
Human scavenger receptor B, SRB/ CD36 ELISA Kit

Catalog No: E1530h

96 Tests

Operating instruction

EIAab

www.eiaab.com

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY; NOT FOR THERAPEUTIC OR DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS!

PLEASE READ THROUGH ENTIRE PROCEDURE BEFORE BEGINNING!

Intended use

This immunoassay kit allows for the in vitro quantitative determination of human scavenger receptor B, SRB/ CD36 concentrations in tissue homogenates and other biological fluids.

Introduction

CD36 (Collagen Type I receptor, Thrombospondin receptor, FAT, GP4, GP3B, GPIV, PASIV, SCARB3) is a membrane glycoprotein on platelets, monocytes and umbilical vein endothelial cells. CD36 is preferentially found within lipid rafts, which facilitates its association with receptors, signalling and adapter molecules. CD36 binds to collagen, Thrombospondin, anionic phospholipids and oxidized LDL. May function as a cell adhesion molecule. CD36 plays a key role in both phagocytosis and lipid recycling, for constant production of mature spermatozoa. Mutations in this gene cause platelet glycoprotein deficiency. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein isoform have been found for this gene. Thrombospondins are widely distributed proteins that influence a variety of adhesive processes and CD36 may have important functions as a cell adhesion molecule.

Test principle

The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to SRB/CD36. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a biotin-conjugated polyclonal antibody preparation specific for SRB/CD36 and Avidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and incubated. Then a TMB substrate solution is added to each well. Only those wells that contain SRB/CD36, biotin-conjugated antibody and enzyme-conjugated Avidin will exhibit a change in color. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of a sulphuric acid solution and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm \pm 2 nm. The concentration of SRB/CD36 in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.

Materials and components

| Reagent | Quantity |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Assay plate | 1 \times 20ml |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Standard | 2 |
| Sample Diluent | 1 × 20ml |
| Assay Diluent A | 1 × 10ml |
| Assay Diluent B | 1 × 10ml |
| Detection Reagent A | 1 × 120µl |
| Detection Reagent B | 1 × 120µl |
| Wash Buffer(25 x concentrate) | 1 × 30ml |
| Substrate | 1 × 10ml |
| Stop Solution | 1 × 10ml |
| Plate sealer for 96 wells | 5 |
| Instruction | 1 |

Other supplies required

Luminometer.

Pipettes and pipette tips.

EP tube

Deionized or distilled water.

Sample collection and storage

Tissue homogenates - The preparation of tissue homogenates will vary depending upon tissue type. For this assay, tissue was rinsed with 1X PBS to remove excess blood, homogenized in 5~10 mL of 1X PBS and stored overnight at $\leq -20^{\circ}$ C. After two freeze-thaw cycles were performed to break the cell membranes, the homogenates were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 5000 x g. Remove the supernate and assay immediately or aliquot and store at $\leq -20^{\circ}$ C.

Other biological fluids - Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20° C or -80° C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Note: Tissue homogenates to be used within 7 days may be stored at $2-8^{\circ}$ C, otherwise samples must stored at -20° C (≤ 1 months) or -80° C (≤ 2 months) to avoid loss of bioactivity and contamination. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. When performing the assay slowly bring samples to room temperature.

DO NOT USE HEAT-TREATED SPECIMENS.

Limitations of the procedure

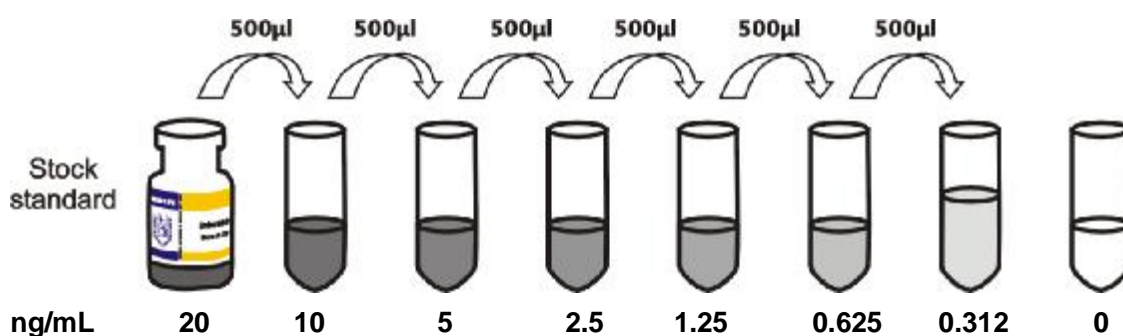
1. The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
2. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
3. If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, further dilute the samples and repeat the assay. Any variation in standard diluent, operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in binding.
4. This assay is designed to eliminate interference by soluble receptors, ligands, binding proteins, and other factors present in biological samples. Until all factors have been tested in the Quantikine Immunoassay, the possibility of interference cannot be excluded.

