Human Notch-1 ELISA Kit

Catalog #: OKAG00156

Detection and Quantification of Human Neurogenic Locus Notch Homolog Protein 1 (hNotch-1) Concentrations in Cell Lysates, Sera and Plasma.

Please read the provided manual as suggested experimental protocols may have changed.

Research Purposes Only. Not Intended for Diagnostic or Clinical Procedures.

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INTRODUCTION

Notch-1 functions as a receptor for membrane-bound ligands Jagged1, Jagged2 and Delta1 to regulate cell-fate determination. Upon ligand activation through the released notch intracellular domain (NICD) it forms a transcriptional activator complex with RBPJ/RBPSUH and activates genes of the enhancer of split locus. This receptor affects the implementation of differentiation, proliferation and apoptotic programs, and may be important for normal lymphocyte function. In altered form, Notch-1 may contribute to transformation or progression in some T-cell neoplasms. While it is involved in the maturation of both CD4+ and CD8+ cells in the thymus, it may also be important for follicular differentiation and possibly cell fate selection within the follicle. During cerebellar development, may function as a receptor for neuronal DNER and may be involved in the differentiation of Bergmann glia.

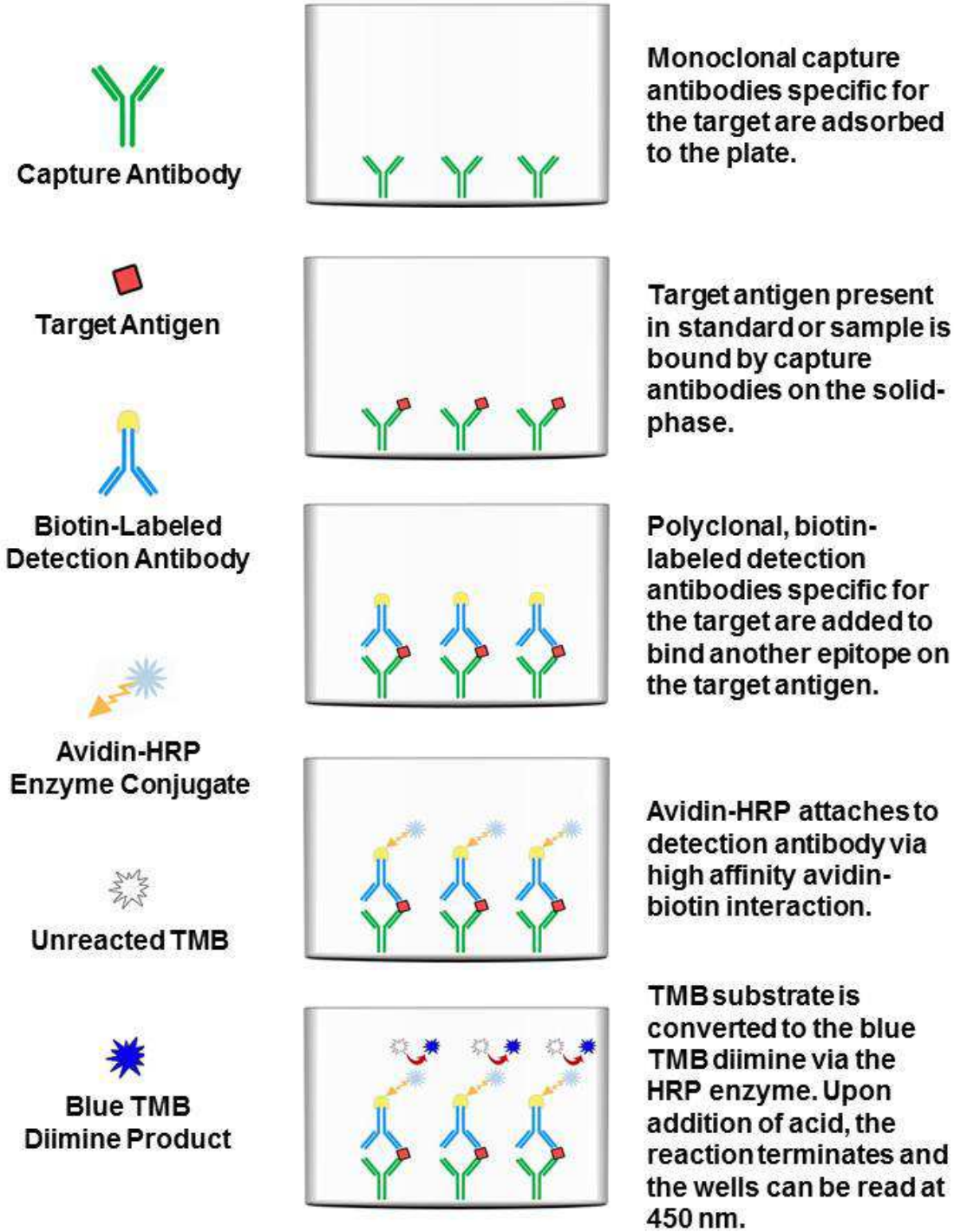
Notch-1 forms a heterodimer of a C-terminal fragment N(TM) and an N-terminal fragment N(EC) which are probably linked by disulfide bonds. The heterodimer interacts with DNER, DTX1, DTX2 and RBPJ/RBPSUH in addition to MAML1, MAML2 and MAML3 which act as transcriptional co-activators for NOTCH1.Studies have shown that in fetal tissues the receptor is most abundant in spleen, brain stem and lung, and also presents in most adult tissues where it is found mainly in lymphoid tissues.Notch-1 is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum as an inactive form which is proteolytically cleaved by a furin-like convertase in the trans-Golgi network before it reaches the plasma membrane to yield an active, ligand-accessible form. Cleavage results in a C-terminal fragment N(TM) and an N-terminal fragment N(EC). Following ligand binding, it is cleaved by TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE) to yield a membrane-associated intermediate fragment called notch extracellular truncation (NEXT). This fragment is then cleaved by presenilin dependent gamma-secretase to release a notch-derived peptide containing the intracellular domain (NICD) from the membrane. Defects in Notch-1 are a cause of bicuspid aortic valve (BAV), a common defect in the aortic valve in which two rather than three leaflets are present. It is often associated with aortic valve calcification and insufficiency. In extreme cases, the blood flow may be so restricted that the left ventricle fails to grow, resulting in hypoplastic left heart syndrome.

