Bovine Haptoglobin ELISA
For the quantitative determination of haptoglobin in bovine serum.

For Research use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Please see Appendix A for Reference Serum information

*Please Read Carefully due to critical changes, e.g., (Calibration Concentration has changed in Reagent Preparation Section.)*

Catalog Number: 41-HAPBO-E01
Size: 96 Wells
INTENDED USE

The Haptoglobin test kits are a highly sensitive two-site enzyme linked immunoassay (ELISA) for measuring Haptoglobin in biological samples of cattle. The Bovine Haptoglobin kit does not cross-react with Sheep Haptoglobin.

INTRODUCTION

Acute phase proteins are plasma proteins which increase in concentration following infection, inflammation or trauma. The first acute phase protein to be recognized was discovered in humans by Tillet and Frances in 1930. Haptoglobin (Hp) is a heterogeneous plasma protein mostly synthesized by the liver. The haptoglobin monomer consist of two heavy chains, beta chains (40 kD) and two light chains, alpha chains, alpha 1 (9 kD) and alpha 2 (16 kD) that are linked disulfide bonds. The three major haptoglobin types are; Hp1-1 which is monomeric (98kD), Hp1-2 is polymeric at about 200 kD, and Hp2-2 at about 400 kD. The levels in serum rise quickly following acute tissue damage within 24 to 48 hours and also fall very rapidly once the stimulus is removed. In fact, Hp levels are decreased in hemolytic anemia. Hp has a high affinity for hemoglobin (Hb) and its function appears to be to prevent loss of Hb in urine which would lead to loss of iron. Investigations over the past few years have shown that quantification of Hp in plasma or serum can provide valuable diagnostic information in the detection, prognosis, and monitoring of disease not only in humans, but in companion animals and farm herds as well.

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

The principle of the double antibody sandwich ELISA is represented in Figure 1. In this assay the Haptoglobin present in samples reacts with the anti-Haptoglobin antibodies which have been adsorbed to the surface of polystyrene microtitre wells. After the removal of unbound proteins by washing, anti-Hp antibodies conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) are added. These enzyme-labeled antibodies form complexes with the previously bound Hp. Following another washing step, the enzyme bound to the immunosorbent is assayed by the addition of a chromogenic substrate, 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). The quantity of bound enzyme varies directly with the concentration of Hp in the sample tested; thus, the absorbance, at 450 nm, is a measure of the concentration of Hp in the test sample. The quantity of Hp in the test sample can be interpolated from the standard curve constructed from the standards, and corrected for sample dilution.

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Anti-Hp Antibodies Bound To Solid Phase
Standards and Samples Added
Hp*Anti-Hp Complexes Formed
Unbound Sample Proteins Removed
Anti-Hp-HRP Conjugate Added
Anti-Hp-HRP * Hp * Anti-Hp Complexes Formed
Unbound Anti-Hp-HRP Removed
Chromogenic Substrate Added
Determine Bound Enzyme Activity

Figure 1.
REAGENTS  (Quantities sufficient for 96 determinations)

1. DILUENT CONCENTRATE (Assay Buffer)
   One bottle containing 50 ml of a 5X concentrated diluent assay buffer.

2. WASH SOLUTION CONCENTRATE
   One bottle containing 50 ml of a 20X concentrated wash solution.

3. ENZYME-ANTIBODY CONJUGATE 100X
   One vial containing 150 µL of affinity purified anti-Bovine Haptoglobin antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase in a stabilizing buffer.

4. CHROMOGEN-SUBSTRATE SOLUTION
   One vial containing 12 mL of 3, 3', 5, 5'-tetramethybenzidine (TMB) and hydrogen peroxide in citric acid buffer at pH 3.3.

5. STOP SOLUTION
   One vial containing 12 ml 0.3 M sulfuric acid.

WARNING: Avoid contact with skin.

6. ANTI-BOVINE Haptoglobin ELISA MICRO PLATE
   Twelve removable eight (8) well micro well strips in well holder frame. Each well is coated with affinity purified anti-Bovine Hp.

