

# Chicken Lipocalin-2/NGAL Immunoassay

**Catalog Number: SEKCN-0113**

For the quantitative determination of chicken Lipocalin-2/NGAL concentrations in cell culture supernates, serum, and plasma.

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**MANUFACTURED AND DISTRIBUTED BY:**

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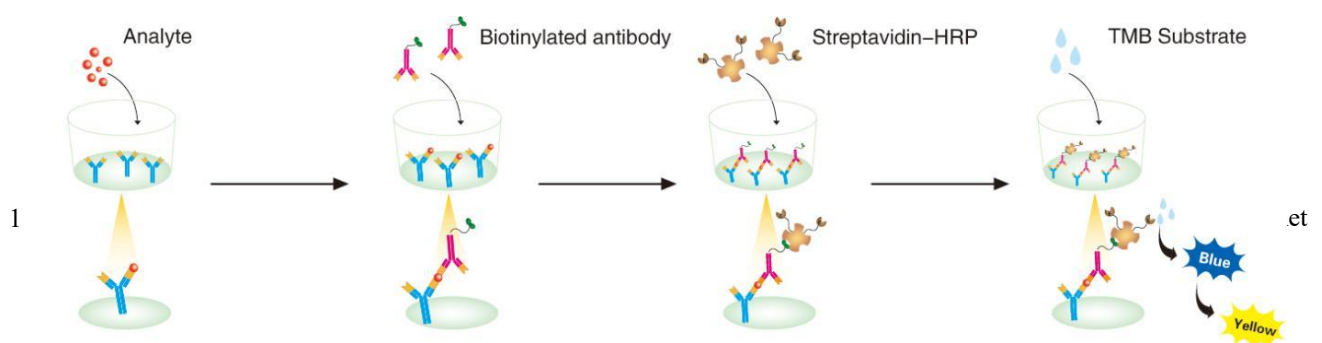
## BACKGROUND

Lipocalin-2 (LCN2), also known as oncogene 24p3 or neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the *LCN2* gene. NGAL is involved in innate immunity by sequestering iron that in turn limits bacterial growth. It is expressed in neutrophils and in low levels in the kidney, prostate, and epithelia of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. NGAL is used as a biomarker of kidney injury. The binding of NGAL to bacterial siderophores is important in the innate immune response to bacterial infection. Upon encountering invading bacteria the toll-like receptors on immune cells stimulate the synthesis and secretion of NGAL. Secreted NGAL then limits bacterial growth by sequestering iron-containing siderophores. Lipocalin-2 binds, next to bacterial siderophores, also to the mammalian siderophore 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (2,5-DHBA). This complex ensures that excess free iron does not accumulate in the cytoplasm. Mammalian cells lacking 2,5-DHBA accumulate abnormal intracellular levels of iron leading to high levels of reactive oxygen species. Lipocalin-2 also functions as a growth factor. In the case of acute kidney injury (AKI), NGAL is secreted in high levels into the blood and urine within 2 hours of injury. Because NGAL is protease resistant and small, the protein is easily excreted and detected in the urine. NGAL levels in patients with AKI have been associated with the severity of their prognosis and can be used as a biomarker for AKI. NGAL can also be used as an early diagnosis for procedures such as chronic kidney disease, contrast induced nephropathy, and kidney transplant.

## PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for Lipocalin-2/NGAL has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any Lipocalin-2/NGAL present is captured by the coated antibody after incubation. Following extensive washing, a biotin-conjugate antibody specific for Lipocalin-2/NGAL is added to detect the captured Lipocalin-2/NGAL protein in sample. For signal development, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated Streptavidin is added, followed by tetramethyl-benzidine (TMB) reagent. Following a wash to remove any unbound combination, and enzyme conjugate is added to the wells. Solution containing sulfuric acid is used to stop color development and the color intensity which is proportional to the quantity of bound protein is measurable at 450nm.

