

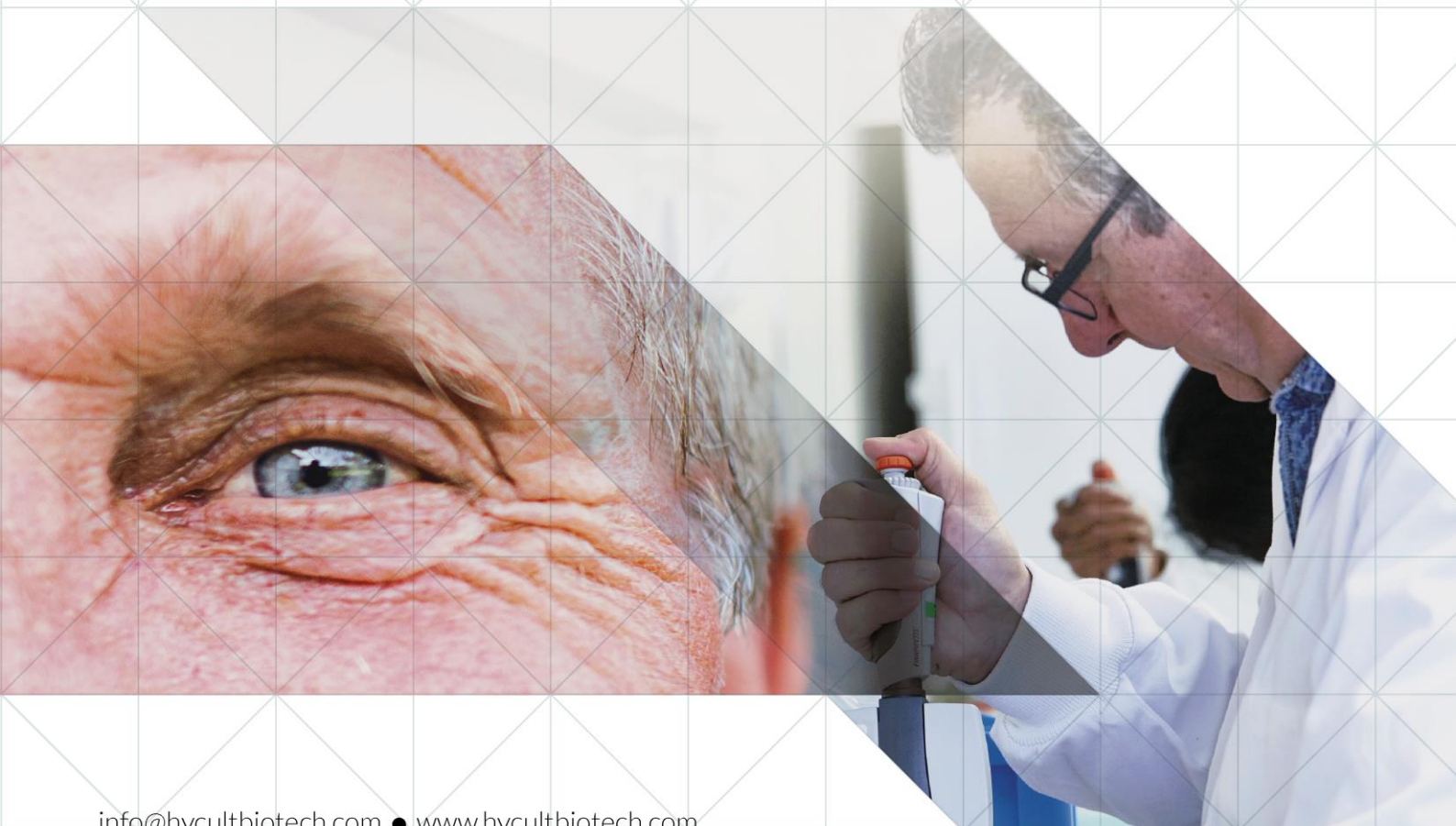
# Human Calprotectin

## HK379

Edition 03-19

**ELISA KIT  
PRODUCT INFORMATION & MANUAL**

Read carefully prior to starting procedures!  
For use in laboratory research only  
Not for clinical or diagnostic use



Note that this user protocol is not lot-specific and is representative for the current specifications of this product. Please consult the vial label and the Certificate of Analysis for information on specific lots. Also note that shipping conditions may differ from storage conditions.

