

Code No. 27729

Human Amyloid β (1-x) Assay Kit - IBL**INTRODUCTION**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) was first reported by A. Alzheimer, a German neuropathologist in 1907 and is considered as a major factor of dementia. Senile plaque observed in the Alzheimer Brain consists of Amyloid β protein (A β). It is reported that A β protein consists of 40-42 (43) amino acids, and that it is cleaved from Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP; which exists in three main isoforms, APP695, APP751, and APP770) by β -secretase and subsequent γ -secretase (ref. 1). Reports have shown many variants of A β exist and are clarified into the culture supernatant from the APP cDNA transfected mouse neuroblastoma cell. (ref. 2). And further, in 1995, Saido et al have found A β (N3pE) which is a molecular species distinct from the standard A β , and which is deposited in the brain in a dominant and differential manner. A β (N3pE) starts at the 3rd aminoterminal residue of the standard A β , glutamate, converted to pyroglutamate through intramolecular dehydration (ref. 3).

This product can detect A β (1-x) variants which is cleaved at the C-terminal side by any cause, however, it can not detect variants which is smaller than A β (1-16). This kit uses a N-terminal specific monoclonal antibody as precoated antibody.

You can use the either kits, Code No.27714 Human Amyloid β (1-40) (N) Assay Kit or Code No.27718 Human Amyloid β (1-40) (FL) Assay Kit, to measure A β (1-40) which held C-terminal side completely.

In addition, you can use Code No.27711 Human Amyloid β (1-42) Assay Kit to measure A β (1-42) variants which is cleaved at N-terminal side, Code No.27712 Human Amyloid β (1-42) (N) Assay Kit to measure A β (1-42) which held N-terminal side completely. And further, Code No.27716 Human Amyloid β (N3pE-42) Assay Kit or CodeNo.27418 Human Amyloid β (N3pE-40) Assay Kit to measure Amyloid β (N3pE-42) or Amyloid β (N3pE-40).

As stated above, it is useful for research of AD to measure each of A β (1-40), A β (1-42), A β (N3pE-40) and A β (N3pE-42), separately.

PRINCIPLE

This kit is a solid phase sandwich ELISA using 2 kinds of high specific antibodies. Tetra Methyl Benzidine (TMB) is used as coloring agent (Chromogen). The strength of coloring is in proportion to the quantities of human A β (1-40).

MEASUREMENT RANGE

7.81 ~ 500 pg/mL

(1.8 ~115.5 pmol/L, as molecular weight of A β (1-40) is 4331)**INTENDED USE****For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.**

- The IBL's Human Amyloid β (1-x) Assay Kit is a complete kit for the quantitative determination of human A β (1-x) in EDTA-plasma, cerebrospinal fluids, serum, cell culture media or the extract from brain tissue.
- A β (1-x) in serum is very unstable. Since reduction in measured value is accepted according to a preservation situation.
- If FCS etc. is contained in samples of culture supernatant, A β (1-x)-like in FCS may be measured. We recommend you to take the negative control.
- Both recombinant and native forms of human A β (1-x) can be detected with the kit.

KIT COMPONENT

1	Precoated plate	: Anti- Human A β (N)(82E1) Mouse IgG MoAb Affinity Purify	96Well x 1
2	Labeled antibody Conc.	: (30X)HRP conjugated Anti-Human A β (11-28) Mouse IgG MoAb Affinity Purify	0.4mL x 1
3	Standard	: Human A β (1-40)	1.0mL x 2
4	EIA buffer*		30mL x 1
5	Solution for Labeled antibody*		12mL x 1
6	Chromogen	: TMB solution	15mL x 1
7	Stop solution*		12mL x 1
8	Wash buffer Conc.*		50mL x 1

OPERATION MANUAL**1. Materials needed but not supplied**

- Plate reader (450nm)
- Graduated cylinder and beaker
- Refrigerator(as 4°C)
- Paper towel
- Washing bottle for precoated plate
- Disposable test tube for "2, Labeled antibody Conc." and "6, Chromogen"
- Micropipette and tip
- Distilled water
- Graph paper (log/log)
- Tube for dilution of Standard

2. Preparation**1) Preparation of wash buffer**

"8, Wash buffer Conc." is a concentrated (40X) buffer. The temperature of "8, Wash buffer Conc." shall be adjusted to room temperature and then, mix it gently and completely before use. Dilute 50mL of "8, Wash buffer Conc." with 1,950mL of distilled water and mix it. This is the wash buffer for use. This prepared wash buffer shall be stored in refrigerator and used within 2 weeks after dilution.