Source: Entrez Gene; Swiss-Prot

ASSAY PRINCIPLES

The Aviva Human Notch-1 ELISA Kit contains the components necessary for quantitative determination of natural or recombinant hNotch-1 concentrations within any experimental sample including cell lysates, serum and plasma. This particular immunoassay utilizes the quantitative technique of a “Sandwich” Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) where the target protein (antigen) is bound in a “sandwich” format by the primary capture antibodies coated to each well-bottom and the secondary detection antibodies added subsequently by the investigator. The capture antibodies coated to the bottom of each well are specific for a particular epitope on the Human Notch-1 cytokine while the user-added detection antibodies bind to epitopes on the captured target protein. Amid each step of the procedure, a series of wash steps must be performed to ensure the elimination of non-specific binding between proteins to other proteins or to the solid phase. After incubation and “sandwiching” of the target antigen, a peroxidase enzyme is conjugated to the constant heavy chain of the secondary antibody (either covalently or via Avidin/Streptavidin-Biotin interactions), allowing for a colorimetric reaction to ensue upon substrate addition. When the substrate TMB (3, 3’, 5, 5’-Tetramethylbenzidine) is added, the reaction catalyzed by peroxidase yields a blue color that is representative of the antigen concentration. Upon sufficient color development, the reaction can be terminated through addition of Stop Solution (2 N Sulfuric Acid) where the color of the solution will turn yellow. The absorbance of each well can then be read by a spectrophotometer, allowing for generation of a standard curve and subsequent determination of protein concentration.

