Diacetylspermine ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KA1002
96 assays
Version: 15

Intended for research use only
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Introduction

Background

Polyamines are generally believed to function both in protein synthesis and DNA synthesis leading to control cell proliferation. In 1971, Russel firstly reported that total amount of urinary polyamines elevated in cancer patients. And quantitative kit of urinary polyamines were already developed and utilized as a general biochemical examination.

Recently two diacetyl-derivatives, N1, N12-diacetylspermine and N1, N8-diacetylspermidine, were found to be excreted in urine and form 0.6% and 1.4% of total polyamines respectively. Comparing urine of diseased person with urine of healthy person, some reports suggested the possibility that diacetyl-derivatives correlate to the status of disease more closely than total amount of polyamines.

Our kit is convenient to quantify amount of urinary diacetylspermine by using ELISA method. This kit is only for research use, not for diagnosis.

- Highly sensitive and specific
- Strip type well, antigen pre-coated microplate
- Assay range: 6.25-200 nM
Principle of the Assay

1. Incubate with sample.
2. Remove unbound substances.
3. Incubate with HRP 2nd antibody.
4. Detect enzymatic reaction.

Legend:
- Blue = antigen for plates
- Yellow = anti DiAcSpm specific antibody
- Pink = DiAcSpm (sample or standard)
- Red = HRP labelled 2nd antibody
General Information

Materials Supplied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigen Coated Microtiter plate</td>
<td>96 wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diacetylspermine standard</td>
<td>250 μL x 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody diluent</td>
<td>20 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti Diacetylspermine antibody concentrate (x100)</td>
<td>60 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP-anti Rabbit IgG Antibody concentrate (x80)</td>
<td>80 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPD (o-phenylenediamine) tablets</td>
<td>2 tabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substrate solution</td>
<td>30 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash buffer concentrate (x20)</td>
<td>30 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilution plate</td>
<td>1 plate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage Instruction

Store the kit at -20°C.

Materials Required but Not Supplied

- A microplate reader
- A micropipet
- A microplate washer
- Stop solution (1 N sulfuric acid solution)

Precautions for Use

- The Reagents should be stored at recommended temperature, -20°C.
- Do not use the reagents which is expired the date of usage.
- Urine sample should be diluted more than 4 times with Dilution solution.
- Do not leave the standard and Antibody for long time under room temperature.
- The glassware for making coloring solution should be clean.
- Since OPD (o-phenylenediamine) is harmful, handle with care.
- Since Stop solution, 1 N H₂SO₄, is strong acid, handle with care.
- The kit is constructed with well-adjusted combination in each lot. Replaced combination among different lots may cause unexpected results.
- This kit is only for research use. Do not use for medicinal or any other purposes.
✓ When using the reagents, take care to avoid them from touching to skin, mucous membrane, clothes, and getting into eye.
✓ If the reagents happen to get into eye or mouth, wash out them and consult a doctor if you need.
✓ After using the kit, wash your hand very carefully.
✓ If you find that the packages of the reagents are broken or something wrong, do not use them.
✓ When you store the reagents, make sure to avoid them from vaporizing, falling down.
✓ After using the reagents, the packages should be discarded under the established rule.
✓ We do not guarantee the quality of the packages and accompaniments if not used according this direction.
Assay Protocol

Reagent Preparation

✓ Wash solution
  Make sure that wash buffer concentrate does not contain any crystallized material prior to use. Working solution is prepared by dilution 30 mL of wash buffer concentrate with 570 mL of distilled deionized water. For convenience this solution can be kept at 2-8°C up to 14 days.
✓ Diacetylspermine Standard
  Prepare 6 standards by serial dilution of diacetylspermine standard concentrate (200 nM) as followings. We recommend a polypropylene tube for preparation of standard solution. A glass or polystyrene tube may cause non-specific adsorption of diacetylspermine, so that you may not get reliable results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(nM)</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>50.0</th>
<th>25.0</th>
<th>12.5</th>
<th>6.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard solution 200 nM (μL)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deionized water (μL)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Anti Diacetylspermine antibody (x100)
  Dilute 40 μL of Anti Diacetylspermine antibody concentrate (x100) with 4 mL of Dilution solution for 96 well reaction. Diluted antibody should not be stored.
✓ HRP- anti Rabbit IgG Antibody (x80)
  Dilute 65 μL HRP- anti Rabbit IgG Antibody concentrate (x80) with 5.2 mL of Dilution solution for 96 well reaction. Diluted antibody should not be stored.
✓ Coloring solution
  Add one OPD tablet to 13 mL of Substrate buffer to reconstitute the coloring solution just before use. This solution should not be stored.