For research use only. Not for use in or on humans or animals or for diagnostics. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with all local/state and federal rules in the use of this product. Hycult Biotech is not responsible for any patent infringements that might result from the use or derivation of this product.

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## 1. INTENDED USE

The human Calprotectin ELISA kit is to be used for the *in vitro* quantitative determination of human Calprotectin in feces, plasma, serum, sputum and urine samples. This kit is intended for laboratory research use only and is not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

The kit cannot be used for quantification of the individual MRP-8 (S100A8) or MRP-14 (S100A9) proteins.

The analysis should be performed by trained laboratory professionals.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Calprotectin, also known as MRP-8/MRP-14 or S100A8/A9 heterocomplex, is formed out of the calcium-binding, migration inhibitory factor-related proteins, MRP-8 (S100A8) and MRP-14 (S100A9). The expression of these proteins is largely confined to the cytosol of neutrophils and monocytes. The complex formation of these proteins is calcium-dependent. Calprotectin comprises 60% of the cytoplasmic protein fraction of circulating polymorphonuclear granulocytes and is also found in monocytes, macrophages and ileal tissue eosinophils. Peripheral blood monocytes carry the antigen extra- and intracellularly, neutrophils only intracellularly. Calprotectin has antibacterial, antifungal, immunomodulating and antiproliferative effects. Furthermore, it is a potent chemotactic factor for neutrophils. Plasma concentrations are elevated in diseases associated with increased neutrophil activity. During intestinal wall inflammation, granulocytes transmigrate through the intestinal wall. Therefore Calprotectin is also detectable in feces. Several investigations report that fecal Calprotectin is significantly increased in intestinal diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis and colon cancer.

In the literature it is described that normal human plasma contains a Calprotectin concentration ranging from ~100 to 3,000 ng/ml.

## 3. KIT FEATURES

- Working time of 3½ hours.
- Minimum concentration which can be measured is 1.6 ng/ml.
- Measurable concentration range of 1.6 to 100 ng/ml.
- Working volume of 100 µl/well.

