

Malondialdehyde (MDA) ELISA Kit

Catalog No.: abx575120

Size: 96T

Range: 0.312 nmol/ml - 20 nmol/ml

Sensitivity: < 0.088 nmol/ml

Storage: Store standard, detection reagent A, detection reagent B and the 96-well plate at -20°C and the rest of the kit components at 4°C.

Application: For quantitative detection of MDA in Serum, Plasma and other biological fluids.

Introduction: Malondialdehyde (MDA) is the organic compound with the nominal formula $\text{CH}_2(\text{CHO})_2$. A colorless liquid, malondialdehyde is a highly reactive compound that occurs as the enol. It occurs naturally and is a marker for oxidative stress. Malondialdehyde results from lipid peroxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids. It is a prominent product in thromboxane A2 synthesis wherein cyclooxygenase 1 or cyclooxygenase 2 metabolizes arachidonic acid to prostaglandin H2 by platelets and a wide array of other cell types and tissues.

Principle of the Assay

This kit is based on a competitive binding enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assay technology. An antibody specific to MDA is pre-coated onto the 96 well plate. A competitive inhibition reaction is launched between biotin labeled MDA and unlabeled MDA with the pre-coated antibody specific to MDA. After washing away the unbound conjugates, avidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase is added to each microplate well and incubated. After TMB substrate solution is added only wells that contain MDA will produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The intensity of the color yellow is inverse proportional to the MDA amount bound on the plate. The O.D. absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm in a microplate reader, and then the concentration of MDA can be calculated.

Kit components

1. One pre-coated 96-well microplate (12 × 8 well strips)
2. Standard: 2 tubes
3. Sample Diluent: 20 ml
4. Wash Buffer (25X): 30 ml
5. Detection Reagent A (100X): 60 µl
6. Detection Reagent B (100X): 120 µl
7. Diluent Buffer A: 10 ml
8. Diluent Buffer B: 10 ml
9. Stop solution: 10 ml
10. TMB Substrate: 10 ml
11. Plate sealer: 5

Material Required But Not Provided

1. 37°C incubator
2. Microplate reader (wavelength: 450 nm)
3. Multi and single channel pipettes and sterile pipette tips
4. Squirt bottle or automated microplate washer
5. ELISA shaker
6. 1.5 ml tubes
7. Deionized or distilled water
8. Absorbent filter papers
9. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders

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Protocol

A. Preparation of sample and reagents

1. Sample

Isolate the test samples soon after collecting, analyze immediately or store at 4°C for up to 5 days. Otherwise, store at -20°C for up to one month or -80°C for up to two months to avoid loss of bioactivity. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

- **Serum:** Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. Coagulate the serum by leaving the tube undisturbed in a vertical position overnight at 4°C or at room temperature for up to 60 minutes. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 × g for 20 min. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C.
- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 × g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid hemolysis and high cholesterol samples.
- **Other biological fluids:** Centrifuge at approximately 1000 × g for 20 min to remove precipitant. Analyze immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C.

Note:

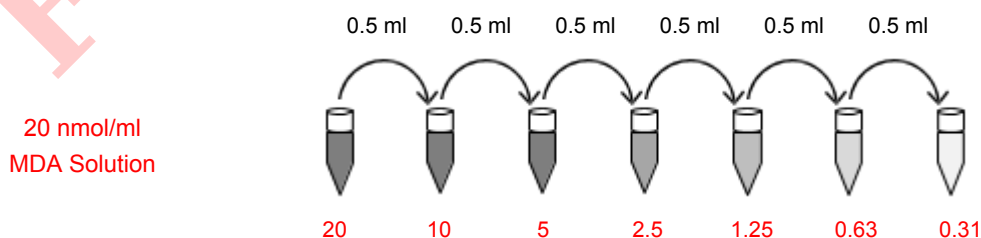
- » Please bring sample slowly to room temperature. Sample hemolysis will influence the result. Hemolyzed specimen should not be used.
- » Samples must be diluted so that the expected concentration falls within the kit's range.
- » If the sample are not indicated in the manual's applications, a preliminary experiment to determine the validity of the kit will be necessary.
- » Fresh sample or recently obtained samples are recommended to prevent protein degradation and denaturalization that may lead to erroneous results.
- » Always use non-pyrogenic, endotoxin-free tubes for blood collection.

2. Wash buffer

Dilute the concentrated Wash buffer 25-fold (1/25) with distilled water (i.e. add 30 ml of concentrated wash buffer into 720 ml of distilled water)

3. Standard

Bring samples and all kit components to room temperature. Reconstitute the Lyophilized Standards with 1.0 ml of Sample Diluent buffer (kept for 10 min at room temperature) to make the 20 nmol/ml Standard Solution. Allow the reconstituted standard to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to carrying out the serial dilutions; avoiding foaming or bubbles. Label 6 tubes with 10 nmol/ml, 5 nmol/ml, 2.5 nmol/ml, 1.25 nmol/ml, 0.625 nmol/ml and 0.3125 nmol/ml. Aliquot 0.5 ml of the Sample Diluent buffer into each tube. Add 0.5 ml of 20 nmol/ml standard solution into the 1st tube and mix thoroughly. Transfer 0.5 ml from 1st tube to 2nd tube, mix thoroughly, and so on.