2) Preparation of Labeled antibody

"2, Labeled antibody Conc." is a concentrated (30X). Dilute "2, Labeled antibody Conc." with "5, Solution for Labeled antibody" in 30 times according to required quantity into a disposable test tube. Use this resulting solution as Labeled antibody.

Example)

In case you use one slit (8 well), the required quantity of Labeled antibody is 800 μ L. (Dilute 30 μ L of "2, Labeled antibody Conc." with 870 μ L of "5, Solution for Labeled antibody" and mix it. And use the resulting solution by 100 μ L in each well.)

This operation should be done just before the application of Labeled antibody.

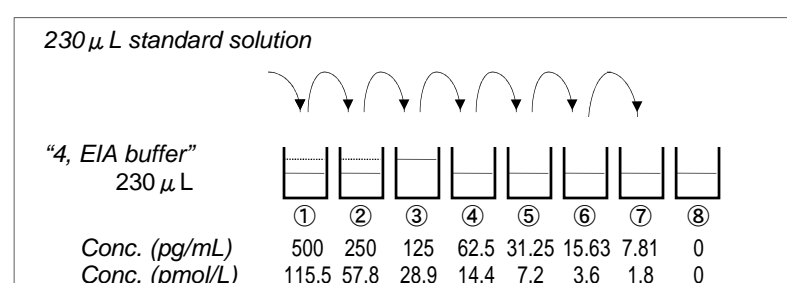
The remaining "2, Labeled antibody Conc." should be stored at 4°C in firmly sealed vial.

- 3) Preparation of Standard
Put just 1.0 mL of distilled water into the vial of "3, Standard" and mix it gently and completely. This solution is 1,000 pg/mL Human A β (1-40) standard.
- 4) Dilution of Standard
Prepare 8 tubes for dilution of "3, Standard". Put 230 μ L each of "4, EIA buffer" into the tube.
Specify the following concentration of each tube.

Tube-1	500 pg/mL
Tube-2	250 pg/mL
Tube-3	125 pg/mL
Tube-4	62.5 pg/mL
Tube-5	31.25 pg/mL
Tube-6	15.63 pg/mL
Tube-7	7.81 pg/mL
Tube-8	0 pg/mL (Test Sample Blank)

Put 230 μ L of Standard solution into tube-1 and mix it gently. Then, put 230 μ L of tube-1 mixture into tube-2. Dilute two times standard solution in series to set up 7 points of diluted standard between 500 pg/mL and 7.81 pg/mL. Tube-8 is the test sample blank as 0 pg/mL.

See following picture.

**5) Dilution of test sample**

Test sample may be diluted with "4, EIA buffer" if the need arises.

If the concentration of A β in samples may not be estimated in advance, the pre-assay with several different dilutions will be recommended to determine the proper dilution of samples.

3. Measurement procedure

All reagents shall be brought to room temperature approximately 30 minutes before use. Then mix it gently and completely before use. Confirm no change in quality of the reagents. Standard curve shall be prepared simultaneously with the measurement of test samples.

