

Mouse-IgM Rheumatoid Factor ELISA KIT

Research Reagent

Please, read carefully this instruction before assay.

[Merit of the kit]

This assay kit can measure mouse IgM-type rheumatoid factor,

- (1) Quickly (5 hours),
- (2) With a small volume of sample $(1-5 \mu l)$,
- (3) Promptly and easily with all reagents provided as solution,
- (4) With high reproducibility.

[Reagents]

A:	Mouse IgM Fc coated plate	96well(8x12)	x1
B:	Standard Mouse-antibody solution(5000mU/ml)*	$200\mu l$	x 1
C:	HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgM	$20\mu l$	x 1
D:	Chromogenic substrate reagent(TMB)	12ml	x 1
E:	Reaction stopper(1M H ₂ SO ₄)	12ml	x 1
F:	Buffer solution	60ml	x 1
G:	Concentrated washing buffer(10x)	100ml	x 1

^{*} The number of units differs among lots.

[Required but not delivered]

- (1) Micropitette (1-1000ml)
- (2) Microplate washing apparatus (microplate washer, shaker, wash bottler, etc.)
- (3) Microplate reader

[Perparation fo Ragent Solutions]

- (1) Washing buffer: Prepare by diluting concenterated washing buffer to 1:10 with distilled water.
- (2) HRP-conjugated antibody solution : Prepare by diluting the concentrated solution to 1:2,000 with assay buffer.

- (3) Other reagents can be used undiluted.
- (4) Use all the reagent solutions of the Kit after getting back to room temperature.

[Dilution of Assay Smples and Preparation of the Standard Antibody Solution] (We show an example)

- (1) Assay samples: Dilute to 1:51, 1:101, 1:201 with the assay buffer.
- (2) Standard antibody solutions: Prepare std 7 by mixing $50\mu l$ of attached original std soluiotn and $450\mu l$ buffer. Then prepare std 6 by mixing $250\mu l$ of std 7 and $250\mu l$ buffer, and so forth until std 1 by serial dilution.

	Std 7	Std 6	Std 5	Std 4	Std 3	Std 2	Std 1	Std 0
Potency (mU/ml)	1,000	500	250	125	62.5	31.3	15.6	0
Standard solution(mcl)	50	250	250	250	250	250	250	0
Assay buffer(mcl)	450	250	250	250	250	250	250	250

[Assay Procedure]

- (1) Wash the assay plate 3 times with the washing buffer by filling the wells with the buffer and discarding. Thereafter, place the plate upsinde-down on the paper towel for a while to remove excess buffer.
- (2) Place 100µl of the standard antibody solution or diluted sample to each well.
- (3) Shake gently using preferably a microplate shaker.
- (4) Stand the plate for 2 hour at room temperature (20-25C) for the reaction.
- (5) After the reaction, discard the solution, and rinse the plate 3 times with the washing buffer. Thereafter, place the plate upside-down on the paper towel for a while to remove excess buffer.
- (6) Pipette $100\mu l$ of the HRP-conjugated antibody solution to each well, and shake gently using preferably a microplate shaker.
- (7) Stand the plate for 2 hour at room temperature (20-25C) for the reaction.
- (8) After the reaction, discard the solution, and rinse the plate 3 times with the washing buffer. Thereafter, place the plate upside-down on the paper towel for while to remove excess buffer.
- (9) Pipette 100μl of the chromogenic substrate (TMB) reagent to each well, and shake gently on a microplate shaker.
- (10) Stand the plate for 20 minutes at room temperature (20-25C) for the reaction.
- (11) Pipette $100\mu l$ of the reaction stopper to each well to stop further color development.

(12) Measure absorbance of each well at 450 nm (Sub wavelength, 620nm).

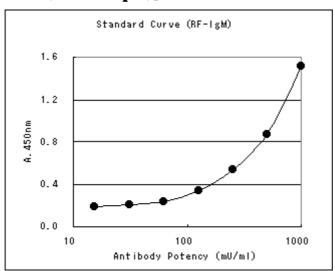
[Calculation of assay value]

- (1) Prepare a standard curve using hemi-logarithmic section paper with Y axis as 450nm absorbance (or 450nm absorbancy-620nm absorbance), and X axis as logarithmic concentration of standard antibody concentration.
- (2) Using the standard curve, read the assay values of samples corresponding to their absorbance.
- (3) Serum samples should be assayed after proper dilution for their final absorbance to be within the assay range.

 If you dilute the sample before assay, the original antibody level in the sample can be obtained by (assay value reading from the standard curve x dilution factor).
- (4) We recommend you to confirm the linearity of the assay values after several dilution for a sample.

Please, avoid using NaF-containing blood sampling tube, because fluoride ion is a peroxidase inhibitor, and may reduce the coloration even after washing.

[Standard Curve (an example)]



[Summary of Assay Procedure]

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\label{eq:antigen-coated plate} \begin{split} & & \text{Washing} \\ & & | \quad + \text{Standard antibody solution or diluted sample; } 100\mu l \\ & & \text{Shaking , Reaction at room temp.(20 - 25C) for 2hr} \\ & | & & | \\ & & \text{Washing} \\ & | \quad + \text{HRP-conjugated antibody; } 100\mu l \\ & & \text{Shaking , Reaction at room temp.(20 - 25C) for 2hr} \\ & | & & | \\ & & & | \\ & & & \text{Washing} \end{split}
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 $\begin{array}{lll} & + \mbox{ Chromogenic substrate (TMB) reagent solutin; 100} \mu \mbox{l} \\ Shaking \ , \mbox{ Reaction at room temp.} (20 - 25C) \mbox{ for 20min} \\ & + \mbox{ Reaction stopper; 100} \mu \mbox{l} \\ Shaking \ , \mbox{ Measurement of Absorbance} (450nm) \mbox{ (Sub 620nm)} \end{array}$

[Assay Validation]

1. Assay range

Absorbance range corresponding to standard concentration 15.6 to 1000 mU/ml is 0.05 to 2.5.

2. Specificity

As anti-mouse IgM type antibody is labeled with HRP, crossreactivity to IgM is lower than

ELISA background.

3. Assay precision

Within assay C.V. (n=30) is 8.1%

4. Reproducibility

Between assay C.V. (n=30, 3 days) is 7.6%

Please, read <u>"Statements and Precautions as to Our Kits or Their Components"</u> in a separate page for further information.

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