ASSAY FORMAT



ASSAY RESTRICTIONS

- This ELISA kit is intended for research purposes only, NOT diagnostic or clinical procedures of any kind.
- Materials included in this kit should NOT be used past the expiration date on the kit label.
- Reagents or substrates included in this kit should NOT be mixed or substituted with reagents or substrates from any other kits.
- Variations in pipetting technique, washing technique, operator laboratory technique, kit age, incubation time or temperature may cause differences in binding affinity of the materials provided.
- The assay is designed to eliminate interference and background by other cellular macromolecules or factors present within any biological samples. However, the possibility of background noise cannot be fully excluded until all factors have been tested using the assay kit.

MATERIALS INCLUDED

Component	Quantity Per Plate	Container	Reconstitution
96-Well Microplate or Strips Coated w/ Capture Antibody	12 x 8 Strips	-	-
Ready-to-Use Streptavidin-HRP	12 ml	Clear	-
Ready-to-Use Substrate	12 ml	Brown	-
Stop Solution	12 ml	Clear	-
Wash Buffer (15x)	50 ml	Clear	-
Protein Standard Diluent	12 ml	Clear	-
Sample Diluent	12 ml	Clear	-
Detection Antibody Diluent	12 ml	Clear	-
Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody	Lyophilized	Yellow	67 µl H_2O
Protein Standard	Lyophilized (15 ng)	Red	100 µl H_2O
Adhesive Plate Sealers	4 Sheets	-	-
Technical Manual	1 Manual	-	-

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

The following materials and/or equipment are NOT provided in this kit but are necessary to successfully conduct the experiment:

- Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm (with correction wavelength set to 540 nm or 570 nm)
- Micropipettes with capability of measuring volumes ranging from 1 µl to 1 ml
- Deionized or sterile water
- Squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, multichannel pipette reservoir or automated microplate washer
- Graph paper or computer software capable of generating or displaying logarithmic functions
- Absorbent paper or vacuum aspirator
- Test tubes or microfuge tubes capable of storing ≥1 ml
- Bench-top centrifuge (optional)
- Bench-top vortex (optional)
- Orbital shaker (optional)

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Reagents provided in this kit may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Please carefully review the MSDS for each reagent before conducting the experiment.
- Stop Solution contains 2 N Sulfuric Acid (H_2SO_4) and is an extremely corrosive agent. Please wear proper eye, hand and face protection when handling this material. When the experiment is finished, be sure to rinse the plate with copious amounts of running water to dilute the Stop Solution prior to disposing the plate.

STORAGE INFORMATION

Note: If used frequently, reagents may be stored at 4°C.

Unopened Kits: Store at 4°C for 6 months.

Component	Storage Time	Storage Information
96-Well Microplate or Strips Coated w/ Capture Antibody	6 Months	4°C
Ready-to-Use Streptavidin-HRP		
Ready-to-Use Substrate		
Stop Solution		
Wash Buffer (15x)		
Protein Standard Diluent		
Sample Diluent		
Detection Antibody Diluent		
Protein Standard	Lyophilized: 6 Months Reconstituted: 1 Month	4°C
Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody		
Adhesive Plate Sealers	-	-
Technical Manual	-	-

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND STORAGE

If samples are to be used within 24 hours, aliquot and store at 4°C. If samples are to be used over a long period of time, aliquot and store between -20°C and -80°C, depending on the duration of storage.

Note: Samples containing a visible precipitate or pellet must be clarified prior to use in the assay.

Caution: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles to prevent loss of biological activity of proteins in experimental samples.

Cell Lysate and Supernatants

Remove large cell components via centrifugation and perform the assay. Cell lysates and supernatants require a dilution using Sample Diluent. A serial dilution may be performed to determine a suitable dilution factor for the sample. For future use of the sample, follow the sample storage guidelines stated above.

Serum

Allow samples to clot in a serum separator tube (SST) for 30 minutes. After sufficient clotting, centrifuge at 1000 x g for 15 minutes and remove serum from SST in preparation for the assay. Serum samples require at least a 1:50 dilution using Sample Diluent. For future use of the sample, follow the storage guidelines above.

Plasma

Use heparin, citrate or EDTA as an anticoagulant to gather plasma from original biological sample. After collection of the plasma, centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. This step must be performed within 30 minutes of plasma collection. Plasma samples require at least a 1:50 dilution using Sample Diluent. Afterwards, perform the assay or for future use of the sample, follow the storage guidelines stated above.

