



# AssayMax Mouse Albumin ELISA Kit

Catalog Number EMA2201-1

## Introduction

Albumin is a serum hepatic protein, the most abundant protein in serum and contributes to the maintenance of oncotic pressure as well as to transport of hydrophobic molecules (1). Serum albumin level has been linked in clinical practice to several diseases. Low albumin levels can suggest liver (2), kidneys disease (3), inflammation (4), shock (5), and malnutrition (6). On the other hand, high albumin levels usually reflect dehydration (7).

## Principal of the Assay

The AssayMax Mouse Albumin ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for detection of mouse albumin in plasma and serum. This assay employs a quantitative competitive sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique that measures mouse albumin in less than 2 hours. A polyclonal antibody specific for mouse albumin has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. Albumin in standards and samples is competed by a biotinylated albumin sandwiched by the immobilized antibody and streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate. All unbound material is then washed away and a peroxidase enzyme substrate is added. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

## Caution and Warning

- This kit is for research use only.
- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.
- The Stop Solution is an acid solution.

## Reagents

- **Mouse Albumin Microplate:** A 96-well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against mouse albumin.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 pre-cut, pressure-sensitive sealing tapes that can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.
- **Mouse Albumin Standard:** Mouse albumin in a buffered protein base (150 µg, lyophilized).
- **Biotinylated Albumin:** 1 vial, lyophilized.
- **Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate):** A 100-fold concentrate (90 µl).
- **MIX Diluent Concentrate (10x):** A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (30 ml).

- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (10x):** A 10-fold concentrated buffered surfactant (2 x 30 ml).
- **Chromogen Substrate:** A ready-to-use stabilized peroxidase chromogen substrate tetramethylbenzidine (8 ml).
- **Stop Solution:** A 0.5 N hydrochloric acid (12 ml) to stop the chromogen substrate reaction.

## Storage Condition

- Store unopened kit at 2-8<sup>0</sup>C up to expiration date.
- Opened reagents may be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8<sup>0</sup>C. Store reconstituted standard and Biotinylated Albumin at -20<sup>0</sup>C or below.
- Opened unused strip wells may return to the foil pouch with the desiccant pack, reseal along zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month in a vacuum desiccator.

## Other Supplies Required

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Pipettes (1-20 µl, 20-200 µl, and multiple channel).
- Deionized or distilled reagent grade water.

## Sample Collection, Preparation and Storage

- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples at 2000 x g for 10 minutes and assay. Dilute samples 1:8000 into MIX Diluent. Store samples at -20<sup>0</sup>C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. (EDTA or Heparin can also be used as anticoagulant.)
- **Serum:** Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 2000 x g for 10 minutes. Remove serum and assay. Dilute samples 1:8000 into MIX Diluent. Store serum at -20<sup>0</sup>C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

## Reagent Preparation

- Freshly dilute all reagents and bring all reagents to room temperature before use. If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
- **Standard Curve:** Reconstitute the 150 µg of albumin standard with 1.5 ml of MIX Diluent to generate a solution of 100 µg/ml. Allow the standard to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Prepare triplicate standard points by serially diluting the standard solution (100 µg/ml) 1:4 with MIX Diluent to generate 25, 6.25, 1.563, and 0.391 µg/ml solutions. MIX Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 µg/ml). Any remaining solution should be frozen at < -20<sup>0</sup>C.

Standard Point	Dilution	[mAlbumin] ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )
P1	Standard (100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	100.000
P2	1 part P1 + 3 parts MIX Diluent	25.000
P3	1 part P2 + 3 parts MIX Diluent	6.250
P4	1 part P3 + 3 parts MIX Diluent	1.563
P5	1 part P4 + 3 parts MIX Diluent	0.391
P6	MIX Diluent	0.000

- **Biotinylated Albumin:** Dilute Biotinylated Albumin with 4 ml MIX Diluent to produce a 2-fold stock solution, which can be further diluted 1:2 with MIX Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- **MIX Diluent Concentrate (10x):** Dilute the MIX Diluent 1:10 with reagent grade water.
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (10x):** Dilute the Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water.
- **SP Conjugate (100x):** Spin down the SP Conjugate briefly and dilute the desired amount of the conjugate 1:100 with MIX Diluent.

