

Human Kininogen Total Antigen ELISA Kit

Catalog No: CKH020A
CKH020B

Size: 1 x 96 wells
Size: 5 x 96 wells

Introduction:

This human high molecular weight Kininogen assay is intended for the quantitative determination of Kininogen in human plasma and serum. For research use only.

Kininogen (HK, aka Fitzgerald Factor) is the single chain 626 amino acid 120 kDa glycoprotein precursor of the vasoactive peptide bradykinin. Kininogen is an important cofactor for the activation of the zymogens prekallikrein, Factor XII, and Factor XI in the contact activation or intrinsic coagulation pathway. Additionally kininogen is a major inhibitor of systemic cysteine proteinases such cathepsins, calpain and papain.

Human Kininogen will bind to the affinity purified capture antibody coated on the microtiter plate. After appropriate washing steps, horseradish peroxidase conjugated polyclonal anti-human Kininogen detection antibody binds to the captured protein. Following an additional washing step, TMB substrate is used for color development at 450 nm. A standard calibration curve is prepared along with the samples to be measured using dilutions of human Kininogen. The amount of color development is proportional to the concentration of total Kininogen in the sample.

Reagents Included for 1 x 96 Wells:

Items	Quantity
A: Microtiter plate coated with Anti-Human Kininogen Capture Antibody (blocked and dried)	96 wells (8 x 12-well strips)
B: Wash Buffer Concentrate (10x)	1 bottle (50 ml)
C: Human Kininogen Standard (lyophilized)	1 vial
D: HRP-Conjugated Anti-Human Kininogen Detection pAb	1 vial
E: TMB Substrate Solution*	1 bottle (10 ml)

***Avoid skin and eye contact when using TMB substrate solution since it may be irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Wear safety goggles and gloves.**

Storage of Kit Reagents:

All kit components must be stored at 4°C. Store unopened plate and any unused microtiter strips in the pouch with desiccant. Reconstituted standards and primary antibody may be stored at -80°C for later use. **DO NOT freeze/thaw the standards and primary antibody more than once.** All other unused kit components must be stored at 4°C. Kit should be used no later than the expiration date.

Materials/Reagents required but not provided:

- 1-channel pipettes covering 1-10 μ l and 200-1000 μ l
- 12-channel pipette for 50-500 μ l
- Pipette tips
- Paper towels or Kimwipes
- Polypropylene tubes for dilution of standard
- Deionized or distilled water
- Bovine Serum Albumin Fraction V (BSA)
- Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris)
- Sodium Chloride (NaCl)
- 1 N H₂SO₄
- Manifold dispenser /aspirator or automated microplate washer
- Microtiter plate shaker with uniform horizontally circular movement up to 300 rpm
- Microtiter plate spectrophotometer operable at 450 nm

Precautions:

- **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 substrate out of the bottle into a clean test tube. **DO NOT** pipet out of the bottle, as you could contaminate the substrate.
- 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.

Preparation of Buffers, Specimen, and Standard:

TBS Buffer

0.1 M Tris + 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4

1X Wash Buffer

Dilute 50 ml of 10X wash buffer concentrate with 450 ml of deionized water.

Blocking Buffer (BB)

3% BSA (w/v) in TBS Buffer

Specimen Collection

Collect plasma in sodium citrate, EDTA, or heparin collection tubes. Immediately after collection, centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 15 minutes. Assay immediately or aliquot and store at $\leq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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 700 ng/mL standard solution.

Table 1: Dilution table for preparation of Human Kininogen standard:

Kininogen Concentration (ng/ml)	Dilutions
70	900 µl (BB) + 100 µl (700 ng/ml)
35	500 µl (BB) + 500 µl (70 ng/ml)
17.5	500 µl (BB) + 500 µl (35 ng/ml)
7	600 µl (BB) + 400 µl (17.5 ng/ml)
3.5	500 µl (BB) + 500 µl (7 ng/ml)
1.75	500 µl (BB) + 500 µl (3.5 ng/ml)
0.7	600 µl (BB) + 400 µl (1.75 ng/ml)
0.35	500 µl (BB) + 500 µl (0.7 ng/ml)
0.14	600 µl (BB) + 400 µl (0.35 ng/ml)
0.07	500 µl (BB) + 500 µl (0.14 ng/ml)
0	500 µl (BB) Zero point to determine background

NOTE: Dilutions for the standard curve must be made and applied to the plate immediately.

ELISA Method:

Be sure to read 'Preparation of Buffers, Specimen, and Standard' before carrying out the assay.

Perform assay at room temperature.

1. Remove microtiter plate from bag. Add 100 µl Kininogen Standards in duplicate and unknowns to wells. Carefully record position of standards and unknowns.
2. Shake the plate at 300 rpm for 30 minutes.
3. Wash the wells 3 times with 300 µl Wash Buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or Kimwipe.