7. BOVINE Haptoglobin CALIBRATOR
   One vial containing a lyophilized Bovine Haptoglobin calibrator.

REAGENT PREPARATION

1. DILUENT CONCENTRATE
   The Diluent Solution supplied is a 5X Concentrate and must be diluted 1/5 with distilled or deionized water (1 part buffer concentrate, 4 parts dH2O).

2. WASH SOLUTION CONCENTRATE
   The Wash Solution supplied is a 20X Concentrate and must be diluted 1/20 with distilled or deionized water (1 part buffer concentrate, 19 parts dH2O). Crystal formation in the concentrate is not uncommon when storage temperatures are low. Warming of the concentrate to 30-35°C before dilution can dissolve crystals.

3. ENZYME-ANTIBODY CONJUGATE
   Calculate the required amount of working conjugate solution for each microtitre plate test strip by adding 10 µL Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to 990 µL of 1X Diluent for each test strip to be used for testing. Mix uniformly, but gently. Avoid foaming.

4. CHROMOGEN-SUBSTRATE SOLUTION
   Ready to use as supplied.

5. STOP SOLUTION
   Ready to use as supplied.

6. ANTI-BOVINE Haptoglobin ELISA MICRO PLATE
   Ready to use as supplied. Unseal Microtiter Pouch and remove plate from pouch. Remove all strips and wells that will not be used in the assay and place back in pouch and re-seal along with desiccant.
7. BOVINE Haptoglobin CALIBRATOR
Add 1.0 ml of distilled or de-ionized water to the Bovine Haptoglobin calibrator and mix gently until dissolved. The calibrator is now at a concentration of 13 μg/ml (the reconstituted calibrator should be aliquoted and frozen if future use is intended). Bovine Haptoglobin standards need to be prepared immediately prior to use (see chart below). Mix well between each step. Avoid foaming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>ng/ml</th>
<th>Volume added to 1x Diluent</th>
<th>Volume of 1x Diluent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>60 μl Bovine HPT Calibrator</td>
<td>720 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300 μl standard 7</td>
<td>300 μl</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300 μl standard 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>300 μl standard 5</td>
<td>300 μl</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>300 μl standard 4</td>
<td>300 μl</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>300 μl standard 3</td>
<td>300 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>300 μl standard 2</td>
<td>300 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600 μl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STORAGE AND STABILITY
The expiration date for the package is stated on the box label.

1. DILUENT
The 5X Diluent Concentrate is stable until the expiration date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of preparation. Both solutions should be stored at 4-8°C.

2. WASH SOLUTION
The 20X Wash Solution Concentrate is stable until the expiration date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of preparation. Both solutions can be stored at room temperature (16-25°C) or at 4-8°C.

3. ENZYME-ANTIBODY CONJUGATE
Undiluted horseradish peroxidase anti-Hp conjugate should be stored at 4-8°C and diluted immediately prior to use. The working conjugate solution is stable for up to 1 hour when stored in the dark.

4. CHROMOGEN-SUBSTRATE SOLUTION
The Substrate Solution should be stored at 4-8°C and is stable until the expiration date.

5. STOP SOLUTION
The Stop Solution should be stored at 4-8°C and is stable until the expiration date.

6. ANTI-BOVINE Haptoglobin ELISA MICRO PLATE
Anti-Bovine Hp coated wells are stable until the expiration date, and should be stored at 4-8°C in sealed foil pouch with desiccant pack.

7. BOVINE Haptoglobin CALIBRATOR
The lyophilized Bovine Haptoglobin calibrator should be stored at 4°C or frozen until reconstituted. The reconstituted calibrator should be aliquoted out and stored frozen (Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles). The working standard solutions should be prepared immediately prior to use and are stable for up to 8 hours.
INDICATIONS OF INSTABILITY
If the test is performing correctly, the results observed with the standard solutions should be within 20 % of the expected values.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING
Blood should be collected by venipuncture. The serum should be separated from the cells after clot formation by centrifugation. For plasma samples, blood should be collected into a container with an anticoagulant and then centrifuged. Care should be taken to minimize hemolysis, excessive hemolysis can impact the results. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

1. Precautions
For any sample that might contain pathogens, care must be taken to prevent contact with open wounds.

2. Additives and Preservatives
No additives or preservatives are necessary to maintain the integrity of the specimen. Avoid azide contamination.