SAMPLE EXPERIMENT LAYOUT

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Standard (High Point)	Standard (High Point)	Standard (High Point)	Sample	Sample	Sample
B	Standard (1:2)	Standard (1:2)	Standard (1:2)	Sample	Sample	Sample
C	Standard (1:4)	Standard (1:4)	Standard (1:4)	Sample	Sample	Sample
D	Standard (1:8)	Standard (1:8)	Standard (1:8)	Sample	Sample	Sample
E	Standard (1:16)	Standard (1:16)	Standard (1:16)	Sample	Sample	Sample
F	Standard (1:32)	Standard (1:32)	Standard (1:32)	Sample	Sample	Sample
G	Standard (1:64)	Standard (1:64)	Standard (1:64)	Sample	Sample	Sample
H	Negative Control	Negative Control	Negative Control	Sample	Sample	Sample

IMMUNOASSAY PROTOCOL

Note: If possible, all incubation steps should be performed on an orbital shaker to equilibrate solutions when added to the microplate wells. Also, all provided solutions should be at ambient temperature prior to use.

Note: Avoid adding solutions into wells at an angle, always keep pipette tip perpendicular to plate bottom.

Reconstitution of Provided Materials

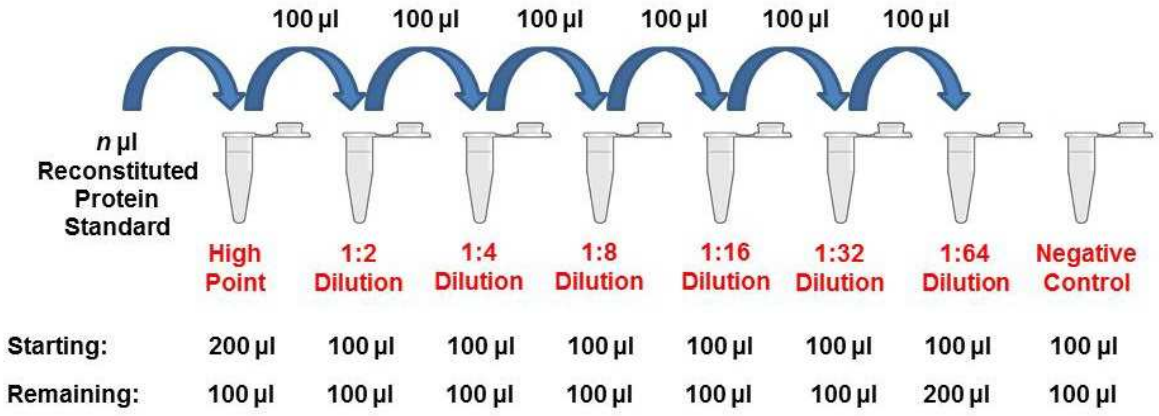
1. Reconstitute the Biotin-Conjugated Detection Antibody in 67 µl of ddH_2O for a concentration of 360 µg/ml.
2. Reconstitute the Protein Standard in 100 µl of ddH_2O for a concentration of 150 ng/ml.
3. Dilute the 50 ml of 15X Wash Buffer in 700 ml of ddH2O for 750ml of 1X Wash Buffer.

