

RayBio[®] Human/Mouse/Rat Vasopressin Enzyme Immunoassay Kit

Catalog #: EIA-VAS, EIAM-VAS, EIAR-VAS

User Manual
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Caution:
Extraordinarily useful information enclosed



ISO 13485 Certified

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Please read the entire manual carefully before starting your experiment

I. Introduction

Vasopressin, also known as arginine vasopressin (AVP), antidiuretic hormone (ADH), is a neurohypophysial hormone found in most mammals. Its two primary functions are to retain water in the body and to constrict blood vessels. Vasopressin regulates the body's retention of water by acting to increase water reabsorption in the collecting ducts of the kidney nephron. Vasopressin is a peptide hormone that increases water permeability of the kidney's collecting duct and distal convoluted tubule by inducing translocation of aquaporin-CD water channels in the kidney nephron collecting duct plasma membrane. It also increases peripheral vascular resistance, which in turn increases arterial blood pressure. It plays a key role in homeostasis, by the regulation of water, glucose, and salts in the blood.

It is derived from a prohormone precursor that is synthesized in the hypothalamus and stored in vesicles at the posterior pituitary. Most of it is stored in the posterior pituitary to be released into the bloodstream. However, some AVP may also be released directly into the brain, and accumulating evidence suggests it plays an important role in social behavior, sexual motivation and pair bonding, and maternal responses to stress. It has a very short half-life between 16-24 minutes.

The main stimulus for secretion of vasopressin is increased osmolality of plasma. Reduced volume of extracellular fluid also has this effect, but is a less sensitive mechanism.

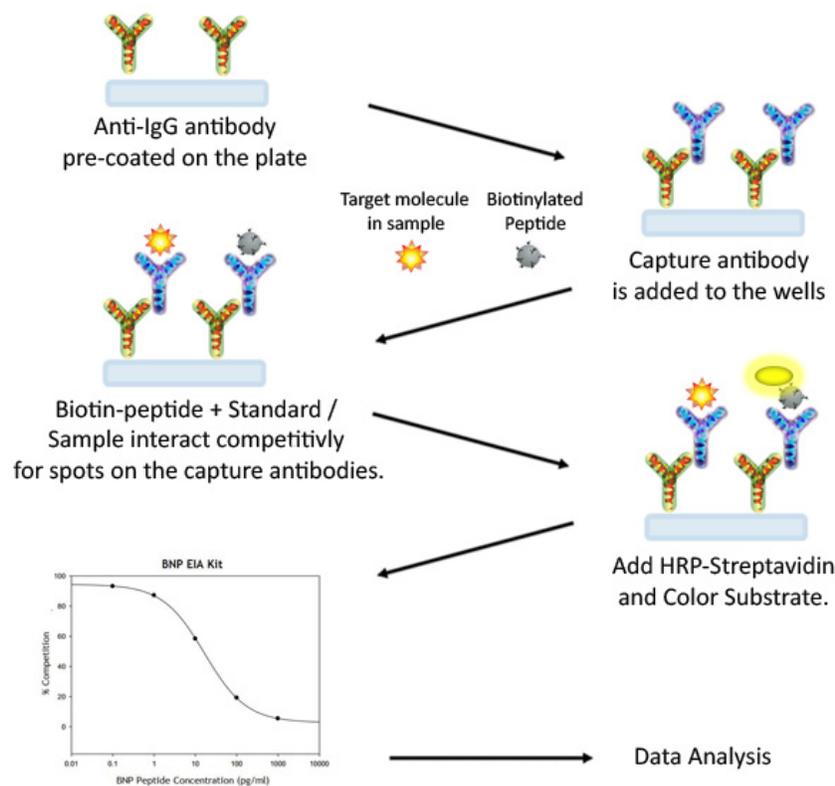
The high-density distributions of vasopressin receptor AVPr1a in prairie vole ventral forebrain regions have been shown to facilitate and coordinate reward circuits during partner preference formation, critical for pair bond formation.

II. General Description

The RayBio® Vasopressin Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA) Kit is an in vitro quantitative assay for detecting Vasopressin peptide based on the competitive enzyme immunoassay principle.

