Remove particulates and assay immediately or store samples in aliquot at ≤ -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Note:** Grossly hemolyzed samples are not suitable for use in this assay.

#### Reagent Preparation (all reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use):

- 1. Label any aliquots made with the kit Lot No and Expiration date and store it at appropriate conditions mentioned.
- 2. Bring all reagents to Room temperature before use.
- 3. To make Wash Buffer (1X) 500 ml; dilute 20 ml of (25X) Wash Buffer in 480 ml of DI water.
- 4. **Streptavidin:HRP Conjugate & Biotinylated APLN Antibody Working Solution** Briefly spin or centrifuge the Streptavidin:HRP Conjugate & Biotinylated APLN Antibody before use. Dilute them to the working concentration 100-fold with HRP Conjugate Dilution Buffer & Biotin Antibody Dilution Buffer, respectively.
- 5. **Standards Preparation**: Reconstitute original Apelin (APLN) with 1.0 ml of Standard Diluent. Keep the standard for 10 mins with gentle agitation before making further dilutions. Prepare the additional Standards by serially diluting the standard stock solution as per the below table.



Standard Concentration	Standard Vial	Dilution Particulars
1600 pg/ml	Standard No.8	Reconstitute with 1.0 ml Standard Diluent
800 pg/ml	Standard No.7	500 ul Standard No.8 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
400 pg/ml	Standard No.6	500 ul Standard No.7 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
200 pg/ml	Standard No.5	500 ul Standard No.6 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
100 pg/ml	Standard No.4	500 ul Standard No.5 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
50 pg/ml	Standard No.3	500 ul Standard No.4 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
25 pg/ml	Standard No.2	500 ul Standard No.3 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
0 pg/ml	Standard No.1	500 ul Standard Diluent only

#### **Procedural Notes:**

- 1. In order to achieve good assay reproducibility and sensitivity, proper washing of the plates to remove excess un-reacted reagents is essential.
- 2. High Dose Hook Effect may be observed in samples with very high concentrations of Human Apelin (APLN). High Dose Hook Effect is due to excess of antibody for very high concentrations of Human Apelin (APLN) present in the sample.
- 3. Human Apelin (APLN) concentration of the undiluted sample is less than the diluted sample, this may be indicative of the Hook Effect.
- 4. Avoid assay of Samples containing sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>), as it could destroy the HRP activity resulting in under-estimation of the amount of Human Apelin (APLN).
- 5. It is recommended that all Standards and Samples be assayed in duplicates or triplicates.
- 6. Maintain a repetitive timing sequence from well to well for all the steps to ensure that the incubation timings are same for each well.
- 7. If the Substrate has a distinct blue color prior to use it may have been contaminated and use of such substrate can lead to compromisation of the sensitivity of the assay.
- 8. The plates should be read within 30 minutes after adding the Stop Solution.
- 9. Make a work list in order to identify the location of Standards and Samples.

#### **Assay Procedure:**

- 1. It is strongly recommended that all Standards and Samples be run in duplicates or triplicates. A standard curve is required for each assay.
- 2. Add 50 ul Standard Diluent to blank wells.
- 3. Add 50 ul prepared Standards and Samples to respective wells.
- 4. Pipette 50 ul Biotinylated APLN Antibody Working Solution to all wells.
- 5. Cover the plate with a sealer and incubate for 60 minutes at 37°C.
- 6. Aspirate and wash plate 4 times with diluted Wash Buffer (1X) and blot residual buffer by firmly tapping plate upside down on absorbent paper. Wipe of any liquid from the bottom outside of the microtiter wells as any residue can interfere in the reading step.
- 7. Pipette 100 ul Streptavidin:HRP Conjugate Working Solution to all wells. Mix well.
- 8. Cover the plate with a sealer and incubate for 60 minutes at 37°C.
- 9. Aspirate and wash as per Step (6) above.
- 10. Pipette 100 ul TMB Substrate in all the wells.
- 11. Incubate the plate at **37°C** for **20 minutes**. DO NOT SHAKE or else it may result in higher backgrounds and worse precision.

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- 12. Pipette 100 ul of Stop Solution to all wells. The wells should turn from blue to yellow in color.
- 13. Read the absorbance at 450 nm with a microplate within 10-15 minutes after addition of Stop solution.

