

# Mouse C-Reactive Protein (CRP) ELISA Kit Instructions

For the quantitative determination of c-reactive protein in mouse serum and plasma

Catalog #80634 96 Assays

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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#### A. Intended Use

The Mouse C-Reactive Protein (CRP) ELISA kit is for the quantitative determination of CRP in mouse serum and plasma. Please read the complete kit insert before performing this assay. The kit is for RESEARCH USE ONLY. It is not intended for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### B. Introduction

CRP is an acute phase protein. It is an alpha globulin with a mass of 110,000 to 140,000 daltons, and composed of five identical subunits. It is believed that the function of CRP is to aid in complement activation, influence phagocytic cell function, and augment cell mediated cytotoxicity.

#### C. Principle of the Assay

The Mouse C-Reactive Protein (CRP) ELISA kit is a double antibody sandwich ELISA. An unknown amount of CRP present in the sample binds with anti-CRP antibodies adsorbed to the surface of the microplate. After washing to remove unbound proteins, HRP-conjugated anti-CRP antibodies are added and form a complex with the CRP complex present in the wells. TMB substrate is then added to measure the concentration of CRP present.

# D. Kit Storage

- 1. Upon receipt of the Mouse C-Reactive Protein (CRP) ELISA kit, store it at 2-8°C and avoid light exposure (do not freeze the kit or hold it at temperatures above 25°C).
- 2. The kit should not be used after the expiration date.

# E. Assay Materials

#### E.1. Materials provided

TABLE 1 Contents of the kit

Mark	Description	Amount
MIC	Antibody-coated Microplate (12 x 8)	1 pack
STD	Standard (Lyophilized)	1 vial
DIL	Diluent (5X Concentrate)	1 x 50 mL
AB CONJ	Antibody Conjugate (100X Concentrate)	1 vial/150 μL
WASH	Wash Buffer (20X Concentrate)	1 x 50 mL
SUB	Substrate Solution	1 x 12 mL
STOP	Stop Solution	1 x 12 mL

## E.2. Materials required but not provided

Micropipettes and disposable tips Distilled or deionized water

Polypropylene microtubes

Volumetric flasks

Microplate reader (capable of reading A<sub>450</sub> and A<sub>630</sub> values)

# F. Assay Precautions

- Only appropriately-trained personnel should use the kit. Laboratory personnel should wear suitable protective clothing. All chemicals and reagents should be considered potentially hazardous. Avoid ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush immediately with water and contact a medical professional.
- 2. Some assay components may contain human sourced materials. Accordingly, all assay components should be handled as if potentially infectious using safe laboratory procedures.
- 3. Do not use the reagents after the expiration date.
- 4. Reagents are light sensitive and should be protected from sunlight.

#### G. Maximizing Kit Performance

- 1. Given the small sample volumes required (2  $\mu$ L), pipetting should be done as carefully as possible. A high quality 10  $\mu$ L or better precision pipette should be used for such volumes. Drops of liquid adhering to the outside of the pipette tips should be removed by wiping to ensure the highest degree of accuracy.
- 2. In order to prevent the microplate wells from drying out and to get the best results, samples and reagents should be dispensed quickly into the wells.
- 3. Each calibrator and sample should be assayed in duplicate.
- 4. The same sequence of pipetting and other operations should be maintained in all procedures.
- 5. Do not mix reagents that have different lot numbers.

#### H. Sample Collection

Blood should be collected by venipuncture. The serum should be separated from the cells after clot formation by centrifugation. For plasma samples, blood should be collected into a container with an anticoagulant and then centrifuged. The samples should be assayed immediately or aliquoted and stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Samples with excessive hemolysis should not be used. *Note: Azide and thimerosal at concentrations higher than 0.1% inhibit the enzyme reaction.* 

#### I. Assay Procedure

#### I.1. Preparation of reagents

1. Antibody-coated microplate

Provided as ready to use. Protect from moisture.

2. Standard

The standard is provided in lyophilized form. Dilute the standard with 1 mL of distilled or deionized water. Mix gently until dissolved. After reconstitution, the standard concentration will be 462.50 ng/mL. The reconstituted standard should be stored frozen for future use and aliquoted in appropriate volumes prior to being frozen. Working standards should be prepared immediately prior to use as described in Section I.2 and are stable for up to 8 hours. The working standard concentrations are 0, 0.78, 1.56, 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, and 25 ng/mL.

Diluent (5X Concentrated) \*

The diluent has to be diluted 1:5 with distilled or deionized water prior to use. For example, 50 mL of diluent must be diluted with 200 mL of distilled or deionized water. Diluent is stable for at least one week after dilution.