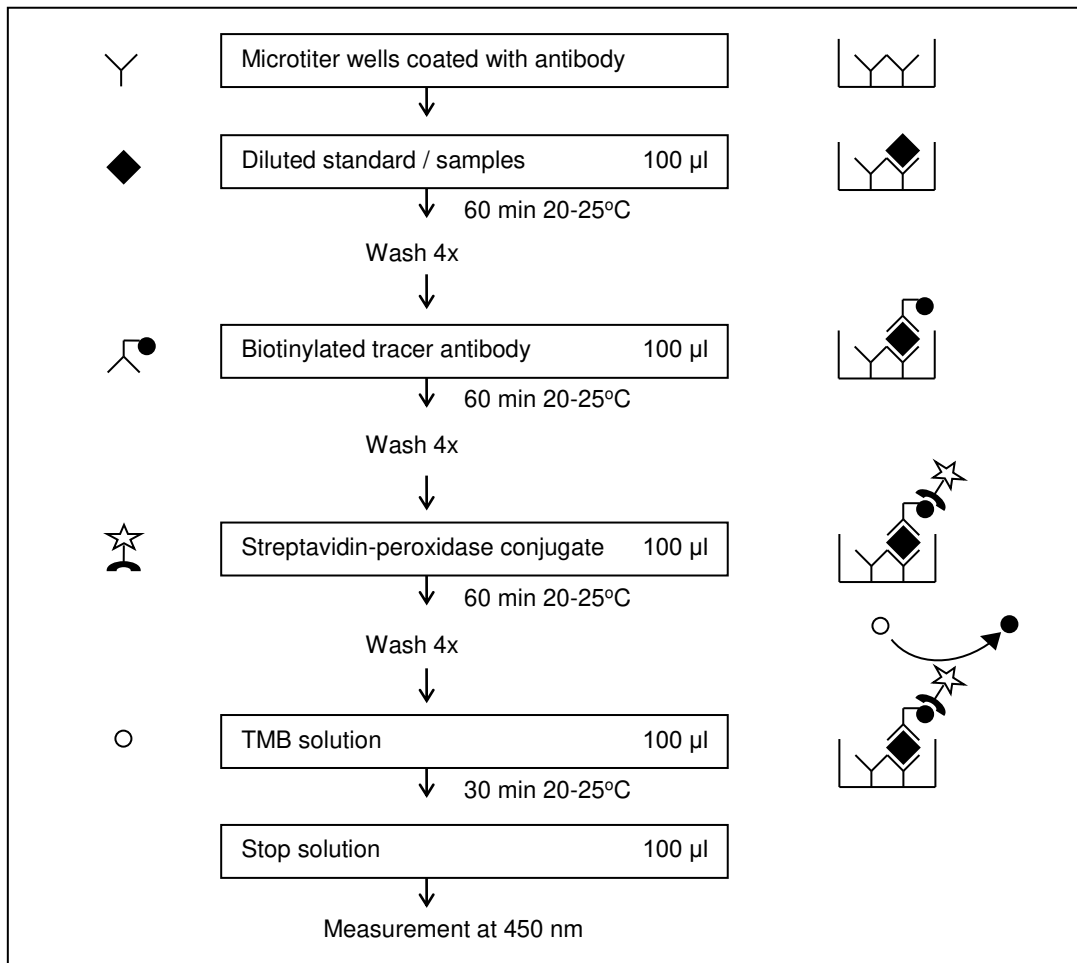
### Cross-reactivity

Potential cross-reacting proteins detected in the human Calprotectin ELISA:

Cross reactant	Reactivity
Rat calprotectin	weak
Mouse calprotectin	negative
Pig calprotectin	negative

Table 1

#### 4. PROTOCOL OVERVIEW



- The human Calprotectin ELISA is a ready-to-use solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay based on the sandwich principle with a working time of 3½ hours.
- The efficient format of a plate with twelve disposable 8-well strips allows free choice of batch size for the assay.
- Samples and standards are incubated in micro titer wells coated with antibodies recognizing human Calprotectin.
- Biotinylated tracer antibody will bind to captured human Calprotectin.
- Streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate will bind to the biotinylated tracer antibody.
- Streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate will react with the substrate, tetramethylbenzidine (TMB).
- The enzyme reaction is stopped by the addition of oxalic acid.
- The absorbance at 450 nm is measured with a spectrophotometer. A standard curve is obtained by plotting the absorbance (linear) versus the corresponding concentrations of the human Calprotectin standards (log).
- The human Calprotectin concentration of samples, which are run concurrently with the standards, can be determined from the standard curve.

## 5. KIT COMPONENTS AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Kit component	Cat.#	Quantity HK379-01	Quantity HK379-02	Color code
Wash buffer 40x	WB01	1 vial (30 ml)	1 vial (30 ml)	Colorless
Dilution buffer A 10x	DB76	1 vial (30 ml)	1 vial (30 ml)	Green
Dilution buffer B 10x	DB62	2 vials (15 ml)	2 vials (15 ml)	Colorless
Standard		2 vials, lyophilized	4 vials, lyophilized	White
Tracer, biotinylated		1 vial, 1 ml lyophilized	2 vials, 1 ml lyophilized	White
Streptavidin-peroxidase 100x	CON03	1 tube, 0.25 ml in solution	1 tube, 0.25 ml in solution	Brown
TMB substrate	TMB50/TMB100	1 vial (11 ml)	1 vial (22 ml)	Brown
Stop solution	STOP110	1 vial (22 ml)	1 vial (22 ml)	Red
12 Microtiter strips, pre-coated		1 plate	2 plates	
Certificate of Analysis		1	1	
Manual		1	1	
Data collection sheet		2	2	

Table 2

- Upon receipt, store individual components at 2 – 8 °C. Do not freeze.
- Do not use components beyond the expiration date printed on the kit label.
- The standard and tracer in lyophilized form and the streptavidin-peroxidase in concentrated solution are stable until the expiration date indicated on the kit label, if stored at 2 – 8 °C.
- The exact amount of the standard is indicated on the label of the vial and the Certificate of Analysis.
- The standard is single use. After reconstitution the standard cannot be stored.
- Once reconstituted the tracer is stable for 1 month if stored at 2 – 8 °C.
- The streptavidin-peroxidase can only be stored in concentrated solution and is not stable when stored diluted.
- Upon receipt, foil pouch around the plate should be vacuum-sealed and unpunctured. Any irregularities to aforementioned conditions may influence plate performance in the assay.
- Return unused strips immediately to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack and reseal along the entire edge of the zip-seal. Quality guaranteed for 1 month if stored at 2 – 8 °C.

### Materials required but not provided

- Calibrated micropipettes and disposable tips.
- Distilled or de-ionized water.
- Plate washer: automatic or manual.
- Polypropylene tubes.
- Calibrated ELISA plate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Adhesive covers can be ordered separately. Please contact your local distributor.
- Centrifuge for 1 ml tubes.