In this assay, a biotinylated Vasopressin peptide is spiked into the samples and standards. The samples and standards are then added to the plate, where the biotinylated Vasopressin peptide competes with endogenous (unlabeled) Vasopressin for binding to the anti-Vasopressin antibody. After a wash step, any bound biotinylated Vasopressin then interacts with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-streptavidin, which catalyzes a color development reaction. The intensity of the colorimetric signal is directly proportional to the amount of captured biotinylated Vasopressin peptide and inversely proportional to the amount of endogenous Vasopressin in the standard or samples. A standard curve of known concentration of Vasopressin peptide can be established and the concentration of Vasopressin peptide in the samples can be calculated accordingly.

III. How It Works



IV. Storage

The entire kit may be stored at -20°C to -80°C for up to 6 months from the date of shipment. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -80°C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** For prepared reagent storage, see table below.

V. Reagents

Component	Size / Description	Storage / Stability After Preparation
EIA Microplate (Item A)	96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with secondary antibody.	1 month at 4°C*
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X) (Item B)	25 ml of 20X concentrated solution.	1 month at 4°C
Standard Vasopressin Peptide (Item C)	2 vials of Lyophilized Vasopressin Peptide. 1 vial is enough to run each standard in duplicate.	Do not store and reuse
Anti-Vasopressin Polyclonal Antibody (Item N)	2 vials of Lyophilized anti-Vasopressin.	Do not store and reuse
5X Assay Diluent B (Item E)	15 ml of 5X concentrated buffer. Diluent for both standards and samples including serum, plasma, cell culture media or other sample types.	1 month at 4°C
Biotinylated Vasopressin Peptide (Item F)	2 vials of Lyophilized Biotinylated Vasopressin Peptide, 1 vial is enough to assay the whole plate.	Do not store and reuse
HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate (Item G)	600 µl 50x concentrated HRP-conjugated streptavidin.	Do not store and reuse
Positive Control (Item M)	1 vial of Lyophilized Positive Control.	Do not store and reuse
TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H)	12 ml of 3,3,5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffer solution.	N/A
Stop Solution (Item I)	8 ml of 0.2 M sulfuric acid.	N/A

*Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge.

VI. Additional Materials Required

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
2. Precision pipettes to deliver 2 μ l to 1 ml volumes
3. Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation
4. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders
5. Absorbent paper
6. Distilled or deionized water
7. SigmaPlot software (or other software which can perform four-parameter logistic regression models)
8. Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions
9. Orbital shaker
10. Aluminum foil
11. Plastic wrap

VII. Reagent Preparation

Keep kit reagents on ice during reagent preparation steps.