Addition of Known Standard and Unknown Sample to Immunoassay

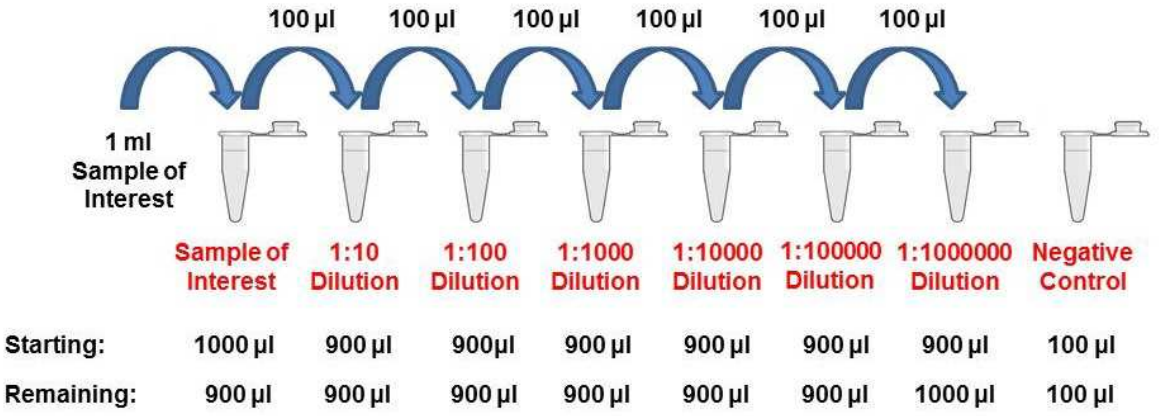
The Human Notch-1 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Notch-1 proteins within the range of 79-5000 pg/ml.

1. Dilute the known standard sample from 5 ng/ml to 0 ng/ml in a series of microfuge tubes. Mix each tube thoroughly by inverting several times or by vortexing lightly to ensure proper equilibration. Add 100 µl of each serial dilution step into the wells of a specified row or column of the 96-well microtiter plate in duplicate or triplicate and incubate at room temperature for 2 hours. Unknown samples of interest can be serial diluted with Sample Diluent to concentrations within the detection range of this assay kit and added to the plate at 100 µl per well. Seal the microplate air-tight using one of the microplate adhesive seals provided in this kit or Parafilm if readily available. See Appendix for serial dilution diagram.

To obtain serial dilution high point, dilute reconstituted Protein Standard to the maximum concentration for serial dilution by adding *n* µl reconstituted Protein Standard to serial dilution high point tube and then raising the volume to 200 µl. Shown below is a diagram illustrating a hypothetical 2-fold serial dilution on a given reconstituted Protein Standard.



For samples of unknown protein concentrations, serial dilute the experimental sample using Sample Diluent to determine range of detection and acceptable dilutions. Shown below is a diagram illustrating a 10-fold serial dilution on a given Sample of Interest.



Addition of Detection Antibody to Capture Antibody-Bound Samples

1. Aspirate the protein standard solution out of the microplate wells. If your lab does not have a vacuum-based aspirator, you may dump the solutions from the microplate into a waste container and blot 3-4 times on a stack of paper towels until most or all of the liquid is removed from the wells. Dilute the 15X wash buffer to 1Xusing pure H_2O. Add 300-400 µl of Wash Buffer to each well being used and gently shake for 5-7 minutes on an orbital shaker. Perform this wash step 4 times consecutively.

2. H_2O. Add 300-400 µl of Wash Buffer to each well being used and gently shake for 5-7 minutes on an orbital shaker. Perform this wash step 4 times consecutively.

After the 4th wash step, dilute the detection antibody solution 1:180 in detection antibody diluent to a

Conjugation of Streptavidin-HRP to Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody

1. Remove the detection antibody solution out of the microplate wells by either vacuum-based aspirator or paper towel blotting. Perform 4 consecutive wash steps with gentle shaking between each wash.

2. After the 4th wash step, add 100 µl of Ready-to-Use Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate Solution into each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.

Application of Liquid Substrate for Colorimetric Reaction

1. Remove the Streptavidin-HRP conjugate solution out of the microplate wells by either vacuum-based aspirator or paper towel blotting. Prepare the ready-to-use substrate solution by bringing it to room temperature without exposure to fluorescent or UV light as these may degrade the substrate. Perform 4 consecutive wash steps with gentle shaking between each wash.

2. After the 4th wash step, add 100 µl of ready-to-use substrate solution into each well and incubate at room temperature for color development. The microplate should be kept out of direct light by

either covering with an opaque object or putting it into a dark room. Closely monitor the color development as some wells may turn blue very quickly depending on analyte and/or detection antibody-HRP concentrations. Once the blue color has ceased to develop further, immediately add 100 µl of stop solution to each well being used. The color in the wells should immediately change from blue to yellow.