## 6. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
- This kit should only be used by qualified laboratory staff.
- Do not under any circumstances add sodium azide as preservative to any of the components.
- Do not use kit components beyond the expiration date.
- Do not mix reagents from different kits and lots. The reagents have been standardized as a unit for a given lot. Use only the reagents supplied by manufacturer.
- The assay has been optimized for the indicated standard range.
- Open vials carefully: vials are under vacuum.
- It is advised to spin down streptavidin-peroxidase tubes before use.
- Do not ingest any of the kit components.
- Kit reagents contain 2-chloroacetamide as a preservative. 2-Chloroacetamide is harmful in contact with skin and toxic if swallowed. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
- The TMB substrate is light sensitive, keep away from bright light. The solution should be colorless until use.
- The stop solution contains 2% oxalic acid and can cause irritation or burns to respiratory system, skin and eyes. Direct contact with skin and eyes should be strictly avoided. If contact occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- Incubation times, incubation temperature and pipetting volumes other than those specified may give erroneous results.
- Do not reuse micro wells or pour reagents back into their bottles once dispensed.
- Handle all biological samples as potentially hazardous and capable of transmitting diseases.
- Hemolyzed, hyperlipemic, heat-treated or contaminated samples may give erroneous results.
- Use polypropylene tubes for preparation of standard and samples. Do not use polystyrene tubes or sample plates.

## **7. SAMPLE PREPARATION**

### **Collection and handling**

#### **Plasma or serum**

Collect blood using normal aseptic techniques. If serum is used, separate serum from blood after clotting at room temperature within 1 hour by centrifugation (1500xg at 4°C for 15 min). Transfer the serum to a fresh polypropylene tube. If plasma is used, separate plasma from blood within 20 minutes after blood sampling by centrifugation (1500xg at 4°C for 15 min). Transfer the plasma to a fresh polypropylene tube.

#### **Urine**

Collect urine using normal aseptic techniques. Centrifuge the urine to remove debris (1,500xg at 4 °C for 15 min). Transfer urine to a fresh polypropylene tube.

#### **Feces**

Calprotectin can be measured in feces if samples are extracted using the following extraction buffer: 0.1 M Tris, 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0 M urea, 10 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1 M citric acid monohydrate, 5 g/l BSA and 0.25 mM thimerosal (pH 8.0). Add 5 ml extraction buffer to 100 mg sample (giving a dilution factor of 51, assuming the density of faeces to be 1 g/ml). Vortex samples and filter the samples to remove coarse particles (> 0.6mm). Shake the filtrate for 20 minutes and centrifuge samples: 10,000xg at 4 °C for 20 minutes. Use supernatant for analysis.

#### **Sputum**

Drink plenty of fluid the night before collection. Sit upright to collect sputum of the first cough in the morning before eating. Rinse the mouth with plain water, do not brush teeth or use mouthwash before collection of sputum. Take three good, deep breaths and cough deeply to bring up secretions (not saliva). Expectorate sputum directly into the container. Do not contaminate the rim of the container with sputum.

#### **Storage**

Store samples below -20 °C, preferably at -70 °C in polypropylene tubes. Storage at -20 °C can affect recovery of human Calprotectin. Use samples within 24 hours after thawing. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles which may cause loss of human Calprotectin activity and give erroneous results.

Do not use hemolyzed, hyperlipemic, heat-treated or contaminated samples.

Before performing the assay, samples should be brought to room temperature (18 – 25 °C) and mixed gently. Prepare all samples (controls and test samples) prior to starting the assay procedure. Avoid foaming.

### **Dilution procedures**

#### **Plasma or serum samples**

Human Calprotectin can be measured accurately if plasma or serum samples are diluted at least 20x with supplied dilution buffer in polypropylene tubes.

#### **Urine samples**

Human Calprotectin can be measured accurately if urine samples are diluted at least 20x with supplied dilution buffer in polypropylene tubes. For Calprotectin detection in urine, the standard curve could be adapted to 0.6-40 ng/ml to increase sensitivity



### Feces samples

Human Calprotectin can be measured accurately if extracted feces samples are diluted with supplied dilution buffer in polypropylene tubes. It is recommended to test both 800x (A) and 1,200x (B) diluted supernatant. Subsequently, determine the Calprotectin-ratio by division of both calculated Calprotectin-concentrations (B/A). When this ratio is > 1.2, the sample contains certain factors that interfere with reliable Calprotectin-concentration determination.