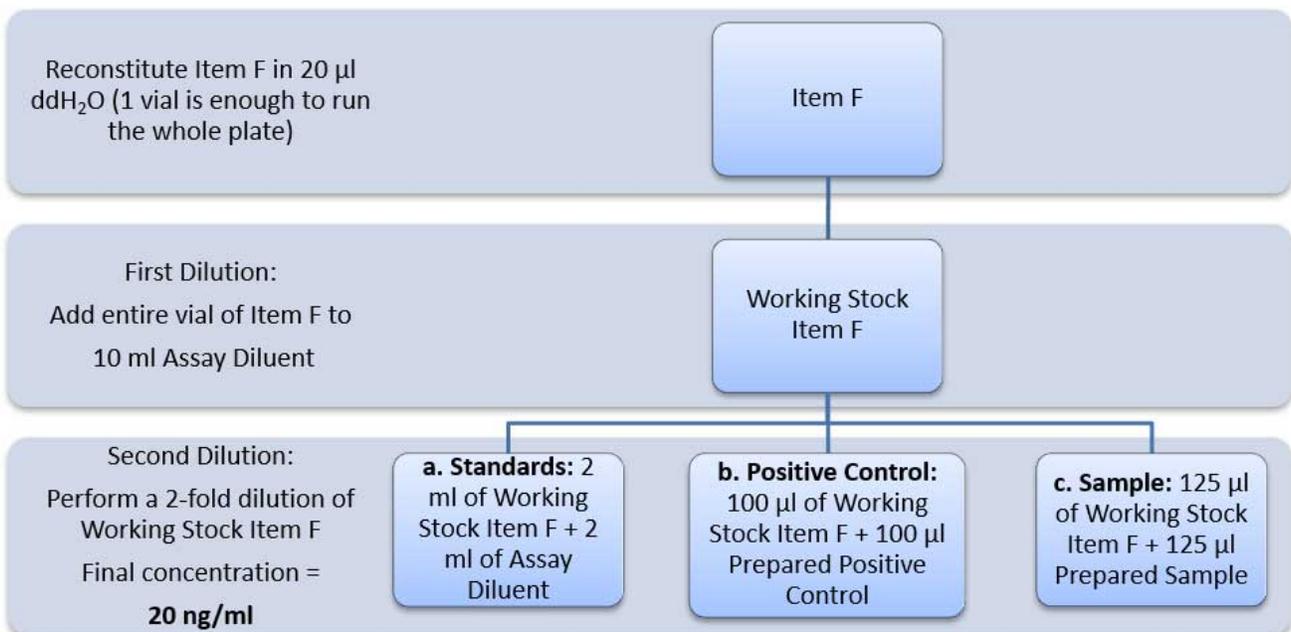
A. Preparation of Plate and Anti-Vasopressin Antibody

1. Equilibrate plate to room temperature before opening the sealed pouch.
2. Label removable 8-well strips as appropriate for your experiment.
3. 5X Assay Diluent B (Item E) should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water.
4. Briefly centrifuge the anti-Vasopressin antibody vial (Item N) and reconstitute with 55 μ l of 1X Assay Diluent B to prepare the antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently.
5. The antibody concentrate should then be diluted 100-fold with 1X Assay Diluent B. This is your anti-Vasopressin antibody working solution, which will be used in step 2 of Assay Procedure (Section VIII).

Note: The following steps may be done during the antibody incubation procedure (step 2 of Assay Procedure)

B. Preparation of Biotinylated Vasopressin (Item F)

6. Briefly centrifuge the vial of Biotinylated Vasopressin (Item F) and reconstitute with 20 μl of ddH₂O before use.
7. See the image below for proper preparation of Item F. Transfer the entire contents of the Item F vial into a tube containing 10 ml of 1X Assay Diluent B. This is your Working Stock of Item F. Pipette up and down to mix gently. *The final concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin will be **40 ng/ml**.*
 - a. Second Dilution of Item F for Standards: Add 2 ml of Working Stock Item F to 2 ml of 1X Assay Diluent B. The final concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin will be **20 ng/ml**.
 - b. Second Dilution of Item F for Positive Control: Add 100 μl of Working Stock Item F to 100 μl of the prepared Positive Control (Item M). (See section D for Positive Control preparation) The final concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin will be **20 ng/ml**.
 - c. Second Dilution of Item F for samples: Add 125 μl of Working Stock Item F to 125 μl of prepared sample (see section E for sample preparation). This is a 2-fold dilution of your sample. The final concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin will be **20 ng/ml**.

