RayBio® Human Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) ELISA Kit

For Measuring Cleaved PARP (Asp214/Gly215) in Human Cell Lysates

User Manual (Revised Dec 18th, 2015)

RayBio[®] Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) ELISA Kit Protocol

(Cat#: PTE-PARP-D214)



ISO 13485 & GLP Certified

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I. INTRODUCTION

RayBio® Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) ELISA kit is a very rapid, convenient and sensitive assay kit that can monitor the activation or function of important biological pathways in human cell lysates. By determining cleaved PARP protein in your experimental model system, you can verify pathway activation in your cell lysates. You can simultaneously measure numerous different cell lysates without spending excess time and effort in performing a Western Blotting analysis.

This Sandwich ELISA kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the measurement of human Cleaved-PARP. An anti-PARP antibody has been coated onto a 96-well plate. Samples are pipetted into the wells and PARP present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and rabbit anti-Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) antibody is used to detect Cleaved PARP. After washing away unbound antibody, HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Cleaved PARP (Asp214/Gly215) bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

II. MATERIAL PROVIDED

- 1. PARP Microplate (Item A): 96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with anti-PARP antibody.
- 2. Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (Item B): 25 ml of 20x concentrated solution.
- 3. Assay Diluent (Item E2): 15 ml of 5x concentrated buffer. For diluting cell lysate sample, detection antibody (Item C) and HRP-conjugated IgG Concentrate (Item D).
- 4. Detection Antibody Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) (Item C-1): 2 vials of rabbit anti-Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) (1 vial is enough to assay half microplate).
- 5. HRP-conjugated Anti-rabbit IgG (Item D-1), 25 μl of 1000x concentrated HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG.
- 6. TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H): 12 ml of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffered solution.
- 7. Stop Solution (Item I): 8 ml of 0.2 M sulfuric acid.
- 8. Cell Lysate Buffer (Item J): 5 ml 2x cell lysis buffer (not including protease inhibitors).
- 9. Positive Control HSTS001-1 (Item K): 1 vial of lyophilized powder from HeLa cell lysate.

III. STORAGE

Upon receipt, the kit should be stored at -20°C. Please use within 6 months from the date of shipment. After initial use, Wash Buffer Concentrate (Item B), Assay Diluent (Item E2), TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H), Stop Solution (Item I) and Cell Lysate Buffer (Item J) should be stored at 4°C to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge and store at -20°C. Item C should be stored at at -20°C. Item D store at 2-8°C for up to one month (store at -20°C for up to 6 months, avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles). Reconstituted Positive Control (Item K) should be stored at -70°C.

IV. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2. Protease inhibitors.
- 3. Shaker.
- 4. Precision pipettes to deliver 2 μl to 1 ml volumes.
- 5. Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- 6. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- 7. Distilled or deionized water.
- 8. Tubes to prepare sample dilutions.

V. SAMPLE PREPARATION

Cell lysates - Rinse cells with PBS, making sure to remove any remaining PBS before adding the lysis buffer. Solubilize cells at 4 x 10⁷ cells/ml in 1x Lysis Buffer (we recommend adding protease inhibitors to lysis buffer prior to sample preparation). Pipette up and down to resuspend and incubate the lysates with shaking at 2 - 8°C for 30 minutes. Microcentrifuge at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 2 - 8°C, and transfer the supernates into a clean test tube. Lysates should be used immediately or aliquoted and stored at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Thawed lysates should be kept on ice prior to use.

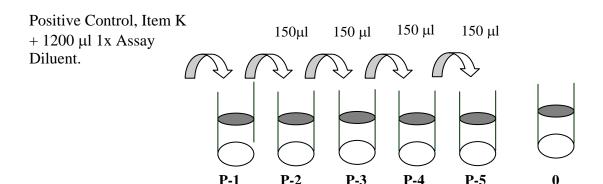
For the initial experiment, we recommend a serial dilution, such as 5-fold to 50-fold, for your cell lysates with Assay Diluent (Item E2) before use.

Note: The fold dilution of sample used depends on the abundance of cleaved proteins and should be determined empirically. More of the sample can be used if signals are too weak. If signals are too strong, the sample can be diluted further.

Cell lysate buffer should be diluted 2-fold with deionized or distilled water before use (recommend to add protease inhibitors).

VI. REAGENT PREPARATION

- 1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 25°C) before use.
- 2. Assay Diluent (Item E2) should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water before use.
- 3. Preparation of Positive Control: Briefly spin the Positive Control vial of Item K. Add 1200 µl 1x Assay Diluent (Item E2) into Item K to prepare Positive Control (P-1) solution. Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix (it can be removed by centrifuge if any precipitate in the solution is found). Pipette 300 µl 1x Assay Diluent into each tube. Use the Positive Control (P-1) solution to produce a dilution series (shown below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. 1x Assay Diluent serves as the background. (See i. Positive Control of part IX. TYPICAL DATA for a typical result on page 9).