4. Detection Reagent A and B Preparation

Centrifuge Detection Reagent A and B briefly before use. Detection Reagent A and B should be diluted 100-fold with the Diluent A and B respectively and mixed thoroughly. They are sticky solutions therefore pipette with a slow, smooth action to reduce volume errors. The solution should be prepared no more than 15 minutes prior to the experiment. Please discard after use.

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B. Assay Procedure

Equilibrate the kit components and samples to room temperature before use. It is recommended to plot a standard curve for each test.

1. Set standard, test sample and control (zero) wells on the pre-coated plate and record their positions. It is recommended to measure each standard and sample in duplicate or triplicate. Add the solution at the bottom of each well without touching the side walls. Mix the standards and samples up and down to be homogeneous before adding into the wells but avoid adding bubbles.
2. Add 50 µl of the diluted standards into the standard wells. Aliquot 50 µl Sample Diluent Buffer to the control (zero) well.
3. Add 50 µl of appropriately diluted sample into the test sample wells. Add the solution at the bottom of each well without touching the side wall.
4. Immediately aliquot 50 µl of Detection Reagent A working solution (if it appears cloudy, mix gently until the solution is uniform) to each well. Shake the plate gently to mix thoroughly (a microplate shaker is recommended).
5. Seal the plate with a cover and incubate for 1 h at 37°C.
6. Remove the cover and discard the solution. Wash the plate 3 times with 1X Wash Buffer. Fill each well completely with Wash buffer (350µL) using a multi-channel Pipette or autowasher (1-2 minute soaking period is recommended). Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential for good performance. After the final wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean absorbent paper towels.
7. Aliquot 100 µl of Detection Reagent B working solution into each well, seal and incubate at 37°C for 45 min.
8. Repeat the aspiration/wash process 5 times as explained in step 6.
9. Aliquot 90 µl of TMB Substrate into each well. Seal the plate with a cover and incubate at 37°C for 10-20 min. Avoid exposure to light. The incubation time is for reference only, the optimal time should be determined by end user. Do not exceed 30 min.
10. Add 50 µl of Stop solution into each well to stop the enzyme reaction. It is important that the Stop Solution is mixed quickly and uniformly throughout the microplate to inactivate the enzyme completely.
11. Ensure that there are no fingerprints or water on the bottom of the plate, and that the fluid in the wells is free of bubbles. Measure the absorbance at 450 nm immediately.

This assay is competitive, therefore there is an inverse correlation between MDA concentration in the sample and the absorbance measured. Create a graph with the log of the standard concentration (y-axis) and absorbance measured (x-axis). Apply a best fit trendline through the standard points. Use this graph calculate sample concentrations based on their OD values. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

Note: If the samples measured were diluted, multiply the dilution factor by the concentrations from interpolation to obtain the concentration before dilution.

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C. Precautions

1. Before using the kit, centrifuge the tubes briefly to bring down the contents trapped in the lid.
2. If crystals have formed in the concentrated Wash Buffer, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
3. Avoid foaming or bubbles when mixing or reconstituting components. Prepare the Standard dilutions within 15 min of use and discard any unused working standards. For each step in the procedure, total dispensing time for addition of reagents to the assay plate should not exceed 10 minutes.
4. Do not let the wells uncovered for extended periods between incubation. Once reagents are added to the wells, avoid letting the strips dry as this can inactivate the biological material on the plate. Incubation time and temperature must be controlled.
5. Ensure plates are properly sealed or covered during incubation steps.
6. Complete removal of all solutions and buffers during wash steps is necessary for accurate measurement readings.
7. Do not reuse pipette tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination.
8. Do not vortex the standard during reconstitution, as this will destabilize the protein. Once your standard has been reconstituted, it should be used right away. We do not recommend reusing the reconstituted standard.
9. The TMB Substrate solution is easily contaminated; work under sterile conditions when handling the TMB substrate solution. The TMB Substrate solution should also be protected from light. Unreacted substrate should be colorless or very light yellow in appearance. Aspirate the dosage needed with sterilized tips and do not dump the residual solution back into the vial.

D. Precision

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): 3 samples with low, medium and high levels of MDA were tested 20 times on one plate, respectively.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): 3 samples with low, medium and high levels of MDA were tested on 3 different plates, 8 replicates in each plate.

$$CV (\%) = (\text{Standard Deviation} / \text{mean}) \times 100$$

Intra-Assay: $CV \leq 5.4\%$

Inter-Assay: $CV \leq 7.8\%$

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E. Typical Data & Standard Curve

Typical Standard Curve Data provided for demonstration purposes only. A new standard curve must be generated for each assay performed.

Concentration nmol/ml	0	0.3125	0.625	1.25	2.5	5	10	20
OD450	2.905	2.151	1.669	1.135	0.718	0.413	0.247	0.154