3. The microplate is now ready to be read by a microplate reader. Within 30 minutes of adding the Stop Solution, determine the optical density (absorbance) of each well by reading the plate with the microplate reader set to 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 540 nm or 570 nm. If wavelength correction is not available, subtract readings at 540 nm or 570 nm from the readings at 450 nm. **Caution:** Readings made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

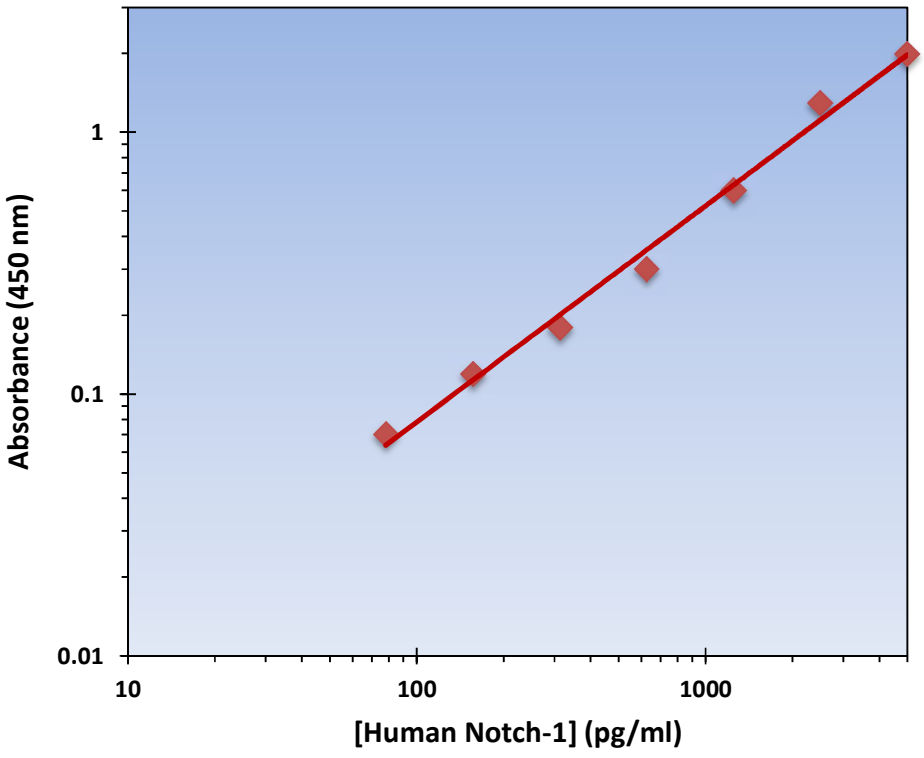
Generation of Standard Curve and Interpretation of Data

1. Average the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard, control and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density.