### Sputum samples

Human Calprotectin can be measured accurately if sputum samples are diluted at least 200x with supplied dilution buffer in polypropylene tubes.

### Remark regarding recommended sample dilution

The mentioned dilution for samples is a minimum dilution and should be used as a guideline. The recovery of human Calprotectin from an undiluted sample is not 100% and may vary from sample to sample. When testing less diluted samples it is advisable to run recovery experiments to determine the influence of the matrix on the detection of human Calprotectin.

Do not use polystyrene tubes or sample plates for preparation or dilution of the samples.

### Guideline for dilution of samples

Please see the table below for recommended sample dilutions. Volumes are based on a total volume of at least 230 µl of diluted sample, which is sufficient for one sample in duplicate in the ELISA. For dilution of samples we recommend to use at least 10 µl of sample.

	Dilution	Pre-dilution	Amount of sample or pre-dilution required	Amount of Dilution buffer required
1.	10x	Not necessary	25 µl (sample)	225 µl
2.	20x	Not necessary	15 µl (sample)	285 µl
3.	50x	Not necessary	10 µl (sample)	490 µl
4.	100x	Not necessary	10 µl (sample)	990 µl
5.	500x	Recommended: 10x (see nr.1)	10 µl (pre-dilution)	490 µl
6.	1,000x	Recommended: 10x (see nr.1)	10 µl (pre-dilution)	990 µl
7.	2,000x	Recommended: 20x (see nr.2)	10 µl (pre-dilution)	990 µl
8.	5,000x	Recommended: 50x (see nr.3)	10 µl (pre-dilution)	990 µl

Table 3

## 8. REAGENT PREPARATION

Allow all the reagents to equilibrate to room temperature (20 – 25 °C) prior to use. Return to proper storage conditions immediately after use.

### Wash buffer

Prepare wash buffer by mixing 30 ml of 40x wash buffer with 1,170 ml of distilled or de-ionized water, which is sufficient for 2 x 96 tests. In case less volume is required, prepare the desired volume of wash buffer by diluting 1 part of the 40x wash buffer with 39 parts of distilled or de-ionized water.

### Dilution buffer A and B

Prepare dilution buffer by adding 30 ml of the 10x dilution buffer A to 240 ml distilled or de-ionized water and mix well. Finally add 30 ml of 10x dilution buffer B to the solution and mix well. This quantity is sufficient for 2 x 96 tests. In case less volume is required, prepare the desired volume of dilution buffer by separately adding 1 part of the 10x dilution buffer A and 1 part of 10x dilution buffer B to 8 parts distilled or de-ionized water. Concentrated dilution buffer may contain crystals. In case the crystals do not disappear at room temperature within 1 hour, concentrated dilution buffer can be warmed up to 37 °C. Do not shake the solution.

### Standard solution

The standard is reconstituted by pipetting 0.25 ml of distilled or de-ionized water. After reconstitution add the amount of dilution buffer mentioned on the CoA to the vial. Use the standard vial as Tube 1 in Figure 1. Prepare each Calprotectin standard in polypropylene tubes by serial dilution of the reconstituted standard with dilution buffer as shown in Figure 1\*. The standard cannot be stored for repeated use.

