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Datasheet for ABIN5593131 PPY ELISA Kit



Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	РРҮ
Reactivity:	Human
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	46.9-3000 pg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	46.9 pg/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	This immunoassay kit allows for the in vitro quantitative determination ofhumanPancreatic prohormoneconcentrations in serum, Plasma,tissue homogenates and Cell culture supernates and Other biological fluids.
Sample Type:	Plasma, Serum, Tissue Homogenate
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	This assay recognizes recombinant and natural humanPancreatic prohormone. No significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed. Note: Limited by current skills and knowledge, it is impossible for us to complete the cross-reactivity detection between humanPancreatic prohormoneand all the analogues, therefore, cross reaction may still exist. Sensitivity The minimum detectable dose of humanPancreatic prohormone is typically less than 21pg/mL.The sensitivity of this assay, or Lower Limit of

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Product Details

	Detection (LLD) was defined as the lowest protein concentration that could be differentiated
	from zero.
Sensitivity:	< 21 pg/mL
Components:	Assay plate x1
	Standard x2
	Sample Diluent 1 x 20ml
	Assay Diluent A 1 x 10ml
	Assay Diluent B 1 x 10ml
	Detection Reagent A 1 x 120µl
	Detection Reagent B 1 x 120µl
	Wash Buffer(25 x concentrate) 1 x 30ml
	Substrate 1 x 10ml
	Stop Solution 1 x 10ml
	Plate sealer for 96 wells x5
	Instruction 1x
Material not included:	Microplate reader.
	Pipettes and pipette tips.
	EP tube Deionized or distilled water.

Target Details

Target:	PPY
Alternative Name:	PPY (PPY Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Pancreatic prohormone, Pancreatic polypeptide(PP)
UniProt:	P01298
Pathways:	Feeding Behaviour

Application Details

Comment:	1. We are only responsible for the kit itself, but not for the samples consumed during the assay.
	The user should calculate the possible amount of the samples used in the whole test. Please
	reserve sufficient samples in advance.
	2. The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
	3. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
	4. If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, further dilute the samples with

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Sample Volume:	100 µL
Assay Time:	3 - 5 h
Plate:	Pre-coated
Protocol:	The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to
	Pancreatic prohormone. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter
	plate wells with a biotin-conjugated polyclonal antibody preparation specific forPancreatic
	prohormone and 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 Pancreatic prohormone, biotin-conjugated antibody 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 \pm 2 nm. The concentration of Pancreatic prohormone in the sample
	is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.
Reagent Preparation:	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 3000pg/mL.Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minute
	with gentle agitation prior to making serial dilutions (Making serial dilution in the wells directly i
	not permitted). The undiluted standard serves as the high standard (3000pg/mL). The Sample
	Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).
	Detection Reagent A and B - Dilute to the working concentration using Assay Diluent A and B
	(1:100), respectively.
Sample Collection:	Serum - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before
	centrifugation for 15 minutes at approximately 1000 x g. Remove serum and assay
	immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 °C or -80 °C.
	Plasma - Collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for
	15 minutes at 1000 x g at 2 °C - 8 °C within 30 minutes of collection. Store samples at -20 °C o
	-80 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	Tissue homogenates - The preparation of tissue homogenates will vary depending upon tissue
	type. For this assay, tissue was rinsed with 1X PBS to remove excess blood, homogenized in

Order at www.antibodies-online.com | www.antikoerper-online.de | www.anticorps-enligne.fr | www.antibodies-online.cn International: +49 (0)241 95 163 153 | USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com Page 3/7 | Product datasheet for ABIN5593131 | 09/10/2023 | Copyright antibodies-online. All rights reserved. 20 mL of 1X PBS and stored overnight at \leq -20 °C After two freeze-thaw cycles were performed to break the cell membranes, the homogenates were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 5000 x g. Remove the supernate and assay immediately or aliquot and store at \leq -20 °C. Cell culture supernates andOther biological fluids- Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 °C or -80 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Note:

- 1. Samples to be used within 5 days may be stored at 2-8 °C , otherwise samples must stored at -20 °C (1 month) or -80 °C (2 months) to avoid loss of bioactivity and contamination.
- 2. Tissue or cell extraction samples prepared by chemical lysis buffer may cause unexpected ELISA results due to the impacts of certain chemicals.
- 3. Influenced by the factors including cell viability, cell number and also sampling time, samples from cell culture supernatant may not be detected by the kit
- 4. Sample hemolysis will influence the result, so hemolytic specimen can not be detected.
- 5. 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 °C 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 °C 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 μL of Standard, Blank, or Sample per well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 2 hours at 37 °C.
- Remove the liquid of each well, don't wash. Add 100 µL of Detection Reagent Aworking solution to each well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 1 hour at 37 °C. Detection Reagent A working solution may appear cloudy. Warm to room temperature and mix gently until solution appears uniform.
- 3. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total of three washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (approximately 400 μL) using a squirt bottle, multichannel pipette, manifold dispenser or autowasher. and let it sit for 1~2 minutes.Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
- 4. Add 100 μ L of Detection Reagent Bworking solution to each well. Cover with a new Plate

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- 5. Repeat the aspiration/wash process for 5 times as conducted in step three.
- 6. Add 90 μ L of Substrate Solution to each well. Cover with a new Plate sealer. Incubate within 15-30 minutes at 37 °C. Protect from light.
- 7. Add 50 μL of Stop Solution to each well. If color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
- 8. Determine the optical density of each well at once, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm.

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, Detection Reagent A and B 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 10 µL for once pipetting.
- 3. 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.
- Duplication of all standards and specimens, although not required, is recommended.
 8.Substrate Solution is easily contaminated. Please protect it from light.
- 8. The web version of manual is only for reference, subject to the instruction shipping with the kit.

Calculation of Results: Average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample 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 Pancreatic prohormone

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Important note:

1.	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

- 2. The final experimental results will be closely related to validity of the products, operation skills of the end users and the experimental environments. Please make sure that sufficient samples are available.
- 3. Kits from different batches may be a little different in detection range, sensitivity and color developing time. Please perform the experiment exactly according to the instruction attached in kit while electronic ones from our website is only for information.
- 4. There may be some foggy substance in the wells when the plate is opened at the first time. It will not have any effect on the final assay results.
- 5. Do not remove microtiter plate from the storage bag until needed.
- 6. A microtiter plate reader with a bandwidth of 10nm or less and an optical density range of 0-3 OD or greater at 450nm wavelength is acceptable for use in absorbance measurement.
- 7. Use fresh disposable pipette tips for each transfer to avoid contamination.
- 8. Do not substitute reagents from one kit lot to another. Use only the reagents supplied by manufacturer.
- 9. Even the same operator might get different results in two separate experiments. In order to get better reproducible results, the operation of every step in the assay should be controlled. Furthermore, a preliminary experiment before assay for each batch is recommended.
- 10. Each kit has been strictly passed Q.C test. However, results from end users might be inconsistent with our in-house data due to some unexpected transportation conditions or different lab equipments. Intra-assay variance among kits from different batches might arise from above factors, too.
- 11. Kits from different manufacturers for the same item might produce different results, since we haven't compared our products with other manufacturers.
- 12. The instruction manual also suit for the kit of 48T, but all reagents of 48T kit isreduced by half.
- 13. Valid period: six months.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

Precaution of Use:

The Stop Solution suggested for use with this kit is an acid solution. Wear eye, hand, face, and

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	clothing protection when using this material.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	The Assay Plate, Standard, Detection Reagent A and Detection Reagent B should be stored at -
	20°C upon being received. After receiving the kit ,Substrate should be always stored at
	4°C.Other reagents are kept according to the labels on vials. But for long term storage, please
	keep the whole kit at -20°C(Except the substrate). The unused strips should be kept in a sealed
	bagwith the desiccant provided to minimize exposure to damp air. The test kit may be used
	throughout the expiration date of the kit (six months from the date of manufacture). Opened
	test kits will remain stable until the expiring date shown, provided it is stored as prescribed
	above.
	Note: Because of the inherent stability of lyophilized material, SAB may ship th ese materials at
	ambient temperature.
Expiry Date:	6 months