### Schematic diagram:



## TECHNICAL HINTS AND LIMITATIONS

1. This Solarbio ELISA should not be used beyond the expiration data on the kit label.
2. To avoid cross-contamination, use a fresh reagent reservoir and pipette tips for each step.
3. To ensure accurate results, some details, such as technique, plasticware and water sources should be emphasized.
4. A thorough and consistent wash technique is essential for proper assay performance.
5. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.
6. It is recommended that all standards and samples be assayed in duplicate.
7. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents and buffers. Buffers containing protein should be made under aseptic conditions and be prepared fresh daily.
8. In order to ensure the accuracy of the results, the standard curve should be made every time.

## PRECAUTIONS

The Stop Solution suggested for use with this kit is an acid solution. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

## KIT COMPONENTS& STORAGE CONDITIONS

PART	SIZE	STORAGE OF OPENED/ RECONSTITUTED MATERIAL
Microwell Plate - antibody coated 96-well Microplate (8 wells ×12 strips)	1 plate	Return unused wells to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack. Reseal along entire edge of the zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 – 8°C**
Standard - lyophilized,4000pg/ml upon reconstitution	2 vials	Aliquot and Store at -20°C** for six months
lyophilized Biotin-Conjugated antibody	1 vials	Store at 2-8°C **for six months
Concentrated Streptavidin-HRP	1 vial	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Standard /sample Diluent	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
20 x Wash Buffer Concentrate	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Substrate Solution	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Stop Solution	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C** for six months
Plate Cover Seals	4 pieces	

\*\*Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.

## OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Pipettes and pipette tips.
3. Deionized or distilled water.
4. Squirrt bottle, manifold dispenser, or automated microplate washer.
5. 500 mL graduated cylinder.

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION & STORAGE

**Cell Culture Supernates** - Centrifuge cell culture media at 1000×g to remove debris. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

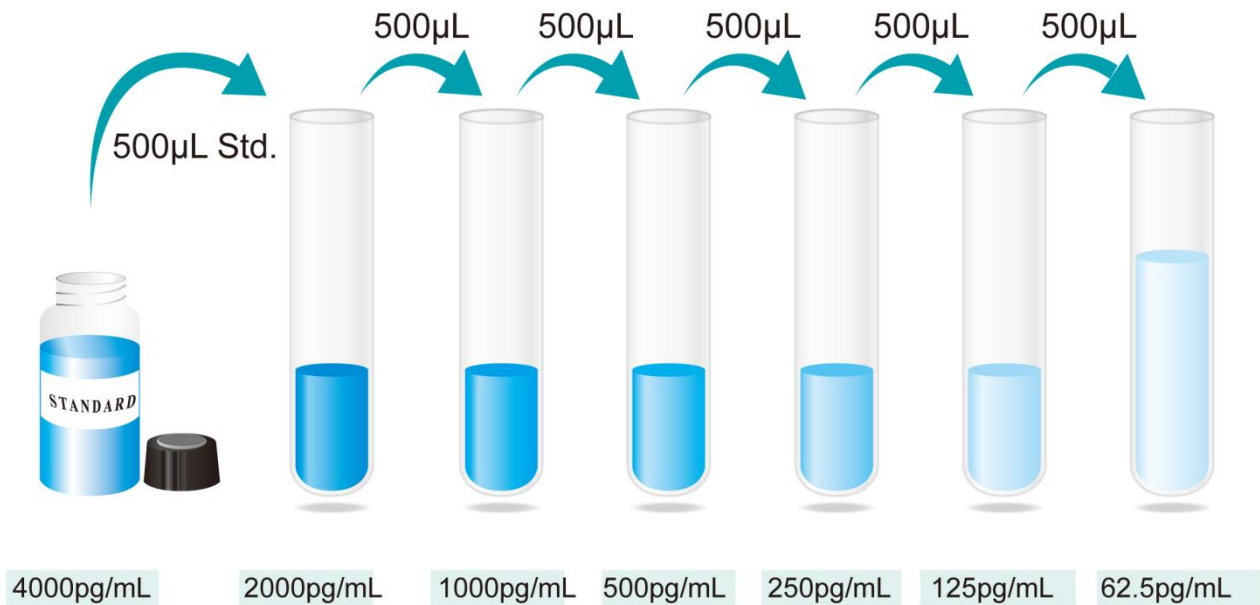
**Serum** - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 2-8°C. Centrifuge at approximately for 15 minutes at 1000×g. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Plasma** - Collect plasma using EDTA, heparin, or citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000×g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**It is recommended to conduct a pre-test before the formal experiment to determine the dilution ratio**