#### Calculation of Results:

Determine the Mean Absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate Standards and Samples. Using Graph Paper, plot the average value (absorbance 450nm) of each standard on the Y-axis versus the corresponding concentration of the standards on the X-axis. Draw the best fit curve through the standard points. To determine the unknown Human Apelin (APLN) concentrations, find the unknown's Mean Absorbance value on the Y-axis and draw a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the Human Apelin (APLN) Concentration.

If samples were diluted, multiply by the appropriate dilution factor. Software which is able to generate a cubic spline curve-fit or 4-PL is best recommended for automated results

#### Note:

It is recommended to repeat the assay at a different dilution factor in the following cases:

- If the sample absorbance value is below the first standard.

## **Quality Control:**

It is recommended that for each laboratory assay appropriate quality control samples in each run to be used to ensure that all reagents and procedures are correct.

## **Performance Characteristics of the Kit:**

This kit has been validated. Please view the details herein below.

## Standard Calibration Range:

25 pg/ml - 1600 pg/ml

#### Sensitivity:

#### Limit Of Quantification:

It is defined as the lowest detectable concentration that can be determined with an acceptable repeatability and the LOQ was found to be 8.25 pg/ml.

## Specificity:

This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Apelin (APLN). No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Apelin (APLN) and analogues was observed.

#### Recovery

Matrices listed below were spiked with certain level of Apelin (APLN) and the recovery rates were calculated by comparing the measured value to the expected amount of Apelin (APLN) in samples.

Matrix	Recovery Range (%)	Average (%)
serum(n=5)	80-92	86
EDTA plasma(n=5)	80-96	88
heparin plasma(n=5)	78-95	87

## Precision:

Intra-Assay: CV<8% Inter-Assay: CV<10%

#### Linearity

The linearity of the kit was assayed by testing samples spiked with appropriate concentration of Apelin (APLN) and their serial dilutions. The results were demonstrated by percentage of calculated concentration to the expectation.

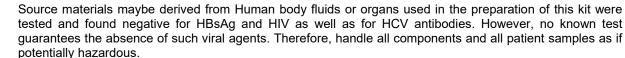




Sample	1:2	1:4	1:8	1:16
serum(n=5)	85-105%	85-98%	89-102%	87-101%
EDTA plasma(n=5)	87-96%	85-98%	89-102%	85-98%
heparin plasma(n=5)	85-92%	79-94%	83-96%	85-106%

## **Safety Precautions:**

- This kit is For Research Use only. Follow the working instructions carefully.
- The expiration dates stated on the kit are to be observed. The same relates to the stability stated for reagents
- Do not use or mix reagents from different lots.
- · Do not use reagents from other manufacturers.
- Avoid time shift during pipetting of reagents.
- All reagents should be kept in the original shipping container.
- Some of the reagents contain small amount of sodium azide (< 0.1 % w/w) as preservative. They must not be swallowed or allowed to come into contact with skin or mucosa.





- Do not smoke, eat or drink while handling kit material
- Always use protective gloves
- Never pipette material by mouth
- Wipe up spills promptly, washing the affected surface thoroughly with a decontaminant.
- In any case GLP should be applied with all general and individual regulations to the use of this kit.







#### Typical Example of a Work List

Well #	Contents	Absorbance at 450nm	Mean Absorbance	Interpolated Concentration
1A	Standard No.1			
2A	Standard No.1			
1B	Standard No.2			
2B	Standard No.2			
1C	Standard No.3			
2C	Standard No.3			
1D	Standard No.4			
2D	Standard No.4			
1E	Standard No.5			
2E	Standard No.5			
1F	Standard No.6			
2F	Standard No.6			
1G	Standard No.7			
2G	Standard No.7			
1H	Standard No.8			
2H	Standard No.8			
3A	Cample			
4A	Sample			
3B	Sample			
4B	Sample			

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## **SYMBOLS KEY**

МТР	Coated Microtiter Plate (12 x 8 wells)
STD	Standard
BIOTIN AB	Biotinylated Antibody
HRP CONJ	Conjugate Horseradish Peroxidase
BIOTIN DIL	Biotin Antibody Dilution Buffer
HRP DIL	HRP Conjugate Dilution Buffer
STD DIL	Standard Diluent
25X WASH BUF	(25X) Wash Buffer
SUB TMB	TMB Substrate
SOLN STOP	Stop Solution
<u> </u>	Consult Instructions for Use
REF	Catalog Number
	Expiration Date
1	Storage Temperature