Reagents	Test Sample	Standard	Test Sample Blank	Reagent Blank
	Test sample 100 μ L	Diluted standard (Tube 1~7) 100 μ L	EIA buffer (Tube-8) 100 μ L	EIA buffer 100 μ L
Incubation for overnight at 4°C with plate lid				
4 times (wash buffer more than 350 μ L)*				
Labeled Antibody	100 μ L	100 μ L	100 μ L	-
Incubation for 1 hour at 4°C with plate lid				
5 times (wash buffer more than 350 μ L)*				
Chromogen	100 μ L	100 μ L	100 μ L	100 μ L
Incubation for 30 minutes at room temperature (shielded)				
Stop solution	100 μ L	100 μ L	100 μ L	100 μ L
Read the plate at 450nm against a Reagent Blank within 30 minutes after application of Stop solution.				

- 1) Determine wells for reagent blank. Put 100 μ L each of "4, EIA buffer" into the wells.
- 2) Determine wells for test sample blank, test sample and diluted standard. Then, put 100 μ L each of test sample blank (tube-8), test sample and dilutions of standard (tube-1~7) into the appropriate wells.
- 3) Incubate the precoated plate for overnight at 4°C after covering it with plate lid.
- 4) Wash the plate with the prepared wash buffer and remove all liquid.*
- 5) Pipette 100 μ L of labeled antibody solution into the wells of test samples, diluted standard and test sample blank.
- 6) Incubate the precoated plate for 1 hour at 4°C after covering it with plate lid.
- 7) Wash the plate with the prepared wash buffer and remove all liquid.*
- 8) "6, Chromogen" should be taken the required quantity into a disposable test tube. Then, pipette 100 μ L from the test tube into the wells. Please avoid to return the rest of test tube into "6, Chromogen" bottle due to avoid to cause of contamination.
- 9) Incubate the precoated plate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark. The liquid will turn blue by the addition of "6, Chromogen".
- 10) Pipette 100 μ L of "7, Stop solution" into the wells. Mix the liquid by tapping the side of precoated plate. The liquid will turn yellow by the addition of "7, Stop solution".
- 11) Remove any dirt or drop of water on the bottom of the precoated plate and confirm there is no bubble on the surface of the liquid. Then, run the plate reader and conduct measurement at 450nm. The measurement shall be done within 30minutes after the addition of "7, Stop solution".

SPECIAL ATTENTION

- 1) Test samples should be measured soon after the collection. In case of the storage of test samples, they should be stored under frozen conditions and do not repeat freeze/thaw cycles. Thaw the test samples at low temperature and mix them completely before measurement.

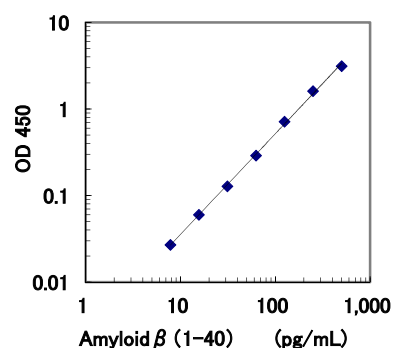
- 2) Test samples should be diluted with "4, EIA buffer", if the need arises.
- 3) The measurement of test samples and standard in duplicate is recommended.
- 4) Use test samples in neutral pH range. The contaminations of organic solvent may affect the measurement.
- 5) Use only wash buffer contained in this kit for washing the precoated plate. Insufficient washing may lead to the failure in measurement.
- 6) Remove the wash buffer completely by tapping the precoated plate on paper towel.
Do not wipe wells with paper towel.
- 7) "6, Chromogen" should be stored in the dark due to its sensitivity against light. "6, Chromogen" should be avoided contact with metals.
- 8) Measurement should be done within 30 minutes after addition of "7, Stop solution".

CALCULATION OF TEST RESULT

Subtract the absorbance of test sample blank from all data, including standards and unknown samples before plotting. Plot the subtracted absorbance of the standards against the standard concentration on log-log graph paper. Draw the best smooth curve through these points to construct the standard curve. Read the concentration for unknown samples from the standard curve.

Example of standard curve

Conc. (pg/mL)	Absorbance (450nm)
500	2.992
250	1.590
125	0.815
62.5	0.447
31.25	0.257
15.63	0.174
7.81	0.117
0 (TestSample Blank)	0.078



* The typical standard curve is shown above. This curve can not be used to derive test results. Please run a standard curve for each assay.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Titer Assay (Samples with standard added are used.)

