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Datasheet for ABIN454324 **KPNA2 ELISA Kit**



Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	KPNA2
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Competition ELISA
Detection Range:	0.312-20 ng/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	0.312 ng/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	This immunoassay kit allows for the in vitro quantitative determination of human prolactin
	concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluids.
Sample Type:	Plasma, Serum
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	This assay recognizes recombinant and natural human prolactin.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.
Sensitivity:	< 1 U/L
	The sensitivity of this assay, or Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) was defined as the lowest
	detectable concentration that could be differentiated from zero.
Characteristics:	Homo sapiens,Human,Importin subunit alpha-2,Karyopherin subunit alpha-2,RAG cohort prote

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Material not included:	Microplate reader. Pipettes and pipette tips. EP tube Deionized or distilled water.
	(1×10ml), Plate sealer for 96 wells (5), Instruction (1)
	(1×120 μl), Wash Buffer(25 x concentrate) (1×30ml), Substrate (1×10ml), Stop Solution
	(1×10ml), Assay Diluent B (1×10ml), 2 Detection Reagent A (1×120 μ l), Detection Reagent B
Components:	Reagent (Quantity): Assay plate (1), Standard (2), Sample Diluent (1×20ml), Assay Diluent A
	1,SRP1-alpha,KPNA2,RCH1,SRP1

Target Details

Target:	KPNA2
Alternative Name:	KPNA2 (KPNA2 Products)
Target Type:	Antibody
Background:	The so-called antikeratin antibodies described by Young et al. in 1979 label the stratum
	corneum of the epithelium of the rat oesophagus when detected by indirect
	immunofluorescence on cryosections. Simon et al. demonstrated later that they recognize
	epitopes on a neutral/acidic variant of filaggrin, a well-known cytokeratin filament-aggregating
	protein of the epidermis. These anti-filaggrin antibodies (AFA) have been found to be highly
	specific for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) but have also been observed in some sera from patients
	with juvenile chronic arthritis, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus and ankylosing
	spondylitis.
Pathways:	M Phase, Protein targeting to Nucleus

Application Details

Sample Volume:	100 µL
Plate:	Pre-coated
Protocol:	The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with antigen. Standards or samples
	are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a biotin-conjugated antigen. Next,
	Avidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and
	incubated. Then a TMB substrate solution is added to each well. Only those wells that contain
	prolactin, biotin-conjugated antigen and enzyme-conjugated Avidin will exhibit a change in
	color. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of a sulphuric acid solution
	and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm 2 nm. The
	concentration of prolactin in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the

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Application Details	
	samples to the standard curve.
Reagent Preparation:	 Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. Wash Buffer - If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute 30 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to prepare 750 mL of Wash Buffer. Standard - Reconstitute the Standard with 1.0 ml of Sample Diluent. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 100 U/L. Allow the standard to sit for about 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making serial dilutions (Making serial dilution in the wells directly is not permitted). The undiluted standard serves as the highest standard (100 U/L). The Sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 U/L). U/L 100 50 25 12.5 6.25 3.12 1.56 0 Detection Reagent A and B - Dilute to the working concentration using Assay Diluent A or B (1:100), respectively.
Sample Collection:	Serum - Use a serum separator tube and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 20 minutes at approximately 1000 g. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 or -80 . Plasma - Collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 15 minutes at 1000 g at 2 - 8 within 30 minutes of collection. Store samples at -20 or -80 . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Other biological fluids - Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 or -80 . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Note: Serum and plasma to be used within 7 days may be stored at 2-8 , otherwise samples must stored at -20 (1 month) or -80 (2 months) to avoid loss of bioactivity and contamination. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. When performing the assay slowly bring samples to room temperature.
Assay Procedure:	 Allow all reagents to reach room temperature (Please do not dissolve the reagents at 37 directly.). All the reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting. Avoid foaming. Keep appropriate numbers of strips for 1 experiment and remove extra strips from microtiter plate. Removed strips should be resealed and stored at 4 until the kits expiry date. Prepare all reagents, working standards and samples as directed in the previous sections. Please predict the concentration before assaying. If values for these are not within the range of the standard curve, users must determine the optimal sample dilutions for their particular experiments. 1. Add 100 of Standard, Blank, or Sample per well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for two hours at 37 . 2. Remove the liquid of each well, don 't wash. 3. Add 100 µ I of Detection Reagent A working solution to each well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 1 hour at 37 . Detection Reagent A working solution may appear cloudy. Warm to room temperature and mix gently until solution appears uniform.

Application Details

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6. Repeat the aspiration/wash process for five times as conducted in step

4. 7. Add 90 μ l of Substrate Solution to each well. Cover with a new Plate sealer. Incubate for 15 - 30 minutes at 37 . Protect from light.

8. Add 50 μ l of Stop Solution to each well. If color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.

9. Determine the optical density of each well at once, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm. Important Note:

1. Absorbance is a function of the incubation time. Therefore, prior to starting the assay it is recommended that all reagents should be freshly prepared prior to use and all required stripwells are secured in the microtiter frame. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step, without interruption.

2. Please carefully reconstitute Standards or working Detection Reagent A and B according to the instruction, and avoid foaming and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. The reconstituted Standards can be used only once. This assay requires pipetting of small volumes. To minimize imprecision caused by pipetting, ensure that pipettors are calibrated. It is recommended to suck more than 10μ l for once pipetting.

 To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary. Do not allow wells to sit uncovered for extended periods between incubation steps.
 Once reagents have been added to the well strips, DO NOT let the strips DRY at any time during the assay.

4. For each step in the procedure, total dispensing time for addition of reagents to the assay plate should not exceed 10 minutes.

5. 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.

6. The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings.

7. Duplication of all standards and specimens, although not required, is recommended.

8. Substrate Solution is easily contaminated. Please protect it from light.

Application Details

Calculation of Results:	Average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and samples and subtract the
	average zero standard optical density. Create a standard curve by reducing the data using
	computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an
	alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on
	the x-axis against the concentration on the y-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points
	on the graph. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the prolactin concentrations
	versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. It is
	recommended to use some related software to do this calculation, such as curve expert 13.0.
	This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data. If samples have been
	diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution
	factor.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

Handling Advice:	1. The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
	2. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
	3. If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, further dilute the samples and
	repeat the assay. Any variation in standard diluent, operator, pipetting technique, washing
	technique, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in binding.
	4. This assay is designed to eliminate interference by soluble receptors, ligands, binding
	proteins, and other factors present in biological samples. Until all factors have been tested in
	the Immunoassay, the possibility of interference cannot be excluded.
	5. Limited by the current condition and scientific technology, we can't completely conduct the
	comprehensive identification and analysis on the raw material provided by suppliers. So there
	might be some qualitative and technical risks to use the kit. 3
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	The Standard, Detection Reagent A, Detection Reagent B and the 96-well strip plate should be
	stored at -20 °C upon being received. The other reagents can be stored at 4 °C.