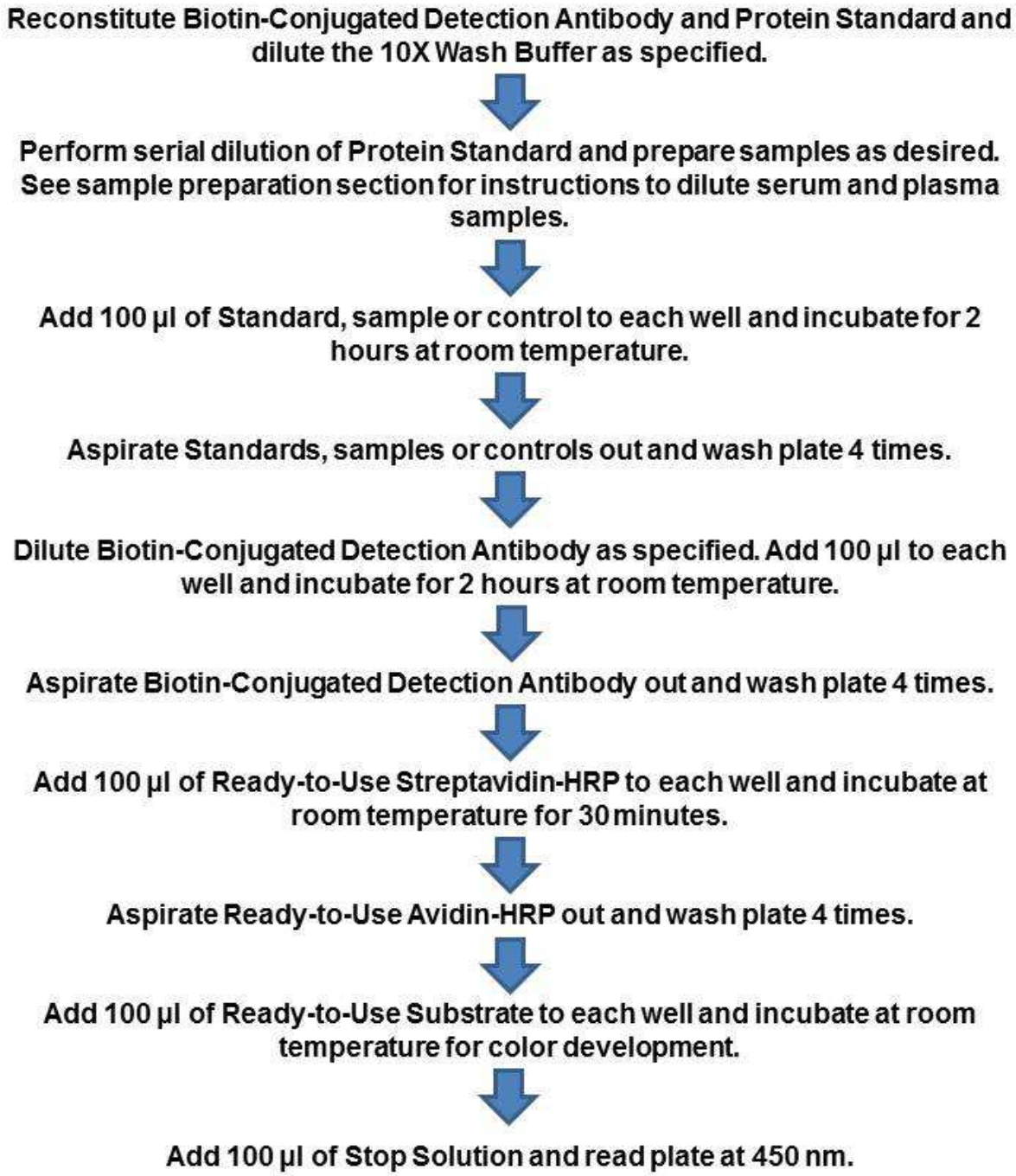
2. Generate a standard curve by using Microsoft Excel or other computer software capable of establishing a 4-Parameter Logistic (4-PL) curve fit. If using Excel or an alternative graphing tool, plot the average optical density values in absorbance units (y-axis) against the known standard concentrations in pg/ml (x-axis). **Note:** Only use the values in which a noticeable gradient can be established. Afterwards, generate a best fit curve or “trend-line” through the plotted points via regression analysis. **Note:** Shown on the next page is an example of typical data produced by analysis of the standard sample.

The data and subsequent graph was obtained after performing a cytokine ELISA for Human Notch-1. Each known sample concentration was assayed in triplicate.

Human Notch-1 Standard Curve	
Concentration (pg/ml)	**Average OD 450nm**
5000	2
2500	1.3
1250	0.6
625	0.3
312.5	0.18
156.25	0.12
78.125	0.07



SUMMARIZED PROTOCOL



SENSITIVITY

The Human Notch-1 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Notch-1 proteins within the range of 79-5000 pg/ml.

CROSS REACTIVITY AND SPECIFICITY

The Human Notch-1 ELISA is capable of recognizing both recombinant and naturally produced Human Notch-1 proteins. The antigens listed below were tested at 50 ng/ml and did not exhibit significant cross reactivity or interference.