Sample Preparation

✓ Preparation of urine sample
  • Collect urine in sampling tube on demand. Add 0.1% NaN₃ at final concentration.
  • After centrifugation at 1500 rpm for 5 min, dilute the resulted supernatant over 4 times with distilled deionized water.
  • Measure the amount of creatinine in remaining diluted supernatant for compensation.
  Note: Prepared urine sample should be kept below -20°C if necessary.
Assay Procedure

1. Pre-reaction
   Prepare standard control wells containing 70 μL of anti Diacetylspermine antibody solution and 70 μL of 6 standards (200, 100, 50.0, 25.0, 12.5, 6.25 nM) in dilution plate. Likewise prepare experimental wells containing 70 μL of anti Diacetylspermine antibody solution and 70 μL of prepared urinary sample in the same plate. After settlement, incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.
   *Above reaction volumes can be applied for double measurements of primary reaction. If single measurement, reduce to 40 μL of each solution.

2. Preparation of reaction plate
   ✓ Add wash solution 300 μL to each well and wait another 30 minutes.
   ✓ Discard the wash solution from the wells completely and wash with 300 μL wash solution. Repeat this step another 2 times

3. Primary reaction
   ✓ Apply 50 μL/well x 2 (In the case of measuring double wells) pre-reaction solution (See Step 1, Pre-reaction) and incubate for 1 hour.
   ✓ After the incubation, discard the reaction solution and wash with 300 μL wash solution. Repeat this step another 2 times.

4. Secondary reaction
   ✓ Apply 50 μL HRP - anti Rabbit IgG Antibody and incubate for 1 hour. Equilibrate substrate buffer to room temperature prior to use.
   ✓ After incubation, discard the reaction solution and wash with 300 μL wash solution. Repeat this step another 2 times.

5. Coloring
   Apply 100 μL Coloring solution to each well and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

6. Stop reaction
   Apply 100 μL of Stop solution to stop the enzymatic reaction

7. Read absorbance
   Read absorbance of 490 nm or 492 nm with a microplate reader.

8. Measure concentration
   Measure the Diacetylspermine concentration using standard curve.

Note:
   ✓ *If actual measurements of sample exceed over 200 nM, dilute those urine samples again as possible as to evaluate within the range of 6.25-200 nM.
   ✓ Concentration of diacetylspermine needs to be calculated from actual measurements by consideration of dilution ratio.
   ✓ For the comparison of data, actual measurements need compensation with the concentration of urinary creatinine (nmol/g · cre).
Data Analysis

Calculation of Results

In general, the amount of urine change easily by amount of water take or environment even in renal disease individuals and healthy persons, and concentrations of excrement depend on their amount. The amount of urinary creatinine depends on the amount of muscle and their measurements correlate positively. Therefore, correct actual measurement of Diacetylspermine concentration (nM) in urine with creatinine concentration (mg/dL), as followings,

\[
\text{Data correction: nmol/g \cdot cre} = \frac{\text{Diacetylspermine concentration (nM)}}{\text{Creatinine concentration (mg/dL)}} \times 100
\]

![Graph](image.png)

Figure 1: Typical Standard Curve for Diacetylspermine ELISA Kit.

Performance Characteristics

- Domain of standard curve : 6.25-200 nM
- Minimum measurement range for detection : 12.5 nM
- Minimum dilution number of urine sample : x4
- Minimum sensitivity for detection : 50.0 nM
- Within-run (n=20, 2 concentration) : CV(%) = 4.87, 5.20
- Between-run (n=20, 2 concentration) : CV(%) = 7.98, 9.50
- Recovery test: In the recovery study, recoveries 99.8% and 98.2%, 108%, 100% were obtained for 2, 4, 8 times dilutions of the sample urine.
- Coexistence substance : No influence to Hemoglobin 400 mg/dL • Bilirubin 10 mg/dL • Glucose 1000 mg/dL • Ascorbic acid 100 mg/dL.
- Comparison between the ELISA kit and HPLC procedures : \( Y = 1.01X + 73.2 \quad R^2=0.978 \)
References


Plate Layout