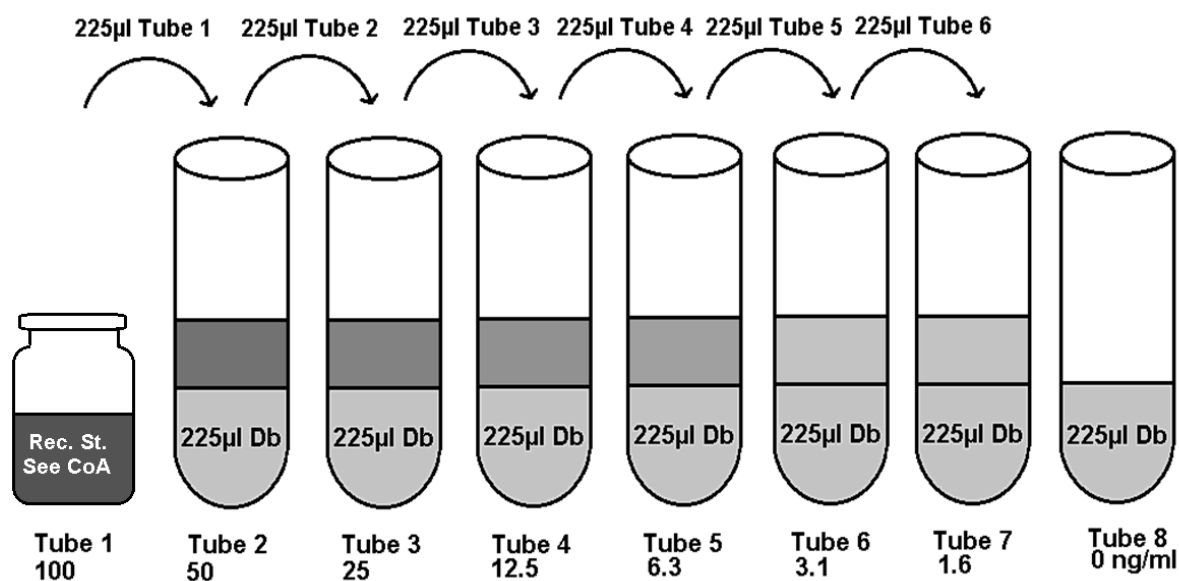


Figure 1

\*) CoA: Certificate of Analysis, Rec. St: Reconstituted Standard, Db: Dilution buffer

### Tracer solution

The tracer is reconstituted by pipetting 1 ml distilled or de-ionized water. Dilute the reconstituted 1 ml tracer with 11 ml dilution buffer, which is sufficient for 1 x 96 tests. In case less volume is required, prepare the desired volume of tracer by diluting 1 part of the reconstituted tracer with 11 parts of dilution buffer.

## Streptavidin-peroxidase solution

It is advised to spin down streptavidin-peroxidase tubes before use. Prepare the streptavidin-peroxidase solution by mixing 0.25 ml of the 100x streptavidin-peroxidase solution with 24.75 ml dilution buffer, which is sufficient for 2 x 96 tests. In case less volume is required, prepare the desired volume of streptavidin-peroxidase solution by diluting 1 part of the 100x streptavidin-peroxidase solution with 99 parts of dilution buffer.

## 9. ELISA PROTOCOL

Bring all reagents to room temperature (20 – 25 °C) before use.

1. Determine the number of test wells required, put the necessary micro well strips into the supplied frame, and fill out the data collection sheet. Return the unused strips to the storage bag with desiccant, seal and store at 2 – 8 °C.
2. Transfer 100 µl in duplicate of standard, samples, or controls into appropriate wells. Do not touch the side or bottom of the wells.
3. Cover the tray and tap the tray to eliminate any air bubbles. Be careful not to splash liquid onto the cover.
4. Incubate the strips or plate for 1 hour at room temperature.
5. Wash the plates 4 times with wash buffer using a plate washer or as follows\*:
  - a. Carefully remove the cover, avoid splashing.
  - b. Empty the plate by inverting plate and shaking contents out over the sink, keep inverted and tap dry on a thick layer of tissues.
  - c. Add 200 µl of wash buffer to each well, wait 20 seconds, empty the plate as described in 5b.
  - d. Repeat the washing procedure 5b/5c three times.
  - e. Empty the plate and gently tap on thick layer of tissues.
6. Add 100 µl of diluted tracer to each well using the same pipetting order as applied in step 2. Do not touch the side or bottom of the wells.
7. Cover the tray and incubate the tray for 1 hour at room temperature.
8. Repeat the wash procedure described in step 5.
9. Add 100 µl of diluted streptavidin-peroxidase to each well, using the same pipetting order as applied in step 2. Do not touch the side or bottom of the wells.
10. Cover and incubate the tray for 1 hour at room temperature.
11. Repeat the wash procedure described in step 5.
12. Add 100 µl of TMB substrate to each well, using the same pipetting order as applied in step 2. Do not touch the side or bottom of the wells.
13. Cover the tray and incubate the tray for 30 minutes at room temperature. It is advised to control the reaction on the plate regularly. In case of strong development the TMB reaction can be stopped sooner. Avoid exposing the micro well strips to direct sunlight. Covering the plate with aluminum foil is recommended.
14. Stop the reaction by adding 100 µl of stop solution with the same sequence and timing as used in step 12. Mix solutions in the wells thoroughly by gently swirling the plate. Gently tap the tray to eliminate any air bubbles trapped in the wells.
15. Read the plate within 30 minutes after addition of stop solution at 450 nm using a plate reader, following the instructions provided by the instrument's manufacturer.