## REAGENTS PREPARATION

1. **Temperature returning** - Bring all kit components and specimen to room temperature (20-25°C) before use.
2. **Wash Buffer** - Dilute 30mL of 20x Wash Buffer Concentrate with 570mL of deionized or distilled water to prepare 200mL of Wash Buffer. If crystals have formed in the concentrate Wash Buffer, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
3. **Standard\Sample (2 vials)** – Chicken Lipocalin-2/NGAL Standard has a total of 2 vials. Each vial contains the standard sufficient for generating a standard curve. Reconstitute the Standard with 1.0mL of **Standard /sample Diluent**. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 4000 pg/mL. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Pipette 500µL of Standard/Sample Diluent into 2000pg/ml tube and the remaining tubes. Use the stock solution of 4000pg/mL to produce a 2-fold dilution series (below). Mix each tube thoroughly(vortex 20 sec for each of dilution step) and change pipette tips between each transfer. The 4000 pg/mL standard serves as the high standard. The Standard/sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).



### Preparation of Chicken Lipocalin-2/NGAL standard dilutions

**\*If you do not run out of re-melting standard, store it at -20°C. Diluted standard shall not be reused.**

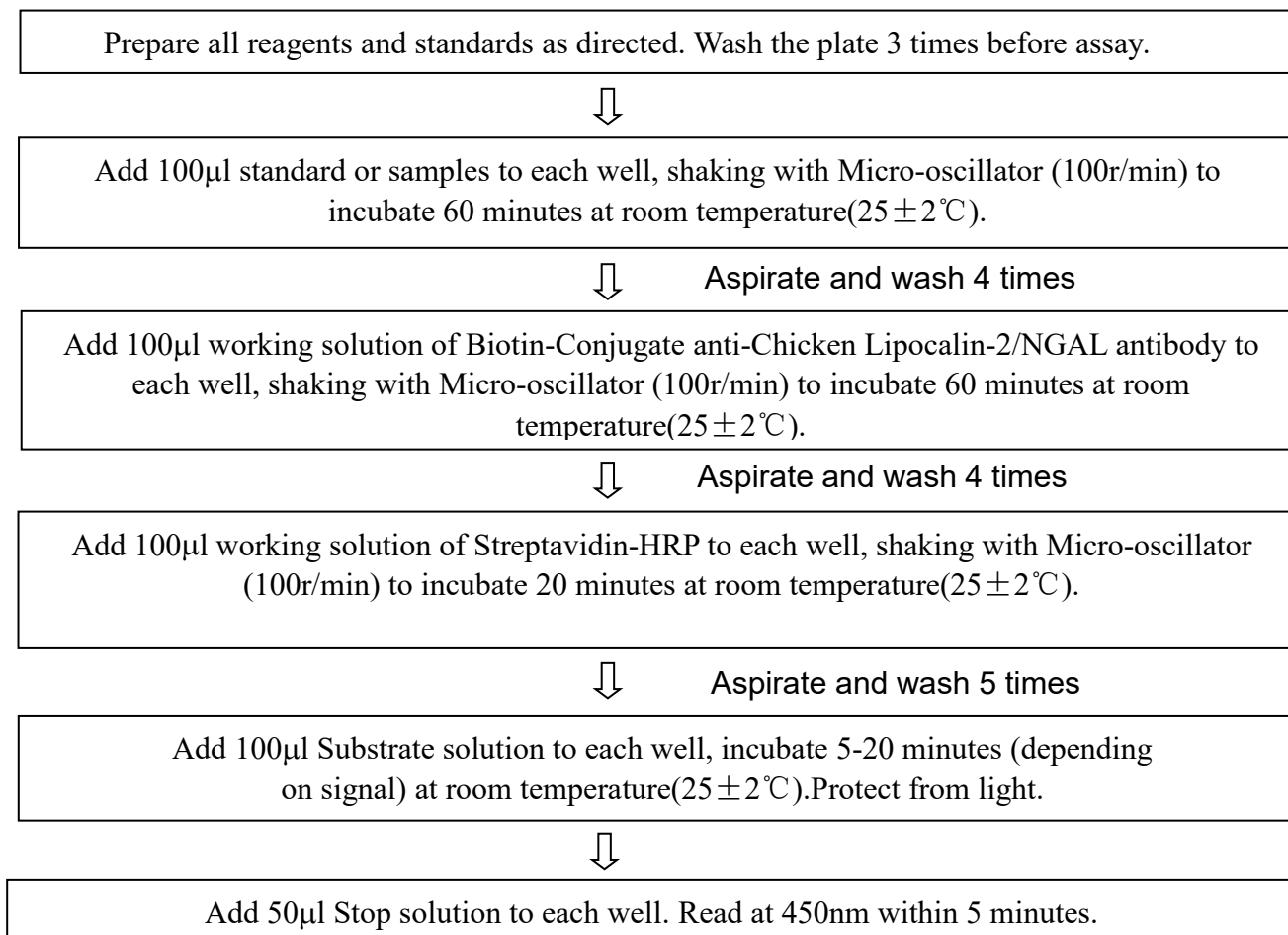
- Working solution of Biotin-Conjugate anti-Chicken Lipocalin-2/NGAL antibody(1 vials)**
  - The lyophilized Detection Antibody should be stored at 4°C to -20°C in a manual defrost freezer for up to 6 months, if not used immediately. Centrifuge for 1 min at 6000 x g to bring down the material prior to open the vial. The vial contains sufficient Detection Antibody for a 96-well plate. Add 110 µL of sterile Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent to each vial and vortex 30 sec to obtain the stock solution. If the entire 96-well plate is used, take 50µL of detection antibody stock solution into 10 mL of Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent to make working dilution of Detection Antibody and mix thoroughly prior to the assay. If the partial antibody is used. make a 1:200 dilution of the concentrated Biotin-Conjugate solution with the Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent in a clean plastic tube.

