

Mouse Cystatin C ELISA Kit

Catalog number: NR-E10516 (96 wells)

The kit is designed to quantitatively detect the levels of Mouse Cystatin C in cell culture supernatants, serum, plasma and other suitable sample solution.

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Important notes

Before using this product, please read this manual carefully; after reading the subsequent contents of this manual, please note the following specially:

The operation should be carried out in strict accordance with the provided instructions.

Store the unused strips in a sealed foil bag at 2-8°C.

Always avoid foaming when mixing or reconstituting protein solutions.

Pipette reagents and samples into the center of each well, avoid bubbles.

The samples should be transferred into the assay wells within 15 minutes of dilution.

We recommend that all standards, testing samples are tested in duplicate.

Using serial diluted sample is recommended for first test to get the best dilution factor.

If the blue color develops too light after 15 minutes incubation with the substrate, it may be

appropriate to extend the incubation time (Do not over-develop).

Avoid cross-contamination by changing tips, using separate reservoirs for each reagent.

Avoid using the suction head without extensive wash.

Do not mix the reagents from different batches.

Stop Solution should be added in the same order of the Substrate Solution.

TMB developing agent is light-sensitive. Avoid prolonged exposure to the light.

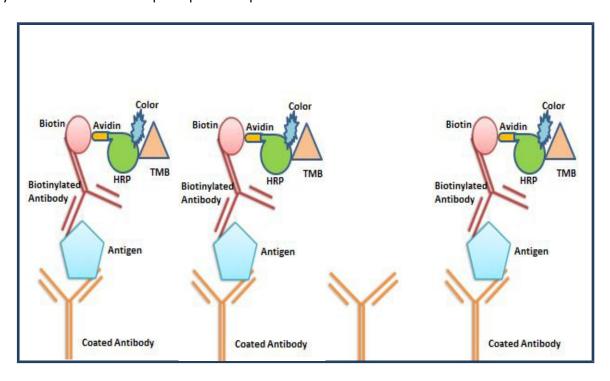
Intended use

The kit is used to quantify the Mouse Cystatin C in serum, plasma, body fluids, tissue lysate or cell culture supernatant.

Standard range	312 pg/ml-20,000 pg/ml			
Sensitivity	< 10.0 pg/ml			
Assay time	4 hours			
Validity	Six months			
Store at	2-8 °C			

Assay principle

This Mouse Cystatin C ELISA Kit is based on standard sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technology. Mouse Cystatin C specific antibody has been precoated onto 96-well plate. The test samples and the biotinylated Mouse Cystatin C specific detection antibody are added to the wells subsequently and then followed by washing the plate. Streptavidin-HRP is added and unbound conjugates are washed away with Wash Buffer. HRP substrate TMB is used to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB is catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic Stop Solution. The density of yellow is proportional to the Mouse Cystatin C amount of sample captured in plate.



Materials supplied

1.Mouse Cystatin C standard: 2				
2. 96-well plate pre-coated with anti-Mouse Cystatin C Ab:	1.			
3. Sample diluent buffer:	30 ml.			
4. Detection antibody:	130 μl, dilution 1:100.			
5. Streptavidin-HRP:	130 μl, dilution 1:100.			
6. Antibody diluent buffer:	12 ml.			
7. Streptavidin-HRP diluent buffer:	12 ml.			
8. TMB developing agent:	10 ml.			
9. Stop Solution:	10 ml.			
10. 20 × Wash Buffer:	25 ml.			
11. Plate sealer	1.			
12. Package insert	1.			

Materials required but not supplied

37°C incubator.

Standard plate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.

Adjustable pipettes and disposable pipette tips.

Multi-channel pipettes, manifold dispenser or automated microplate washer.

Distilled water.

Absorbent paper.

Materials used for sample preparation.

Sample Preparation and storage

Store samples to be assayed within 24 hours at 2-8°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Cell culture supernatant, tissue lysate or body fluids: Remove particulates by centrifugation, analyze immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C

Serum: Allow the serum to clot in a serum separator tube (about 4hours) at room temperature. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 X g for 15 min. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20°C.

Plasma: Collect plasma using heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 min at 1000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Analyze immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20°C. EDTA and citrate are not recommended as the anticoagulant.

Reagent Preparation

Standard

Mouse Cystatin C: Standard solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment. Two tubes of standard (20ng /vial) are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

20,000 pg/ml→312 pg/ml of Mouse Cystatin C standard solutions:

Add 1 ml of sample diluents into one standard tube with 20 ng Mouse Cystatin C. Keep the tube at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix thoroughly. This is 20,000 pg/ml standard solution.