- 4. If the Wash Concentrate (20x) (Item B) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved. Dilute 20 ml of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 400 ml of 1x Wash Buffer.
- 5. Briefly spin the detection antibody (Item C-1 or C-2) before use. Add 100 µl of 1x Assay Diluent into the vial to prepare a detection antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days or at -80°C for one month). The rabbit anti-Cleaved-PARP (Asp214) antibody concentrate should be diluted 55-fold with 1x Assay Diluent and used in step 4 of Part VII Assay Procedure.
- 6. Briefly spin the HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Item D-1) before use. HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG concentrate should be diluted 1000-fold with 1x Assay Diluent.

For example: Briefly spin the vial. Add 5 µl of HRP- conjugated antirabbit IgG concentrate into a tube with 5 mL 1x Assay Diluent, pipette up and down to mix gently to prepare a 1000-fold diluted HRPconjugated anti-rabbit IgG solution. Mix well.

7. Cell Lysate Buffer should be diluted 2-fold with deionized or distilled water before use (recommend to add protease inhibitors).

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE:

- 1. Bring all reagents to room temperature (18 25°C) before use. It is recommended that all samples or Positive Control should be run at least in duplicate.
- 2. Add 100 µl of each sample or positive control into appropriate wells. Cover well with plate holder and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C with shaking.
- 3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1x Wash Solution. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (300 µl) using a multi-channel pipette or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good 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 μl of prepared 1x detection antibody, anti-Cleaved-PARP (Asp214/Gly215) (Reagent Preparation step 5) to appropriate wells. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with shaking.
- 5. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
- 6. Add 100 µl of prepared 1x HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (see Reagent Preparation step 6) to corresponding wells. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with shaking.
- 7. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
- 8. Add 100 µl of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with shaking.
- 9. Add 50 μl of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.

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2. Add 100 µl sample or positive control to each well. Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C.

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3. Add 100 µl prepared primary antibody to each well. Incubate 1.0 hours at room temperature.

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4. Add 100 μl prepared 1X HRP-Conjugated antibody solution. Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.

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5. Add 100 µl TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.

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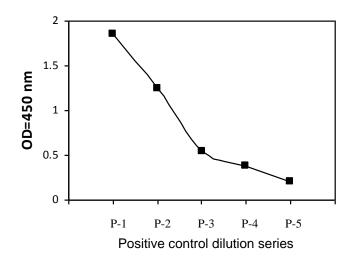
6. Add 50 μl Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

IX. TYPICAL DATA

ELISA data analysis: Average the duplicate readings for each sample or positive.

i. Positive Control

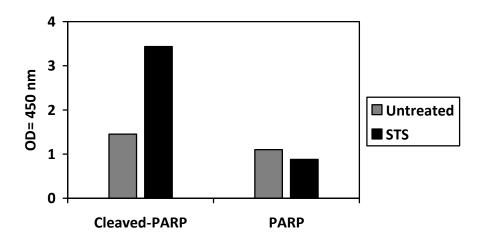
HeLa cells were treated with STS (Staurosporine). Solubilize cells at 4 x 10⁷ cells/ml in Cell Lysate Buffer. Serial dilutions of lysates were analyzed in this ELISA. Please see step 3 of Part VI Reagent Preparation for detail.



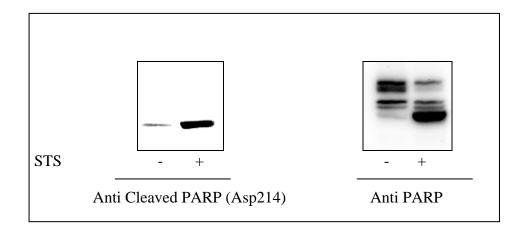
ii. STS Stimulation of HeLa Cell Line

HeLa cells were treated or untreated with STS. Cell lysates were analyzed using this ELISA and Western Blot.

A). ELISA



B). Western-Blot Analysis



X. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution		
1. Sample signals:				
a. Too low	a. Sample concentration	a. Increasing sample		
	is too low	concentration		
b. Too high	b. Sample concentration	b. Reducing sample		
	is too high	concentration		
2. Large CV	a. Inaccurate pipetting	a. Check pipettes		
3. High background	a. Plate is insufficiently	a. Review the manual		
	washed	for proper washing. If		
		using an automated		
		plate washer, check		
		that all ports are unobstructed.		
	b. Contaminated wash	b. Make fresh wash		
	buffer	buffer		
4. Low positive	a. Improper storage of	a. Upon receipt, the kit		
control signal	the ELISA kit	should be stored at -		
		20°C. Store the		
		positive control at -		
		70°C after		
	b. Stop solution	reconstitution. b. Stop solution should		
	b. Stop solution	be added to each well		
		before measurement		
		and read OD		
		immediately.		
	c. Improper primary or secondary antibody	c. Ensure correct dilution		
	dilution			

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