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Rat uPA Activity ELISA Kit

Catalog # RUPAKT

Strip well format. Reagents for up to 96 tests.

Rev: April 2017

INTENDED USE

Rat uPA activity assay is intended for the quantitative determination of active urokinase plasminogen activator in rat plasma. **For research use only.**

BACKGROUND

Urokinase plasminogen activator is a serine protease that activates plasminogen to plasmin in the blood fibrinolytic system. It is also implicated in events related to cell invasion/migration [3].

ASSAY PRINCIPLE

Functionally active uPA will bind to the biotinylated human PAI-1 coated on the microtiter plate. Only free active enzyme will react with the PAI-1 on the plate. Inactive or complexed enzyme will not be detected. After appropriate washing steps, anti-rat uPA primary antibody binds to the captured enzyme. Excess antibody is washed away and bound monoclonal antibody is then reacted with the secondary antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. TMB substrate is used for color development at 450nm. A standard calibration curve is prepared along with the samples to be measured using dilutions of uPA.

REAGENTS PROVIDED

- **96-well avidin coated microtiter strip plate** (removable wells 8x12) containing avidin, blocked and dried.
- **10X Wash Buffer:** 1 bottle of 50ml
- **Biotinylated Human PAI-1:** 1 vial lyophilized protein
- **10X TBS Buffer:** 1 vial of 5ml
- **Rat uPA activity standard:** 1 vial lyophilized standard
- **Anti-rat uPA primary antibody:** 1 vial lyophilized polyclonal antibody
- **Anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase secondary antibody:** 1 vial concentrated HRP labeled antibody
- **TMB substrate solution:** 1 bottle of 10ml solution

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store all kit components at 4°C upon arrival. Return any unused microplate strips to the plate pouch with desiccant. Reconstituted standards and primary may be stored at -80°C for later use. Do not freeze-thaw the standard and primary antibody more than once. Store all other unused kit components at 4°C. This kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.

OTHER REAGENTS AND SUPPLIES REQUIRED

- Microtiter plate shaker capable of 300 rpm uniform horizontally circular movement
- Manifold dispenser/aspirator or automated microplate washer
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Pipettes and Pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- Polypropylene tubes for dilution of standard
- Paper towels or laboratory wipes
- 1N H_2SO_4 or 1N HCl
- Bovine Serum Albumin Fraction V (BSA)
- Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris)
- Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

PRECAUTIONS

- FOR LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC USE.
- Do not mix any reagents or components of this kit with any reagents or components of any other kit. This kit is designed to work properly as provided.
- Always pour peroxidase substrate out of the bottle into a clean test tube. Do not pipette out of the bottle as contamination could result.
- Keep plate covered except when adding reagents, washing, or reading.
- DO NOT pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin.
- DO NOT smoke, drink, or eat in areas where specimens or reagents are being handled.

SAMPLE INSERT Refer to kit box for lot specific instructions

PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

- **TBS buffer:** 0.1M Tris, 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.4
- **Blocking buffer (BB):** 3% BSA (w/v) in TBS
- **1X Wash buffer:** Dilute 50ml of 10X wash buffer concentrate with 450ml of deionized water

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Collect 9 volumes of blood in 1 volume of 0.1M trisodium citrate or acidified citrate. Immediately after collection of blood, samples must be centrifuged at 3000Xg for 15 minutes. It is important to ensure a platelet free preparation as platelets can release PAI-1, which in turn could potentially form a complex with uPA. The plasma must be transferred to a clean plastic tube and must be stored on ice prior to anaylsis. The collected uPA activity samples are stable for up to 24 hours or stored at -20°C for up to one month and thawed three times without loss of uPA activity.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Perform assay at room temperature. Vigorously shake plate (300rpm) at each step of the assay.

Biotinylated Human PAI-1 Addition

Add 10ml blocking buffer directly to the biotinylated human PAI-1 vial and agitate gently to completely dissolve contents. Remove microtiter plate from bag and add 100µl to all wells. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300µl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

Preparation of Standard

Reconstitute standard by adding 1 ml of blocking buffer directly to the vial and agitate gently to completely dissolve contents. This will result in a 100ng/ml standard solution.

Dilution table for preparation of rat uPA standard:

uPA concentration (ng/ml)	Dilutions
10	900µl (BB) + 100µl (std vial)
5	500µl (BB) + 500µl (10ng/ml)
2	600µl (BB) + 400µl (5ng/ml)
1	500µl (BB) + 500µl (2ng/ml)
0.5	500µl (BB) + 500µl (1ng/ml)
0.25	500µl (BB) + 500µl (0.5ng/ml)
0.1	600µl (BB) + 400µl (0.25ng/ml)
0.05	500µl (BB) + 500µl (0.1ng/ml)
0.02	600µl (BB) + 400µl (0.05ng/ml)
0	500µl (BB) Zero point to determine background

NOTE: DILUTIONS FOR THE STANDARD CURVE AND ZERO STANDARD MUST BE MADE AND APPLIED TO THE PLATE IMMEDIATELY.