Specimen	Titer (X)	Measurement Value (pg/mL)	Theoretical Value (pg/mL)	%
10% FCS added RPMI-1640	4	137.51	130.63	105.3
	8	74.20	69.16	107.3
	16	40.13	38.78	103.5
Human Serum	8	76.72	94.05	81.6
	16	42.83	49.97	85.7
	32	24.17	25.40	95.2
Human Plasma (EDTA)	4	145.73	177.99	81.9
	8	78.97	92.63	85.3
	16	49.05	49.79	98.5
Human Cerebrospinal fluids	2	270.00	273.05	98.9
	4	131.02	140.70	93.1
	8	68.27	70.03	97.5

2. Added Recovery Assay

Specimen	Theoretical Value (pg/mL)	Measurement Value (pg/mL)	%
10% FCS added RPMI-1640 (x4)	268.04	257.00	104.3
	141.55	132.00	107.2
	79.82	69.50	114.8
Human Serum (x8)	80.08	92.05	87.0
	58.40	60.80	96.1
	42.57	45.18	94.2
Human Plasma (EDTA) (x4)	99.51	118.21	84.2
	83.93	86.96	96.5
	69.42	71.34	97.3
Human Cerebrospinal fluids (x4)	265.30	267.42	99.2
	144.55	142.42	101.5
	83.77	79.92	104.8

3. Intra - Assay

Measurement Value (pg/mL)	SD value	CV value (%)	n
436.65	8.57	2.0	24
98.57	5.54	5.6	24
32.66	2.50	7.6	24

4. Inter - Assay

Measurement Value (pg/mL)	SD value	CV value (%)	n
432.74	13.75	3.2	36
100.44	5.62	5.6	36
33.17	2.72	8.2	36

5. Specificity

Compound	Cross Reactivity
Human A β (1-40)	100.0%
Human A β (1-42)	100.0%
Human A β (1-16)	\leq 0.1%
Human A β (1-28)	100.0%
Human A β (-3-40)	\leq 0.1%
Human A β (-1-40)	\leq 0.1%
Human A β (2-40)	\leq 0.1%
Human A β (3-40)	\leq 0.1%

6. Sensitivity

3.55 pg/mL

The sensitivity for this kit was determined using the guidelines under the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) Evaluation Protocols. (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards Evaluation Protocols, SC1, (1989) Villanova, PA: NCCLS.

PRECAUTION FOR INTENDED USE AND/OR HANDLING

1. All reagents should be stored at 2-8°C. All reagents shall be brought to room temperature approximately 30 minutes before use.
2. "3, Standard" is lyophilized products. Be careful to open this vial.
3. "7, Stop solution" is a strong acid substance. Therefore, be careful not to contact your skin and clothes with "7, Stop solution" and pay attention to the disposal of "7, Stop solution".
4. Dispose used materials after rinsing them with large quantity of water.
5. The precipitation may grow in "2, Labeled antibody Conc.", however, there is no problem in the performance.
6. Wash hands after handling reagents.
7. Do not mix the reagents with the reagents from different lot or different kit.
8. Do not use the reagents expired.
9. This kit is for research purpose only. Do not use for clinical diagnosis.

STORAGE AND THE TERM OF VALIDITY

Storage Condition : 2 - 8 °C
The expiry date is specified on outer box.

REFERENCE

1. Selkoe DJ. Normal and abnormal biology of the β -Amyloid precursor protein. Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 17: 489-517, 1994.
2. Wang R, Sweeney D, Gandy SE, and Sisodia SS. The profile of soluble amyloid β protein in cultured cell media. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 31894-31902, 1996.
3. Saido T.C., Iwatsubo T., Mann D.M.A., Shimada H., Ihara Y., and Kawashima S. Dominant and differential deposition of distinct β -amyloid peptide species, A β N3(pE), in senile plaques. Neuron 14, 457-466, 1995.

Version 2.

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Made in Japan