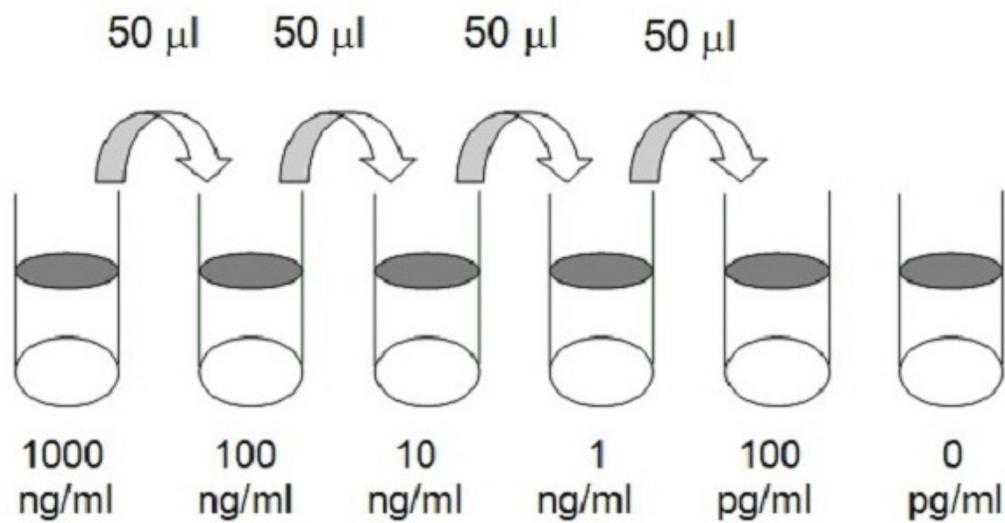


C. Preparation of Standards

- Label 6 microtubes with the following concentrations: 1,000 ng/ml, 100 ng/ml, 10ng/ml, 1 ng/ml, 100 pg/ml and 0 pg/ml. Pipette 450 μ l of biotinylated Vasopressin Item F working solution (prepared in step 7a) into each tube, except the 1,000 ng/ml (leave this one empty).

It is very important to make sure the concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin is 20 ng/ml in all standards.

- Briefly centrifuge the vial of Vasopressin Standard (Item C). Reconstitute with 10 μ l of ddH₂O and briefly vortex if desired. Pipette 8 μ l of Item C and 792 μ l of 20 ng/ml biotinylated Vasopressin working solution (prepared in step 7a) into the tube labeled 1000 ng/ml. Mix thoroughly. This solution serves as the first standard (1,000 ng/ml Vasopressin standard, 20 ng/ml biotinylated Vasopressin).
- To make the 100 ng/ml standard, pipette 50 μ l of the 1000 ng/ml Vasopressin standard into the tube labeled 100 ng/ml. Mix thoroughly.
- Repeat this step with each successive concentration, preparing a dilution series as shown in the illustration below. Each time, use 450 μ l of biotinylated Vasopressin and 50 μ l of the prior concentration until the 100 pg/ml is reached. Mix each tube thoroughly before the the next transfer.



D. Positive Control Preparation

12. Briefly centrifuge the Positive Control vial (Item M) and reconstitute with 100 μ l of ddH₂O.
13. Refer to step 7b. This is a 2-fold dilution of the Positive Control. The final concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin should still be 20 ng/ml.

The Positive Control is a mouse serum sample sample that serves as a system control to verify that the kit components are working. The resulting OD will not be used in any calculations; if no positive competition is observed please contact RayBiotech Technical Support. The Positive Control may be diluted further if desired, but be sure the final concentration of biotinylated Vasopressin is 20 ng/ml.

E. Sample Preparation

14. If you wish to perform a 2-fold dilution of your sample, proceed to step 7c. If you wish to perform a higher dilution of your sample, dilute your sample with 1X Assay Diluent B before performing step 7c.
EXAMPLE (to make a 4-fold dilution of sample):
 - a. Dilute sample 2-fold (62.5 μ l of sample + 62.5 μ l of 1X Assay Diluent B.).
 - b. Perform step 7c (125 μ l of working solution Item F + 125 μ l of sample prepared above).

The total volume is 250 μ l, enough for duplicate wells on the microplate. It is very important to make sure the final concentration of the biotinylated Vasopressin is **20 ng/ml**.

Note: Optimal sample dilution factors should be determined empirically, however you may reference below for recommended dilution factors for serum:

Human=2x Mouse=2x Rat=2x.

If you have any questions regarding the recommended dilutions you may contact technical support at 888-494-8555 or techsupport@raybiotech.com.

F. Preparation of Wash Buffer and HRP

15. If Item B (20X Wash Concentrate) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved.
16. Dilute 20 ml of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 400 ml of 1X Wash Buffer.
17. Briefly centrifuge the HRP-Streptavidin vial (Item G) before use.
18. Dilute the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate 50-fold with 1X Assay Diluent B.