Reagent preparation

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.

Wash Buffer - If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute 30 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to prepare 750 mL of Wash Buffer.

Standard - Reconstitute the **Standard** with 1.0 mL of **Sample Diluent**. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 20 ng/ml. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making serial dilutions (Making serial dilution in the wells directly is not permitted). The undiluted standard serves as the high standard (20 ng/ml). The **Sample Diluent** serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml).



Detection Reagent A and B - Dilute to the working concentration using **Assay Diluent A and B** (1:100), respectively.

Assay procedure

Allow all reagents to reach room temperature (Please do not dissolve the reagents at 37°C directly.). **All the reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting. Avoid foaming.** Keep appropriate numbers of strips for 1 experiment and remove extra strips from microtiter plate. Removed strips should be resealed and stored at 4°C until the kits expiry date. Prepare all reagents, working standards and samples as directed in the previous sections. Please predict the concentration before assaying. If values for these are not within the range of the standard curve, users must determine the optimal sample dilutions for their particular experiments.

1. Add 100 µl of **Standard**, Blank, or Sample per well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 2 hours at 37°C.
2. Remove the liquid of each well, don't wash.
3. Add 100 µl of **Detection Reagent A** working solution to each well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 1 hour at 37°C. **Detection Reagent A** working solution may appear cloudy. Warm to room temperature and mix gently until solution appears uniform.
4. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total of three washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (approximately 400 µl) using a squirt bottle, multi-channel pipette, manifold dispenser 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.

5. Add 100 μ l of **Detection Reagent B** working solution to each well. Cover with a new Plate sealer. Incubate for 1 hours at 37°C.
6. Repeat the aspiration/wash five times as in step 4.
7. Add 90 μ l of **Substrate Solution** to each well. Cover with a new Plate sealer. Incubate within 30 minutes at 37°C. Protect from light.
8. Add 50 μ l of **Stop Solution** to each well. If color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
9. Determine the optical density of each well at once, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm.

Important Note:

1. Absorbance is a function of the incubation time. Therefore, prior to starting the assay it is recommended that all reagents should be freshly prepared prior to use and all required strip-wells are secured in the microtiter frame. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step, without interruption.
2. Please carefully reconstitute Standards or working Detection Reagent A and B according to the instruction, and avoid foaming and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. The reconstituted Standards can be used only once. This assay requires pipetting of small volumes. To minimize imprecision caused by pipetting, ensure that pipettors are calibrated. It is recommended to suck more than 10 μ l for once pipetting.
3. To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary. Do not allow wells to sit uncovered for extended periods between incubation steps. Once reagents have been added to the well strips, DO NOT let the strips DRY at any time during the assay.
4. For each step in the procedure, total dispensing time for addition of reagents to the assay plate should not exceed 10 minutes.
5. To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard level, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.
6. The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings.
7. Duplication of all standards and specimens, although not required, is recommended.
8. Substrate Solution is easily contaminated. Please protect it from light.

Specificity

This assay recognizes recombinant and natural human SRB/CD36. No significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.

Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of human SRB/CD36 is typically less than 0.078 ng/ml.

The sensitivity of this assay, or Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) was defined as the lowest

protein concentration that could be differentiated from zero.

Detection Range

0.312-20 ng/ml. The standard curve concentrations used for the ELISA's were 20 ng/ml, 10 ng/ml, 5 ng/ml, 2.5 ng/ml, 1.25 ng/ml, 0.625 ng/ml, 0.312 ng/ml.

Calculation of results

Average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Create a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the x-axis against the concentration on the y-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the SRB/CD36 concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. It is recommended to use some related software to do this calculation, such as curve expert 13.0. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

Storage of test kits and instrumentation

1. The **Standard**, **Detection Reagent A** and **Detection Reagent B** should be stored at -20°C upon being received. Other reagents are kept according to the labels on vials. But for long term storage, please keep the whole kit at -20°C. The unused strips should be kept in a sealed bag and stored at 2-8°C in their pouch with the desiccant provided to minimize exposure to damp air. The test kit may be used throughout the expiration date of the kit (six months from the date of manufacture). Opened test kits will remain stable until the expiring date shown, provided it is stored as prescribed above.
2. There may be some foggy substance in the wells when the plate is opened at the first time. It will not have any effect on the final assay results.
3. Do not remove microtiter plate from the storage bag until needed.
4. A microtiter plate reader with a bandwidth of 10nm or less and an optical density range of 0-3 OD or greater at 450nm wavelength is acceptable for use in absorbance measurement.
5. Use fresh disposable pipette tips for each transfer to avoid contamination.
6. Do not substitute reagents from one kit lot to another. Use only the reagents supplied by manufacturer.
7. Valid period: six months.

Precaution

The Stop Solution suggested for use with this kit is an acid solution. Wear eye, hand, face, and clothing protection when using this material.