Label 7 Eppendorf tubes with 20000 pg/ml, 10000 pg/ml, 5000 pg/ml, 2500 pg/ml, 1250 pg/ml, 625 pg/ml and 312 pg/ml, respectively. Transfer 1 ml of 20,000 pg/ml standard solution into 20,000 pg/ml tube. Then make 2-fold serial dilution from 20,000 pg/ml to 312 pg/ml in seven 1.5 ml tubes.

Make sure each tube has $\geq 300 \,\mu$ l standard.

Note: The standard solutions are best used within 2 hours.

Biotinylated anti-Mouse Cystatin C antibody working solution

The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.

The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x the number of wells (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume.

Biotinylated anti-Mouse Cystatin C detection antibody should be diluted in 1:100 with Antibody diluent buffer and mixed thoroughly.

Preparation of Streptavidin-HRP working solution

The solution should be prepared no more than 1 hour prior to the experiment.

The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x the number of wells (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume).

Streptavidin-HRP should be diluted in 1:100 with Streptavidin-HRP diluent buffer and mixed thoroughly.

Wash Buffer

If crystals have formed in the $20 \times$ wash buffer, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.

Dilute 25 ml Wash Buffer Concentrate ($20 \times$) to a total volume of 500ml with distilled water.

Assay procedures

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. Mouse Cystatin C Standard curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution factor by rough estimation of Mouse Cystatin C concentration in samples.

- Add 100 μl of sample or standards per well. Add 0.1ml of the sample diluent into the control well (Zero well). Cover with an adhesive strip and incubate 90 minutes at 37°C.
 Note: We recommend that each Mouse Cystatin C standard solution and each sample is measured in duplicate.
- 2. Aspirate each well and wash with Wash Buffer, repeating the process two times for a total of three washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (300 µl) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or auto-washer. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential for good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or by inverting the plate and blotting it against clean paper towels.
- 3. Add 100 μ l of the Detection Antibody working solution to each well. Cover with a new adhesive strip and incubate 60minutes at 37°C.
- 4. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 2.
- 5. Add 100 μ l of the working solution of Streptavidin-HRP to each well. Cover the plate and incubate for 30 minutes at 37°C.
- 6. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 2 for five times.
- 7. Add 90µl of TMB developing agent to each well. Cover and incubate for 20-40 minutes at room temperature (Protect from light. Do not over-develop).
- 8. Add 90µl Stop Solution to each well. Mix well.
- 9. Read the Optical Density (O.D.) at 450 nm using a microtiter plate reader immediately.

Result calculation

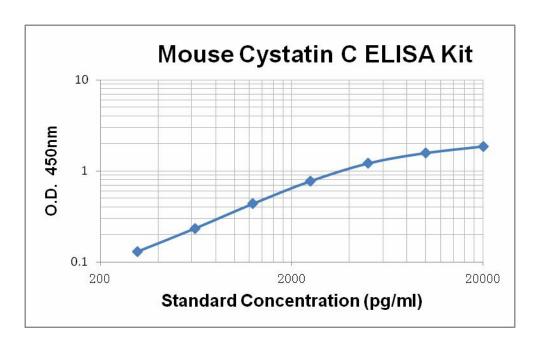
For calculation, (the relative O.D.450) = (the O.D.450 of each well) – (the O.D.450 of Zero well). The standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D.450 of each standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of the standard solution (X). The Mouse Cystatin C concentration of the samples can be interpolated from the standard curve.

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

Typical data:

This standard curve was generated at Novatein biolab for demonstration purpose only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.

Conc (pg/ml)	0	312	625	1250	2500	5000	10000	20000
O.D.(450nm)	0.003	0.130	0.234	0.436	0.773	1.211	1.574	1.858



Background:

Cystatin C, also known as neuroendocrine basic polypeptide, or post-gamma-globulin, is an extracellular cysteine protease inhibitor belonging to the cystatin superfamily. The cysteine proteases of the papain family, such as Cathepsins B, H, K, L, and S, are major targets of Cystatin C. Cystatin C forms reversible 1:1 complexes with its target enzymes in competition with their substrates. Mouse Cystatin C shares 72% and 88% aa sequence identity with human and rat Cystatin C, respectively. Cystatin C is produced ubiquitously and present in all biological fluids. It has been implicated in the pathogenesis of many diseases, such as inflammation and tumor metastasis. A single nucleotide mutation generating a replacement of Leucine 68 to glutamine in Cystatin C leads to hereditary Cystatin C amyloid angiopathy. Since Cystatin C also binds amyloid β and reduces its aggregation and deposition, it appears to be a potential target in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. On the other hand, Cystatin C levels have been reported to be higher in subjects with Alzheimer's disease. Cystatin C has also been used as an important biomarker for renal function assessment. Because of its small size and basic pl, Cystatin C is freely filtered by the glomerulus. It is then reabsorbed by tubular epithelial cells and subsequently metabolized so that it does not return to the bloodstream. Therefore, Cystatin C serum concentration correlates closely to the glomerular clearance rate.

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