**\*The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**

- Working solution of Streptavidin-HRP(120µL)**
  - Centrifuge for 1 min at 6000 x g to bring down the material prior to open the vial. The vial contains 120 µL HRP Conjugate sufficient for 96-well plate. Make 1:100 dilutions in Reagent Diluent. If the entire 96-well plate is used, add 100 ul of HRP Conjugate to 10 mL of Streptavidin-HRP Diluent to make working dilution of HRP Conjugate and mix thoroughly prior to the assay. The rest of undiluted HRP Conjugate can be stored at 4° C for up to 6 months. DO NOT FREEZE.

**\*The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**

## ASSAY PROCEDURE



## CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. The standard curve is used to determine the amount of specimens.
2. First, average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample. All O.D. values are subtracted by the mean value of blank control before result interpretation.
3. Construct a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the y-axis against the concentration on the x-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph.
4. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the Lipocalin-2/NGAL concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. This procedure

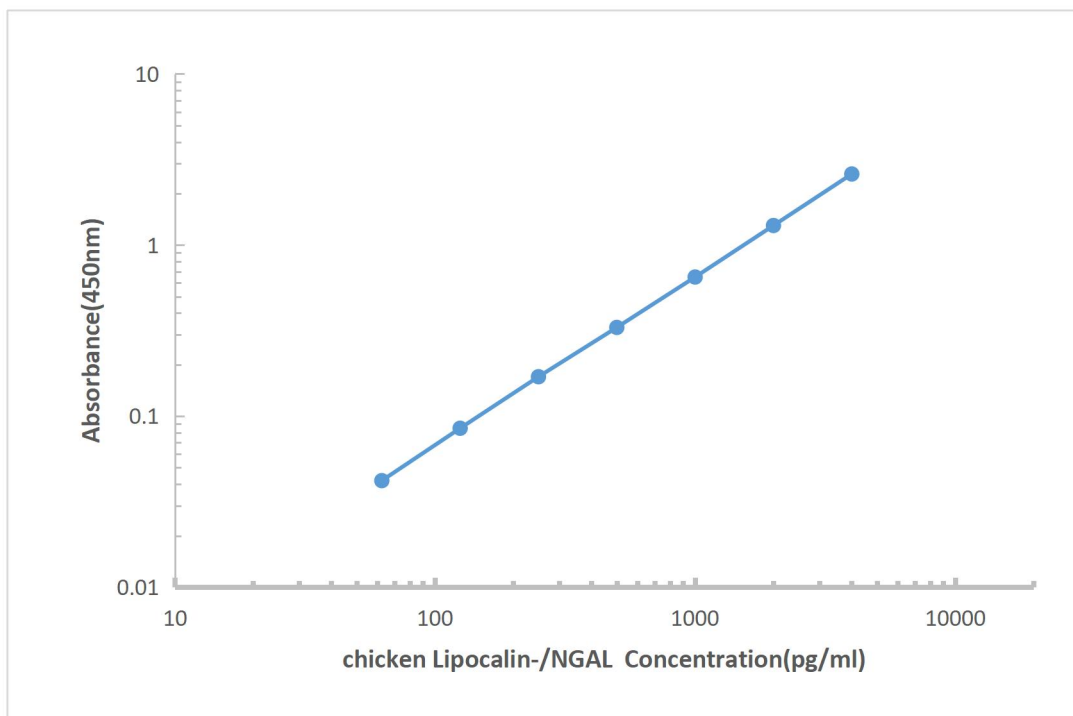


will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

- This standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.

### Typical data using the Lipocalin-2/NGAL ELISA

Std (pg/mL)	O.D.1	O.D.2	Averag	Correct
0	0.01	0.012	0.011	---
62.5	0.105	0.106	0.105	0.094
125	0.193	0.178	0.185	0.174
250	0.323	0.341	0.332	0.321
500	0.620	0.643	0.631	0.620
1000	1.103	1.124	1.113	1.102
2000	1.619	1.604	1.611	1.600
4000	2.059	2.077	2.068	2.057