NOTE: The assay measures HK antigen in the 0.07-70 ng/ml range. If the unknowns are thought to have high Kininogen levels, dilutions may be made in blocking buffer. A 1:10,000-1:50,000 dilution for normal human plasma or serum is suggested for best results.

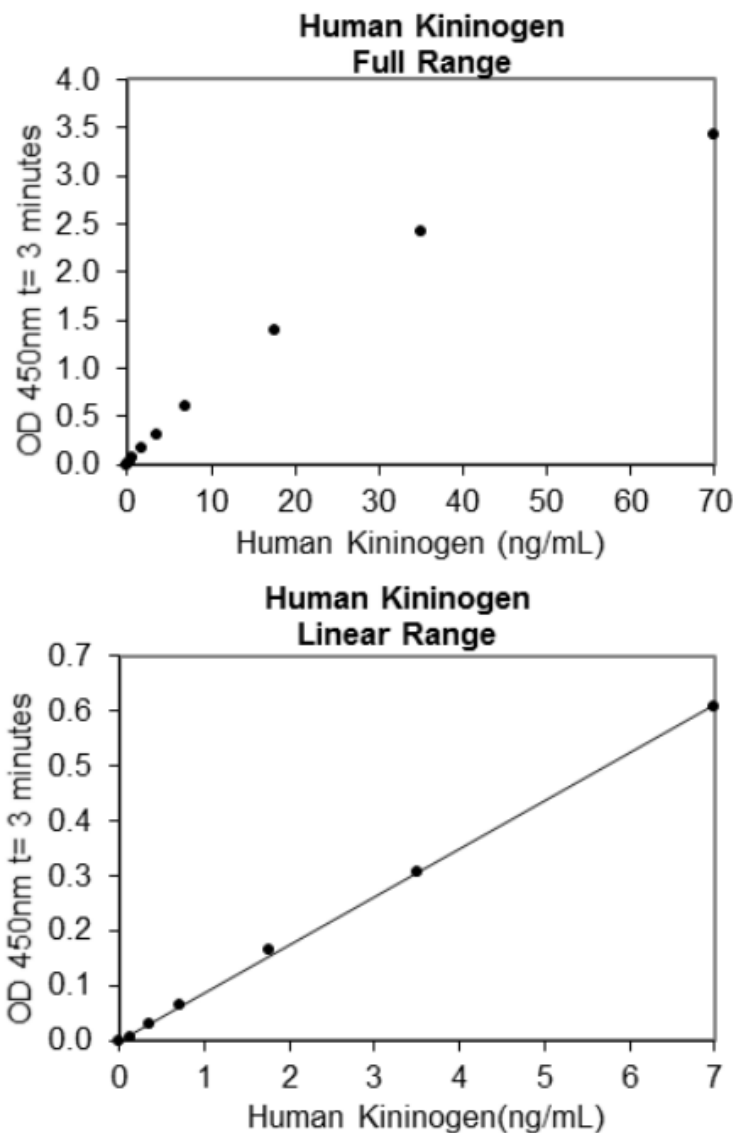
4. Reconstitute Anti-Human Kininogen Polyclonal Detection Antibody by adding 10 ml of Blocking Buffer directly to the vial and agitate gently to completely dissolve contents.
5. Add 100 µl of reconstituted Anti-Human Kininogen Polyclonal Detection Antibody to all wells.
6. Shake plate at 300 rpm for 30 minutes.
7. Wash wells 3X with 300 µl Wash Buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or Kimwipe.
8. Add 100 µl of TMB substrate to all wells and shake plate for 1-5 minutes. Substrate will change from colorless to different strengths of blue.
9. Quench the reaction by adding 50 µl of 1 N H₂SO₄ 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. Read final absorbance at 450 nm. For best results read plate immediately.
10. Set the absorbance at 450 nm in a microtiter plate spectrophotometer and measure the absorbance in all wells at 450 nm. Subtract zero point from all standards and unknowns to determine corrected absorbance (A₄₅₀).



Calculation of Results:

Plot A_{450} against the amount of Kininogen 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 Kininogen in the unknowns can be determined from this curve. If samples have been diluted, the calculated concentration must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

A typical standard curve (For example only):



Expected Values:

The concentration level of Kininogen in normal human plasma ranges from 65 – 115 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ with an average concentration of 83 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.

Important Note: This is a generic data sheet and may be subject to change. Please see the package insert shipped with your product for current data.



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 OD450: 0.057-0.064) and calculating the corresponding concentration. The MDD was 0.047 ng/ml.

Specificity: This assay recognizes total human Kininogen. Significant cross reaction is observed with pooled normal plasma from cynomolgus and rhesus monkeys. Pooled normal plasma from mouse, rabbit, dog, and pig was assayed and no significant cross-reactivity was observed.

Sample Values: Samples were evaluated for the presence of antigen at varying dilutions.

Sample Type	Dilution	Mean ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)
Citrate Plasma	1:10,000	101
Citrate Plasma	1:20,000	106
Citrate Plasma	1:40,000	113

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