4. Antibody Conjugate (100X Concentrated)

The antibody conjugate has to be diluted 1:100 with 1X Diluent prior to use. For each test strip, mix 10  $\mu$ L of antibody conjugate with 990  $\mu$ L of 1X Diluent. Mix uniformly, but gently. Avoid foaming. The working conjugate solution is

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stable for up to 1 hour when stored in the dark. Accordingly, working conjugate solution should be prepared only as needed just prior to use.

5. Wash Buffer (20X Concentrated)

The wash buffer has to be diluted 1:20 with distilled or deionized water prior to use. For example, 50 mL of wash buffer must be diluted with 950 mL of distilled or deionized water. Crystal formation in the concentrate is not uncommon when storage temperatures are low. Warming of the concentrate to 30-35°C before dilution can dissolve crystals. Wash buffer is stable for at least one week after dilution.

6. Substrate Solution

Provided as ready to use.

7. Stop Solution

Provided as ready to use.

# I.2. Preparation of working standards

1. Pipette 700 µL of 1X diluent and 40 µL of the reconstituted standard (462.5 ng/mL) into a polypropylene microtube labeled 25 ng/mL, and mix thoroughly.

2. Pipette 300 μL of 1X diluent and 300 μL of the 25 ng/mL standard into a polypropylene microtube labeled 12.5 ng/mL, and mix thoroughly.

3. Dispense 300 μL of 1X diluent into four polypropylene microtubes labeled 6.25, 3.125, 1.56, and 0.78 ng/mL.

4. Dispense 300 μL of the 12.5 ng/mL standard into the 6.25 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.

5. Dispense 300 μL of the 6.25 ng/mL standard into the 3.125 ng/mL microtube, and mix thoroughly.

6. Repeat this dilution scheme using the remaining microtubes. (For samples with very low concentrations of GRP, an-additional standard of 0.39 ng/mL can be prepared using a similar method.)

7. Dispense 600 µL of 1X diluent into one polypropylene microtube labeled 0 ng/mL. You now have working standards of 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.125, 1.56, 0.78, and 0 ng/mL.

**Please note:** Working standards should be prepared immediately prior to use and are stable for up to 8 hours.

# I.3. Dilution of samples

Samples need to be diluted with 1X diluent for use with the assay.

Serum/Plasma Samples: A sample dilution of 1:200 μsing 2 μL of sample is generally suitable. To prepare the 1:200 dilution, mix 2 μL of sample with 398 μL of 1X Diluent.

2500 X 40+160 C 200 X 40+160

Since mouse CRP levels can vary, dilution ratios may need to be adjusted as appropriate.

#### I.4. Assay procedure

Prior to running the assay, all reagents should be brought to room temperature for at least 30 minutes. Reagents should be stored at 2-8°C immediately after use. Before use, mix the reagents thoroughly by gentle agitation or swirling.

- 1. In each well, add 100 µL of diluted sample or working standard.
- 2. Incubate plate for 10 min at room temperature. Keep plate covered and level.

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- 3. Aspirate well contents and wash four times using 300 µL of 1X Wash Buffer per well. After each wash, remove any remaining solution by inverting and tapping the plate firmly on a clean paper towel.
- 4. In each well, add 100 µL of diluted Antibody Conjugate.
- 5. Incubate plate for 10 min at room temperature. Keep plate covered and level.
- Aspirate well contents and wash four times using 300 μL of 1X Wash Buffer per well. After each wash, remove any remaining solution by inverting and tapping the plate firmly on a clean paper towel.
- 7. Add 100 µL of the Substrate Solution in each well.
- 8. Incubate plate for 5 mins in dark room at room temperature.
- 9. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution.
- 10. Measure absorbance within 30 minutes using a plate reader (measure  $A_{450}$  values and subtract  $A_{630}$  values).

# I.5. Determining the CRP concentration

- Using computer software, construct the CRP calibration curve by plotting the
  mean absorbance value for each calibrator (incl. blank) on the Y axis versus the
  corresponding CRP concentration on the X axis. A four parametric logistic
  (4-PL) curve fit or second order polynomial (quadratic) are suitable for the
  evaluation.
  - Note: A calibration curve should be plotted every time the assay is performed.
- Mouse CRP concentrations in the samples are interpolated using the calibration curve and mean absorbance values for each sample. For diluted samples, the values obtained must be multiplied by the dilution factor to obtain the final CRP concentration (expressed in ng/mL).
   Note: Samples with high mouse CRP concentrations (ie. fall above the range of

**Note:** Samples with high mouse CRP concentrations (ie. fall above the range of the assay) should be further diluted and rerun.

#### J. Performance characteristics

#### J.1. Assay range

The Mouse C-Reactive Protein (CRP) ELISA Kit has an assay range from 0.78 – 25 ng/mL.

#### J.2. Precision

The assay has a within-run and total precision of CV < 20%.

#### Warranty

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