# Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 GENLISA<sup>™</sup> ELISA

REF	: KLN0147		
	Ver 1.0		
	RUO		

Enzyme Immunoassay for the Quantitative Determination of Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 in Canine serum, plasma and other biological samples.

For Research Use Only	REF	Catalog Number
Store At	LOT	Batch Code
Manufactured By	<b>A</b>	Biological Risk
Expiry Date	ĺĺ	Consult Operating Instructions
	Store At Manufactured By	Store At LOT Manufactured By &

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## Introduction:

The GENLISA<sup>™</sup> 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 sandwich ELISA technique which leads to a higher specificity and increased sensitivity compared to conventional competitive ELISA kits which employ only one antibody. Double antibodies are used in this kit.

## Intended Use:

The Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 GENLISA<sup>™</sup> ELISA kit is used as an analytical tool for quantitative determination of Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 in serum, plasma and other biological samples.

#### Principle:

The method employs sandwich ELISA technique. Monoclonal antibodies are pre-coated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 present in the sample are bound by the antibodies. Biotin labeled antibody is added and followed by Streptavidin:HRP is pipetted and incubated to form a complex. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm.

#### Materials Provided:

- 1. Canine Kim-1 Antibody Coated Microtiter Plate (12 x 8 wells) 1 no
- 2. Canine Kim-1 Standard (lyophilized, concentrated, 2000 pg/ml) 2 vials
- 3. Biotinylated Kim-1 Antibody (concentrated) 120 ul
- 4. Streptavidin: HRP Conjugate (concentrated) 120 ul
- 5. Standard Diluent 20 ml
- 6. Biotin Antibody Dilution Buffer 12 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.

## Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 GENLISA™ ELISA

## 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.

- 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. **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.
- 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.
- 6. **Saliva-** Collect Saliva using a collection device or equivalent. Centrifuge samples at 1000 x 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.
- 7. Feces- Collect dry feces as much as possible and weigh more than 50 mg. Wash the feces three times with PBS (w:v = 1:9, e.g. 900 µl lysis buffer is added in 100 mg feces), sonicate (or mash) and centrifuge at 5000Xg for 10 minutes, where the supernatant will be collected for testing.
- 8. **Cell Culture supernatants and other biological fluids-** Centrifuge samples at 1000 x g for 20 minutes. Collect the supernatant and assay immediately or store samples in aliquot at -20°C or -80°C for later use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 9. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)- Remove the particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples 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 Kim-1 Antibody Working Solution Briefly spin or centrifuge the Streptavidin:HRP Conjugate & Biotinylated Kim-1 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 Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 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
2000 pg/ml	Standard No.8	Reconstitute with 1.0 ml Standard Diluent
1000 pg/ml	Standard No.7	500 ul Standard No.8 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
500 pg/ml	Standard No.6	500 ul Standard No.7 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
250 pg/ml	Standard No.5	500 ul Standard No.6 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
125 pg/ml	Standard No.4	500 ul Standard No.5 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
62.5 pg/ml	Standard No.3	500 ul Standard No.4 + 500 ul Standard Diluent
31.25 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.
- High Dose Hook Effect may be observed in samples with very high concentrations of Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1. High Dose Hook Effect is due to excess of antibody for very high concentrations of Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 present in the sample.
- 3. Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 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 Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1.
- 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 100 ul Standard Diluent to respective wells.
- 3. Add 100 ul prepared Standards and Samples to respective wells.
- 4. Cover the plate with a sealer and incubate for 80 minutes at 37°C.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Pipette 100 ul Biotinylated Kim-1 Antibody Working Solution to all wells.
- 7. Cover the plate with a sealer and incubate for 50 minutes at 37°C.
- 8. Aspirate and wash as per Step (5) above.
- 9. Pipette 100 ul Streptavidin:HRP Conjugate Working Solution to all wells. Mix well.
- 10. Cover the plate with a sealer and incubate for 50 minutes at 37°C.
- 11. Aspirate and wash as per Step (5) above.
- 12. Pipette **100 ul TMB Substrate** in all the wells.
- 13. Incubate the plate at **37°C** for **10 minutes**. DO NOT SHAKE or else it may result in higher backgrounds and worse precision. Positive wells should turn bluish in color.
- 14. Pipette 100 ul of Stop Solution to all wells. The wells should turn from blue to yellow in color.
- 15. 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 Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 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 Canine Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 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

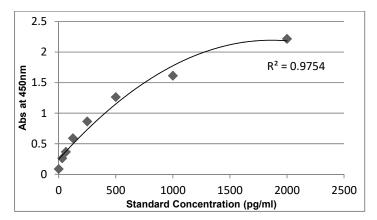
#### Note:

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.

Concentration (pg/ml)	Mean Abs	Interpolated Concentration (pg/ml)	% Recovery
0	0.085	0.73	-
31.25	0.261	28.42	90.94
62.5	0.366	54.26	86.81
125	0.589	128.49	102.79
250	0.864	258.22	103.29
500	1.263	539.83	107.97
1000	1.612	913.88	91.39
2000	2.214	2056.89	102.84

## **Typical Data**



## **Typical Graph**

## **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:**

31.25 pg/ml – 2000 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 12.1 pg/ml.

## **Specificity:**

This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 and analogues was observed.

## Recovery

Matrices listed below were spiked with certain level of Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 and the recovery rates were calculated by comparing the measured value to the expected amount of Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 in samples.

Matrix	Recovery Range (%)	Average (%)
serum(n=5)	86-99	92
EDTA plasma(n=5)	80-95	87
heparin plasma(n=5)	90-105	97

## 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 Kidney Injury Molecule 1, Kim-1 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)	85-92%	79-96%	89-100%	85-96%
EDTA plasma(n=5)	79-96%	85-99%	79-93%	89-97%
heparin plasma(n=5)	85-94%	87-101%	89-99%	85-95%

## 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.
- Source materials maybe derived from Canine body fluids or organs used in the preparation of this kit were
  tested and found negative for HBsAg and HIV as well as for HCV antibodies. However, no known test
  guarantees the absence of such viral agents. Therefore, handle all components and all patient samples as if
  potentially hazardous.
- · Since the kit contains potentially hazardous materials, the following precautions should be observed
- 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.

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	Sampla			
4A	Sample			
3B	Sampla			
4B	Sample			

## Typical Example of a Work List

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МТР	Coated Microtiter Plate (8 x 12 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	
i	Consult Instructions for Use	
REF	Catalog Number	
	Expiration Date	
X	Storage Temperature	

## SYMBOLS KEY

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