Standard and Unknown Addition

If using citrated plasma or samples with pH lower than 6.0 add 30µl of 10X TBS buffer to each well. If using samples at a neutral pH this step may be omitted.

Add 100µl uPA standards (in duplicate) and unknowns to wells. Carefully record position of standards and unknowns. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300µl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

NOTE: The assay measures uPA activity in the 0.02-10 ng/ml range. If the unknown is thought to have high uPA levels, dilutions may be made in blocking buffer.

Primary Antibody Addition

Reconstitute primary antibody by adding 10ml of blocking buffer directly to the vial and agitate gently to completely dissolve contents. Add 100µl to all wells. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300µl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

Secondary Antibody Addition

Briefly centrifuge vial before opening. Dilute 2.5µl of conjugated secondary antibody in 10ml of blocking buffer and add 100µl to all wells. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300µl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

SAMPLE INSERT Refer to kit box for lot specific instructions

Substrate Incubation

Add 100µl TMB substrate to all wells and shake plate for 2-10 minutes. Substrate will change from colorless to different strengths of blue. Quench reaction by adding 50µl of 1N H_2SO_4 or HCl stop solution to all wells when samples are visually in the same range as the standards. Add stop solution to wells in the same order as substrate upon which color will change from blue to yellow. Mix thoroughly by gently shaking the plate.

Measurement

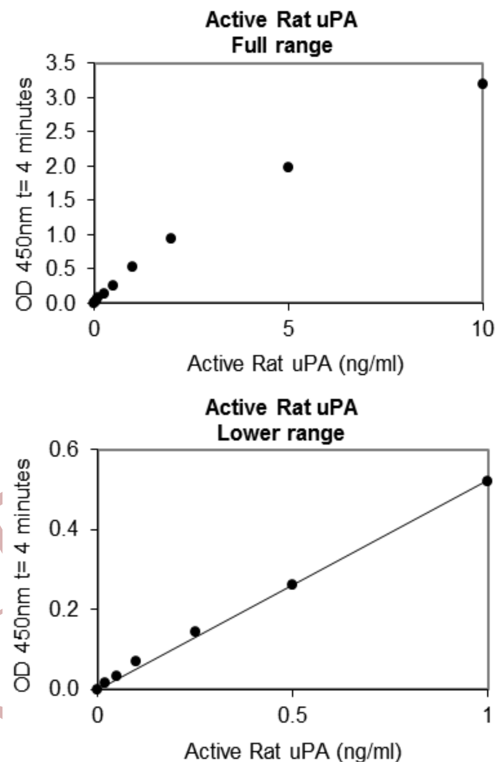
Set the absorbance at 450nm in a microtiter plate spectrophotometer. Measure the absorbance in all wells at 450nm. Subtract zero point from all standards and unknowns to determine corrected absorbance (A_{450}).

Calculation of Results

Plot A_{450} against the amount of uPA in the standards. Fit a straight line through the linear points of the standard curve using a linear fit procedure if unknowns appear on the linear portion of the standard curve. Alternatively, create a standard curve by analyzing the data using a software program capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4PL) curve fit. The amount of uPA in the unknowns can be determined from this curve. If samples have been diluted, the calculated concentration must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

SAMPLE INSERT
Refer to kit batch
lot specific instructions

A typical standard curve (EXAMPLE ONLY):



EXPECTED VALUES

Abnormalities in uPA levels have been reported in the following condition:

- Venous Thrombosis: Low levels of uPA is associated with clot formation [2].
- Inflammatory Disease: Low levels of uPA may aggravate this condition [4].

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Sensitivity: The minimum detectable dose (MDD) was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean optical density value of twenty zero standard replicates (range OD_{450}: 0.067-0.082) and calculating the corresponding concentration. The MDD was 0.019 ng/ml.

Intra-assay Precision: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Inter-assay Precision: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Recovery: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Linearity: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Specificity: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

DISCLAIMER

This information is believed to be correct but does not claim to be all-inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The supplier of this kit shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling of or contact with the above product.

REFERENCES

1. Declerck PJ, *et al.*: Thromb Haemostas. 1995, 74(5):1305-9.
2. Singh I, *et al.*: Circulation. 2003, 107(6):869-875.
3. Kjøller L: Biol Chem. 2002, 383:5-19.
4. Yang YH, *et al.*: J. Immunol. 2001, 167(2):1047-52.

Example of ELISA Plate Layout
96 Well Plate: 20 Standard wells, 76 Sample wells

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	0	0.02 ng/ml	0.05 ng/ml	0.1 ng/ml	0.25 ng/ml	0.5 ng/ml	1 ng/ml	2 ng/ml	5 ng/ml	10 ng/ml		
B	0	0.02 ng/ml	0.05 ng/ml	0.1 ng/ml	0.25 ng/ml	0.5 ng/ml	1 ng/ml	2 ng/ml	5 ng/ml	10 ng/ml		
C												
D												
E												
F												
G												
H												

SAMPLE INSERT
Refer to kit box for
lot specific instructions