\*) In case plate washer is used, please note: use of a plate washer can result in higher background and decrease in sensitivity. We advise validation of the plate washer with the manual procedure. Make sure the plate washer is used as specified for the manual method.

## 10. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate standards, control and samples.
- If individual absorbance values differ by more than 15% from the corresponding mean value, the result is considered suspect and the sample should be retested.
- The mean absorbance of the zero standard should be less than 0.3.
- Create a standard curve using computer software capable of generating a good curve fit. The mean absorbance for each standard concentration is plotted on the vertical (Y) axis versus the corresponding concentration on the horizontal (X) axis (logarithmic scale).
- If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.
- Samples that give a mean absorbance above the absorbance for the highest standard concentration are out of range of the assay. These samples should be retested at a higher dilution.

## 11. TECHNICAL HINTS

- User should be trained and familiar with ELISA assays and test procedure.
- If you are not familiar with the ELISA technique it is recommended to perform a pilot assay prior to evaluation of your samples. Perform the assay with a standard curve only following the instructions.
- Improper or insufficient washing at any stage of the procedure will result in either false positive or false negative results. Completely empty wells before dispensing wash buffer, fill with wash buffer as indicated for each cycle and do not allow wells to sit uncovered or dry for extended periods.
- Since exact conditions may vary from assay to assay, a standard curve must be established for every run. Samples should be referred to the standard curve prepared on the same plate.
- Do not mix reagents from different batches, or other reagents and strips. Remainders should not be mixed with contents of freshly opened vials.
- Each time the kit is used, fresh dilutions of standard, sample, tracer, streptavidin-peroxidase and buffers should be made.
- Caps and vials are not interchangeable. Caps should be replaced on the corresponding vials.
- To avoid cross-contaminations, change pipette tips between reagent additions of each standard, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.
- The waste disposal should be performed according to your laboratory regulations.

### Technical support

Do not hesitate to contact our technical support team at [support@hycultbiotech.com](mailto:support@hycultbiotech.com) for inquiries and technical support regarding the human Calprotectin ELISA.

Hycult Biotech, Frontstraat 2A, 5405 PB Uden, the Netherlands

T: +31 (0)413 251 335, F: +31 (0)413 248 353

## 12. QUALITY CONTROL

The Certificate of Analysis included in this kit is lot specific and is to be used to verify results obtained by your laboratory. The absorption values provided on the Certificate of Analysis are to be used as a guideline only. The results obtained by your laboratory may differ.

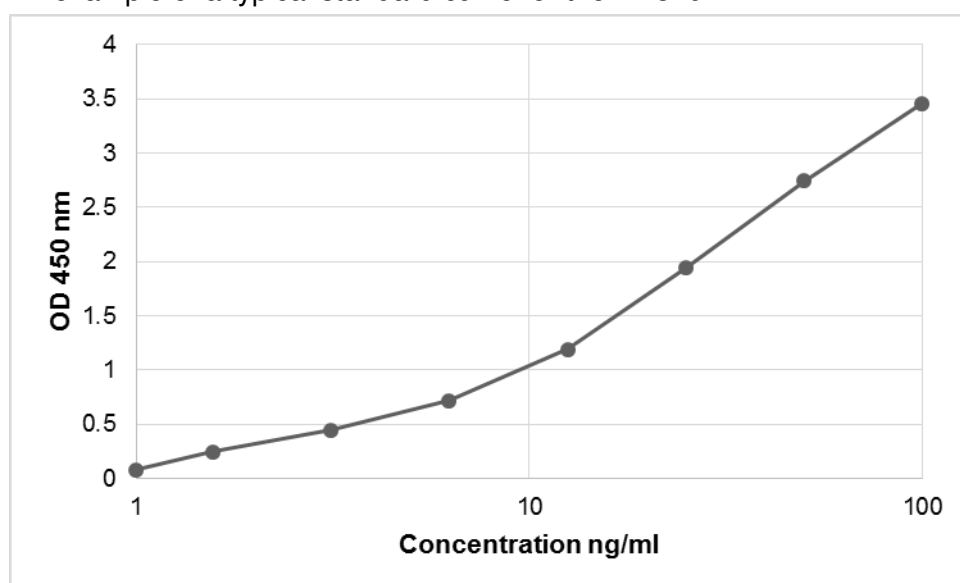
This assay is designed to eliminate interference by soluble receptors, binding proteins, and other factors present in biological samples. Until all factors have been tested in the Hycult Biotech immunoassay, the possibility of interference cannot be excluded.