VIII. Assay Procedure

1. Keep kit reagents on ice during reagent preparation steps. It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
2. Add 100 μ l of Anti-Vasopressin Antibody (Item N) (See Reagent Preparation step 5) to each well. Incubate for 1.5 hours at room temperature with gentle shaking (1-2 cycle/sec). You may also incubate overnight at 4°C.
3. Discard the solution and wash wells 4 times with 1X Wash Solution Buffer (200-300 μ l each). Washing may be done with a multichannel pipette or an automated plate washer. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good assay performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100 μ l of each standard (see Reagent Preparation Section C), Positive Control (see Reagent Preparation Section D) and sample (see Reagent Preparation Section E) to appropriate wells. Be sure to include a blank well (Assay Diluent only). Cover wells and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature with gentle shaking (1-2 cycles/sec) overnight or at 4°C.
5. Discard the solution and wash 4 times as directed in Step 3.
6. Add 100 μ l of prepared HRP-Streptavidin solution (see Reagent Preparation step 18) to each well. Incubate for 45 minutes at room temperature with gentle shaking. It is recommended that incubation time should not be shorter or longer than 45 minutes.

7. Discard the solution and wash 4 times as directed in Step 3.
8. Add 100 μ l of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking (1-2 cycles/sec).
9. Add 50 μ l of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

IX. Assay Procedure Summary

1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.
2. Add 100 μ l anti-Vasopressin to each well. Incubate 1.5 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C.
3. Add 100 μ l standard or sample to each well. Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C.
4. Add 100 μ l prepared Streptavidin solution. Incubate 45 minutes at room temperature.
5. Add 100 μ l TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
6. Add 50 μ l Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

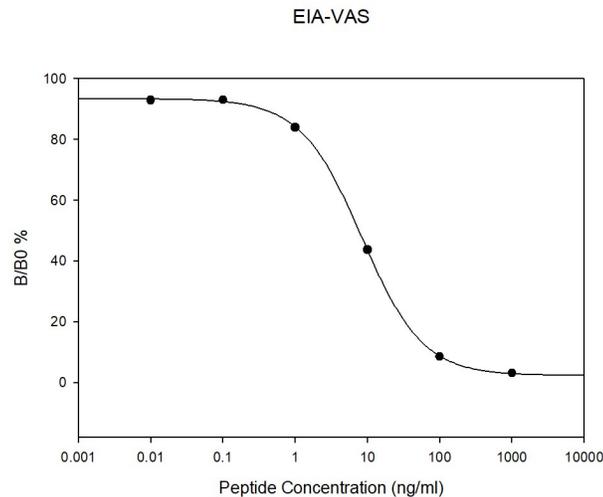
X. Calculation of Results

Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate stands, controls, and samples and subtract the blank optical density. Plot the standard curve using SigmaPlot software (or other software which can perform four-parameter logistic regression models), with standard concentration on the x-axis and percentage of absorbance (see calculation below) on the y-axis. Draw the best-fit curve through the standard points.

Percentage absorbance = $(B - \text{blank OD}) / (B_0 - \text{blank OD})$ where
B = OD of sample or standard and
 B_0 = OD of zero standard (total binding)

A. Typical Data

These standard curves are for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



B. Sensitivity

The minimum detectable concentrations of Vasopressin is 1.5 ng/ml.

C. Standard Curve Range

0.1-1,000 ng/ml

D. Reproducibility

Intra-Assay: CV<10%

Inter-Assay: CV<15%

E. Assay Diagram

Recommended Plate Layout:

Blank	Blank	SA1	SA1	SA9	SA9	SA17	SA17	SA25	SA25	SA33	SA33
Total Binding	Total Binding	SA2	SA2	SA10	SA10	SA18	SA18	SA26	SA26	SA34	SA34
Standard1	Standard1	SA3	SA3	SA11	SA11	SA19	SA19	SA27	SA27	SA35	SA35
Standard2	Standard2	SA4	SA4	SA12	SA12	SA20	SA20	SA28	SA28	SA36	SA36
Standard3	Standard3	SA5	SA5	SA13	SA13	SA21	SA21	SA29	SA29	SA37	SA37
Standard4	Standard4	SA6	SA6	SA14	SA14	SA22	SA22	SA30	SA30	SA38	SA38
Standard5	Standard5	SA7	SA7	SA15	SA15	SA23	SA23	SA31	SA31	SA39	SA39
Pos Control	Pos Control	SA8	SA8	SA16	SA16	SA24	SA24	SA32	SA32	SA40	SA40

Key:

Blank = Buffer Only

Total Binding = Biotin- Vasopressin only

Standard 1 = 1000 ng/ml

Standard 2 = 100 ng/ml

Standard 3 = 10 ng/ml

Standard 4 = 1 ng/ml

Standard 5 = 100 pg/ml

Pos Control = Biotin with Item M

XI. Specificity

This EIA kit is designed to detect human, mouse, and rat Vasopressin.

XIV. Select EIA Publications

1. Plum L, Lin HV, Dutia R, Tanaka J, Aizawa KS, et al. The Obesity Susceptibility Gene Carboxypeptidase E Links FoxO1 Signaling in Hypothalamic Pro-opiomelanocortin Neurons with Regulation of Food Intake. *Nature Med.* 2009;15(10):1195-1201. (Ghrelin EIA, EIA-GHR-1)
2. Hug C, Lodish HF. Visfatin: a new adipokine. *Science.* 2005; 307(5708):366-7.
3. Kim MK. Crystal structure of visfatin/pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor 1/nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase, free and in complex with the anti-cancer agent FK-866. *J Mol Biol.* 2006; 362(1):66-77.
4. Revollo, J.R., et al. The NAD biosynthesis pathway mediated by nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase regulates Sir2 activity in mammalian cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2004; 279: 50754-50763.
5. Oh-I S, Shimizu H, Satoh T, et al. Identification of nesfatin-1 as a satiety molecule in the hypothalamus. *Nature* 2006; 443 (7112): 709-12.
6. Zhang J, Ren P, Avsian-Kretchmer O, Luo C, Rauch R, Klein C, Hsueh A. Obestatin, a peptide encoded by the ghrelin gene, opposes ghrelin's effects on food intake. *Science* 2005; 310 (5750): 996-9.
7. Cummings D, Weigle D, Frayo R, Breen P, Ma M, Dellinger E, Purnell J. Plasma ghrelin levels after diet-induced weight loss or gastric bypass surgery. *N Engl J Med* 2002; 346 (21): 1623-30.
8. Tschop M, Smiley DL, Heiman ML. Ghrelin induces adiposity in rodents. *Nature* 2002; 407 (6806): 908-913.9. Kojima M, Hosoda H, Date Y, Nakazato M, Matsuo H, Kangawa K. Ghrelin is a growth-hormone-releasing acylated peptide from stomach. *Nature* 1999; 402 (6762): 656-60.

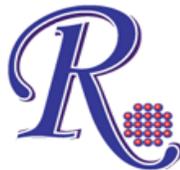
XIII. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inaccurate pipetting ○ Improper standard dilution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Check pipettes ○ Briefly centrifuge Item C and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gently mixing
Low signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improper preparation of standard and/or biotinylated antibody ○ Too brief incubation times ○ Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Briefly spin down vials before opening. Dissolve the powder thoroughly. ○ Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 may be done overnight ○ Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
Large CV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inaccurate pipetting ○ Air bubbles in wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Check pipettes ○ Remove bubbles in wells
High background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plate is insufficiently washed ○ Contaminated wash buffer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review the manual for proper wash. If using a plate washer, ensure that all ports are unobstructed. ○ Make fresh wash buffer
Low sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improper storage of the ELISA kit ○ Stop solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Follow storage recommendations in sections IV and V. Keep substrate solution protected from light. ○ Add stop solution to each well before reading plate

RayBio[®] ELISA Kits

Over 3,000 ELISA kits available, visit www.RayBiotech.com/ELISA-Kits.html for details.

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