## Assay Procedure

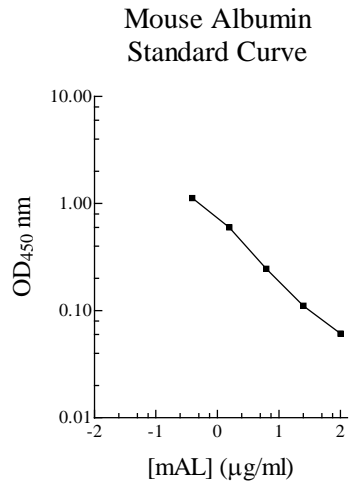
- Prepare all reagents, working standards and samples as instructed. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. The assay is performed at room temperature ( $20\text{-}30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
- Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and return them immediately to the foil pouch with desiccant inside. Reseal the pouch securely to minimize exposure to water vapor and store in a vacuum desiccator.
- Add 25  $\mu\text{l}$  of standard or sample per well, and immediately add 25  $\mu\text{l}$  of Biotinylated Albumin to each well (on top of the Standard or sample) and mix gently. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for one hour. Start the timer after the last sample addition.
- Wash five times with 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of Wash Buffer. Invert the plate and decant the contents, and hit it 4-5 times on absorbent paper towel to completely remove liquid at each step.
- Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 minutes. Turn on the microplate reader and set up the program in advance.
- Wash five times with 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of Wash Buffer.
- Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate for about 7 minutes or till the optimal blue color density develops. Gently tap plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.
- Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm **immediately**. Please note that after the reaction is stopped for about 10 minutes, some black particles may be generated at high concentration point, which will reduce the readings.

## Data Analysis

- Calculate the mean value of the triplicate readings for each standard and sample.
- To generate a Standard Curve, plot the graph using the standard concentrations on the x-axis and the corresponding mean 450 nm absorbance on the y-axis. The best-fit line can be determined by regression analysis using log-log or 4-parameter curve fit.
- Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve. Multiply the plasma or serum value by the dilution factor of 8000.

## Standard Curve

- The curve is provided for illustration only. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.



## Precision, Sensitivity and Specificity

- The minimum detectable dose of albumin is typically 300 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay and inter-assay coefficients of variation were 4.6% and 7.1% respectively.

## Cross-Reactivities

Name	% Cross Reactivity
Human Albumin	< 0.1
Mouse Albumin	100
Rat Albumin	< 0.1
Swine Albumin	< 1
Bovine Albumin	< 0.01

## Recovery

<b>Standard Added Value</b>	0.5 - 25 µg/ml
<b>Recovery %</b>	88-110 %
<b>Average Recovery %</b>	99 %

## Linearity

Sample Dilution	Average Percentage of Expected Value	
	Plasma	Serum
<b>1:4000</b>	102%	98%
<b>1:8000</b>	100%	99%
<b>1:16000</b>	98%	100%

## References

- (1) Gekle M. (2004) *Ann. Rev. Physiol.*
- (2) Schindler C *et al.* (1999) *J. Hepatol.* 31(6): 1132
- (3) Hemmeler MH *et al.* (1997) *Nephrol. Dial. Transplant* 12 Suppl 2:57-62
- (4) Sessilo G *et al.* (2004) *Ann. Intern. Med.* 133(2): 111-22
- (5) Wettstein R *et al.* (2004) *Shock* 2(4): 351-357
- (6) Saito T *et al.* (1991) *Jpn. J. Surg.* 21(4): 402-11
- (7) Strand TA (2004) *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 79(3): 451-6

Revision 7.3

## Related Products

- EA2201-1 AssayMax Human Albumin ELISA Kit (for plasma/serum samples)
- EA3201-1 AssayMax Human Albumin ELISA Kit (for cell culture supernatant)
- EMA3201-1 AssayMax Mouse Albumin ELISA Kit (for cell culture supernatant)
- ERA2201-1 AssayMax Rat Albumin ELISA Kit (for plasma/serum samples)
- ERA3201-1 AssayMax Rat Albumin ELISA Kit (for cell culture supernatant)
- ETA2201-1 AssayMax Rabbit Albumin ELISA Kit
- EPA3201-1 AssayMax Porcine Albumin ELISA Kit (for cell culture supernatant)