For optimal performance of this kit, it is advised to work according to good laboratory practice.

## 13. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### Standard curve

An example of a typical standard curve for the HK379:



Graph 1

### Precision and reproducibility

The intra-assay precision and reproducibility was tested with four samples using three different dilutions. Samples were tested twice in quadruplicate by the same technician on the same day.

Intra-assay precision (n=20)	Avg. Calprotectin conc.	CV %
Sample 1 (citrate plasma)	295 ng/ml	9.8
Sample 2 (heparin plasma)	404 ng ml	3.7
Sample 3 (EDTA plasma)	266 ng/ml	3.9
Sample 4 (serum)	663 ng/ml	3.9

Table 4

The inter-assay precision and reproducibility was tested with four samples in duplicate, using two different batches that were performed by two technicians on two separate days.

Inter-assay precision (n=20)	Avg. Calprotectin conc.	CV %
Sample 5	1,035 ng/ml	3.1
Sample 6	1,061 ng ml	2.9
Sample 7	2,367 ng/ml	2.4
Sample 8	583 ng/ml	8.9

Table 5

## Recovery

Recovery was determined by mixing plasma samples with a known calprotectin concentration in different ratios.

Set up	Sample ratios	Observed Calprotectin [ng/ml]	CV %	Expected concentration [ng/ml]	Recovery %	
I	S1 S2	100% 0%	338	3.2	N/A	N/A
I	S1 S2	75% 25%	365	5.1	401	91.2
I	S1 S2	50% 50%	412	4.2	396	104.1
I	S1 S2	25% 75%	444	0.1	424	104.6
I	S1 S2	0% 100%	453	9.6	N/A	N/A
II	S1 S4	100% 0%	305	5.7	N/A	N/A
II	S1 S4	75% 25%	436	1.0	438	99.6
II	S1 S4	50% 50%	601	2.7	570	105.4
II	S1 S4	25% 75%	589	2.7	703	83.8
II	S1 S4	0% 100%	835	12.1	N/A	N/A
III	S2 S4	100% 0%	442	9.2	N/A	N/A
III	S2 S4	75% 25%	483	1.6	482	100.2
III	S2 S4	50% 50%	577	10.5	523	110.5
III	S2 S4	25% 75%	658	1.5	563	116.8
III	S2 S4	0% 100%	605	9.2	N/A	N/A

Table 6

## Influence of anticoagulant

The influence of an anticoagulant in plasma samples (heparin, citrate and EDTA) is assessed in duplicate using eight different dilutions.

Intra-assay precision (n=20)	Avg. Calprotectin conc.	CV %
Sample 1 (citrate plasma)	761 ng/ml	9.6
Sample 2 (heparin plasma)	586 ng/ml	13.0
Sample 3 (EDTA plasma)	325 ng/ml	11.3

Table 7

## 14. TROUBLESHOOTING

Warranty claims and complaints in respect of deficiencies must be logged before expiry date of the product. A written complaint containing lot number of the product and experimental data should be sent to support@hycultbiotech.com.

Suggestions summarized below in Table 2 can be used as a guideline in the case of unexpected assay results.

Low absorbance	High absorbance	Poor duplicates	All wells positive	All wells negative	Possible cause
•	•		•	•	Kit materials or reagents are contaminated or expired
•					Incorrect reagents used
•		•	•		Lyophilized reagents are not properly reconstituted
•	•	•	•	•	Incorrect dilutions or pipetting errors
•		•			Improper plastics used for preparation of standard and/or samples
•	•				Improper incubation times or temperature
		•			Especially in case of 37 °C incubation: plates are not incubated uniformly
•					Assay performed before reagents were brought to room temperature
•	•	•	•	•	Procedure not followed correctly
		•		•	Omission of a reagent or a step
		•			Poor mixing of samples
	•		•		Low purity of water
	•	•			Strips were kept dry for too long during/after washing
	•	•	•		Inefficient washing
	•	•			Cross-contamination from other samples or positive control
		•	•		TMB solution is not clear or colorless
•	•				Wrong filter in the micro titer reader
	•	•			Air bubbles
		•			Imprecise sealing of the plate after use
•					Wrong storage conditions
•					Lamp in microplate reader is not functioning optimally

Table 8