**Representative standard curve for Lipocalin-2/NGAL ELISA.**

## Performance Characteristics

**SENSITIVITY:** The minimum detectable dose was 12 pg/mL.

**SPECIFICITY:** This assay recognizes both natural and recombinant Chicken Lipocalin-2/NGAL. The factors listed below were prepared at 10ng/ml in Standard /sample Diluent and assayed for cross-reactivity and no significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.

**Adiponectin, ApoAI, BMP1, BMP2, BMP3, BMP4, BMP5, BMP7, CCL2, CCL4, CCL5, CRP, HSP27, HGF, IL-1 beta, IL-1RA, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, sIL-6R, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12, IL-15, IL-17C, IL-21, IL-23, IFN $\gamma$ , MMP-2, MMP-9, IL2R, PDGF, serpin E1, TGF $\beta$ 1, TGF $\beta$ 2, TGF $\beta$ 3, TLR1, TLR2, TLR3, TLR9, TNF- $\alpha$ , TNF RI, TNF RII, VEGF, VEGF R1.**

**REPEATABILITY:** The coefficient of variation of both intra-assay and inter-assay were less than 10%.

**RECOVERY:** The recovery of Lipocalin-2/NGAL spiked to three different levels in four samples throughout the range of the assay in various matrices was evaluated.

**Recovery of Lipocalin-2/NGAL in two matrices**

Sample Type	Average % of Expected Range (%)	Range (%)
Citrate plasma	95	87-104
Cell culture supernatants	98	99-107

**LINEARITY:** To assess the linearity of the assay, three samples were spiked with high concentrations of Lipocalin-2/NGAL in various matrices and diluted with the appropriate Sample Diluent to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay. (The plasma samples were initially diluted 1:1)

Dilution ratio	Recovery (%)	Citrate plasma	Cell culture supernatants
1:2	Average% of Expected	91	107
	Range (%)	84-101	99-118
1:4	Average% of Expected	95	109
	Range (%)	87-104	99-120

## REFERENCES

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