- **Human**: DLL1, DNER, Jagged 1/Fc Chimera, Jagged 2/Fc Chimera, Notch-2/Fc Chimera, Notch-3/Fc Chimera
- **Murine**: Notch-1/Fc Chimera
- **Rat**: Notch-1/Fc Chimera, Notch-2/Fc Chimera.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For troubleshooting, information or assistance, please go online to www.avivasysbio.com or contact us at:

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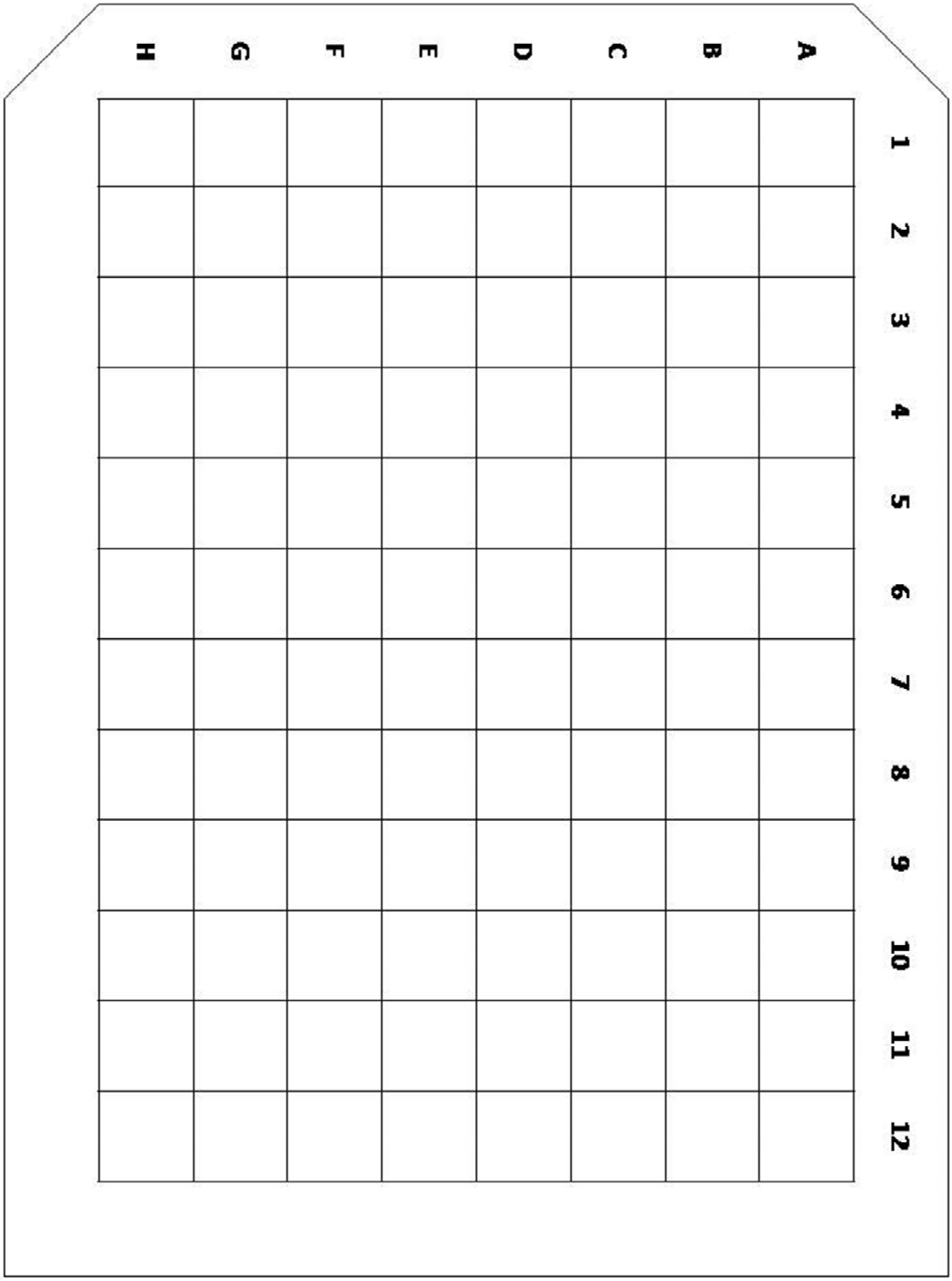
ELISA PLATE TEMPLATE



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