

# AssayMax Human Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GPIIb/IIIa) ELISA Kit

Catalog Number EG1060-1

Lot #

## Introduction

Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GPIIb/IIIa, integrin  $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ ) is a member of the integrin family of cell membrane receptors that play key roles in thrombus formation, platelet aggregation, embryogenesis and intercellular adhesion. Each integrin receptor complex consists of a heavy ( $\alpha$ ) and a light ( $\beta$ ) chain associated as a calcium-dependent heterodimer with a molecular mass of 140 kDa and 90 kDa respectively (1). GPIIb/IIIa serves as an inducible receptor for fibrinogen, fibronectin, von Willebrand factor, and vitronectin (2, 3). The simultaneous occupancy on adjacent platelets of receptors with dimeric fibrinogen molecules leads to platelet aggregation. Hereditary defects of the GPIIb/IIIa receptor cause Glanzmann's thrombasthenia (GT), an autosomal recessive bleeding disorder (4).

## Principal of the Assay

The AssayMax Human GPIIb/IIIa ELISA kit is designed for detection of human GPIIb/IIIa in platelets, platelet-rich plasma and cell culture lysate. This assay employs a quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique that measures GPIIb/IIIa in 3.5 hours. A murine antibody specific for human GPIIb/IIIa has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. GPIIb/IIIa in standards and samples is sandwiched by the immobilized antibody and the biotinylated polyclonal antibody specific for GPIIb/IIIa, which is recognized by a 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

- **GPIIb/IIIa Microplate:** A 96-well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a murine antibody against GPIIb/IIIa.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 pre-cut, pressure-sensitive sealing tapes that can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.

- **GPIIb/IIIa Standard:** Human platelet GPIIb/IIIa in a buffered protein base (2 x 20 ng/vial, lyophilized).
- **Biotinylated GPIIb/IIIa Antibody (100x):** A 100-fold biotinylated polyclonal antibody against human GPIIb/IIIa (80 µl).
- **Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate):** A 100-fold concentrate (120 µl).
- **EIA Diluent (10x):** A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (20 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 hydroxychloric 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 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

- **Platelet:** Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant containing 1 µM prostaglandin E1. Centrifuge samples at 100 x g for 15 minutes to obtain platelet-rich plasma. To sediment the platelets, the platelet-rich plasma is further centrifuged at 1,000 x g for 10 minutes. The platelet pellet is then washed twice in Tyrode's HEPES buffer (pH 7.4) containing albumin (0.5%) and prostaglandin E1 (1 µM). The platelet is dissolved with 100 mM n-octylglycoside buffer (pH 7.4) in 20 mM HEPES-buffered saline. Dilute samples 1:200 into EIA Diluent initially and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20<sup>0</sup>C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Platelet-Rich Plasma:** Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant containing 1 µM prostaglandin E1. Centrifuge samples at 100 x g for 15 minutes to obtain platelet-rich plasma. Dilute samples 1:100 into EIA Diluent and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20<sup>0</sup>C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Cell Culture Lysates:** The cultured cells are lysed and solubilized with 15 mM octyl-β-D-glucopyranoside at 37<sup>0</sup>C for 15 minutes. Collect fresh cell lysates; dilute 1:2 with EIA Diluent and assay.

## 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 20 ng of human GPIIb/IIIa Standard with 1 ml of EIA Diluent to generate a stock solution of 20 ng/ml. Allow the standard to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Prepare triplicate standard points by serially diluting the GPIIb/IIIa standard solution (20 ng/ml) twofold with equal volume of EIA Diluent to produce 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25 and 0.625 ng/ml. EIA Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml).

Standard Point	Dilution	[GPIIbIIIa] (ng/ml)
P1	1 part Standard (20 ng/ml)	20.000
P2	1 part P1 + 1 part EIA Diluent	10.000
P3	1 part P2 + 1 part EIA Diluent	5.000
P4	1 part P3 + 1 part EIA Diluent	2.500
P5	1 part P4 + 1 part EIA Diluent	1.250
P6	1 part P5 + 1 part EIA Diluent	0.625
P7	EIA Diluent	0.000

- **EIA Diluent (10x):** Dilute the EIA Diluent Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water.
- **Biotinylated GPIIb/IIIa Antibody (100x):** Spin down the antibody briefly and dilute the desired amount of the antibody 1:100 with EIA Diluent.
- **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 EIA 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 (20-30°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 50 µl of Standard or sample per well. Cover wells and incubate for 2 hours. Start the timer after the last sample addition.
- Wash five times with 200 µl of Wash Buffer. Invert the plate and decant the contents, and hit the plate 4-5 times on absorbent paper towel to completely remove liquid at each step.
- Add 50 µl of Biotinylated GPIIb/IIIa Antibody to each well and incubate for 30 minutes.
- Wash five times with 200 µl of Wash Buffer as above.
- Add 50 µl 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 µl of Wash Buffer as above.
- Add 50 µl of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate for about 10 minutes or till the optimal color density develops. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.

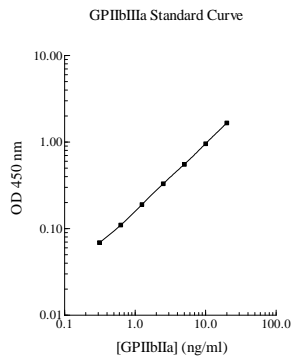
- Add 50 µl of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm **immediately**. Please note that some unstable black particles may be generated at high concentration points after stopping the reaction for about 10 minutes, 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 of the linear portion of the log-log curve.
- Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve and multiply the sample value by the dilution factor.

## Standard Curve

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



## Sensitivity and Specificity

- The minimum detectable dose of GPIIb/IIIa is typically < 0.3 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay and inter-assay coefficients of variation were 6.5 % and 7.9% respectively.
- No significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.

## References

1. Kuhn, K. and Eble, J. (1994) *Trends Cell Biol.* 4:256
2. Kieffer, N. and Phillips, D.R. (1990) *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 6:329
3. Ruggeri, Z.M. *et al.* (1983) *J. Clin. Invest.* 72:1
4. George, J. N. *et al.* (1990) *Blood* 75:1383

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