3. Known interfering substances
Azide and thimerosal at concentrations higher than 0.1% inhibits the enzyme reaction.

MATERIAL PROVIDED
See "REAGENTS"

MATERIALS REQUIRED
BUT NOT PROVIDED
- Precision pipette (2 μL to 1000 μL) for making and dispensing dilutions
- Test tubes
- Microtitre washer/aspirator
- Distilled or Deionized H₂O
- Microtitre Plate reader
- Assorted glassware for the preparation of reagents and buffer solutions
- Timer
- Anticoagulant (for plasma sample collection)

ASSAY PROTOCOL
DILUTION OF SAMPLES
The assay for quantification of Haptoglobin in samples requires that each test sample be diluted before use. For a single step determination a dilution of 1/50 is appropriate for most serum/plasma samples. For absolute quantification, samples that yield results outside the range of the standard curve, a lesser or greater dilution might be required. If unsure of sample level, a serial dilution with one or two representative samples before running the entire plate is highly recommended.

1. To prepare a 1/50 dilution of sample, transfer 5 μL of serum sample to 245 μL of 1X diluent. This gives a 1/50 dilution. Mix thoroughly.
PROCEDURE

1. **Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.**

2. Pipette 100 μL of
   - Standard 0 (0.0 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 1 (15.6 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 2 (31.25 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 3 (62.5 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 4 (125 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 5 (250 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 6 (500 ng/ml) in duplicate
   - Standard 7 (1000 ng/ml) in duplicate

3. Pipette 100 μL of sample (in duplicate) into pre designated wells.

4. Incubate the micro titer plate at room temperature for fifteen (15 ± 2) minutes. Keep plate covered and level during incubation.

5. Following incubation, aspirate the contents of the wells.

6. Completely fill each well with appropriately diluted Wash Solution and aspirate. Repeat three times, for a total of four washes. If washing manually: completely fill wells with wash buffer, invert the plate then pour/shake out the contents in a waste container. Follow this by sharply striking the wells on absorbent paper to remove residual buffer. Repeat 3 times for a total of four washes.

7. Pipette 100 μL of appropriately diluted Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to each well. Incubate at room temperature for fifteen (15 ± 2) minutes. Keep plate covered in the dark and level during incubation.

8. Wash and blot the wells as described in Steps 5 and 6.

9. Pipette 100 μL of TMB Substrate Solution into each well.

10. Incubate in the dark at room temperature for precisely ten (10) minutes.

11. After ten minutes, add 100 μL of Stop Solution to each well.

12. Determine the absorbance (450nm) of the contents of each well. Calibrate to manufacturer’s specifications.

**STABILITY OF THE FINAL REACTION MIXTURE**

The absorbance of the final reaction mixture can be measured up to 2 hours after the addition of the Stop Solution. However, good laboratory practice dictates that the measurement be made as soon as possible.

**RESULTS**

1. Subtract the average background value from the test values for each sample.

2. Using the results observed for the standards construct a Standard Curve. The appropriate curve fit is that of a four-parameter logistics curve. A second order polynomial (quadratic) or other curve fits may also be used.

3. Interpolate test sample values from standard curve. Correct for sera dilution factor to arrive at the haptoglobin concentration in original samples.
LIMITATION OF THE PROCEDURE

1. Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out with a complete understanding of the information contained in the package insert instructions and with adherence to good laboratory practice.

2. Factors that might affect the performance of the assay include proper instrument function, cleanliness of glassware, quality of distilled or deionized water, and accuracy of reagent and sample pipettings, washing technique, incubation time or temperature.

3. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.

REFERENCES


APPENDIX A – REFERENCE SERUM INFORMATION

One vial containing a Reference Serum is included with this kit.

Please refer to the enclosed Product Profile Sheet for lot-specific information.

Please note the following:

1. The Reference Serum is stable until the expiry date.

2. The Reference Serum should be diluted as appropriate to fit within the standard range curve. Refer to the “Dilution of Samples” section of the protocol for instructions.

3. While pipetting the samples (Procedure section), also pipette the Reference Serum in duplicate.