

# LEGEND MAX™ ELISA Kit



# Human Myeloperoxidase

Cat. No. 440007

ELISA Kit for Accurate Quantitation of Human Myeloperoxidase from Cell Culture Supernatant, Serum, Plasma, Saliva, Urine and Other Biological Fluids

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#### Introduction:

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a peroxidase enzyme which is expressed in neutrophils and macrophages. MPO is a 150-kD dimeric protein which consists of two 15-kD light chains and two variable-weight glycosylated heavy chains bound to a prosthetic heme group. Three isoforms have been identified, differing in the size of the heavy chains. Mature human MPO shares 88% amino acid sequence identity with dog, mouse, and rat. Human MPO also shares 71%, 56%, and 47% amino acid sequence identity with comparable regions of human eosinophil peroxidase, lactoperoxidase, and thyroid peroxidase, respectively.

MPO is released extracellularly and it has been detected in a wide range of acute and chronic inflammatory conditions. Serum levels of myeloperoxidase (MPO) are associated with coronary artery disease, and indicate a risk factor for pancreatic cancer.

The LEGEND MAX™ Human Myeloperoxidase ELISA kit is a Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) with a 96-well strip plate that is pre-coated with a monoclonal capture antibody. The detection antibody is a biotinylated monoclonal antibody. This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human MPO from cell culture supernatant, serum, plasma, saliva, urine and other biological fluids. This kit is analytically validated with ready-to-use reagents.

#### **Materials Provided:**

Description	Quantity	Volume (per bottle)	Part #
Anti-Human MPO Pre-coated 96 well Strip Microplate	1 plate		79953
Human MPO Detection Antibody	1 bottle	12 mL	79954
Human MPO Standard	1 vial	lyophilized	79956
Avidin-HRP D	1 bottle	12 mL	78237
Assay Buffer B	1 bottle	25 mL	79128
Wash Buffer (20X)	1 bottle	50 mL	78233
Substrate Solution F	1 bottle	12 mL	79132
Stop Solution	1 bottle	12 mL	79133
Plate Sealers	4 sheets		78101

#### Materials to be Provided by the End-User:

- Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm
- Adjustable pipettes to measure volumes ranging from 1 μL to 1,000 μL
- Deionized water
- Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
- Log-Log graph paper or software for data analysis
- Tubes to prepare standard dilutions
- Timer
- Plate Shaker

#### **Storage Information:**

Store unopened kit components between 2°C and 8°C. Do not use this kit beyond its expiration date.

Opened or Reconstituted Components				
Microplate wells	If not all microplate strips are used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal. Store between 2°C and 8°C for up to one month.			
Standard	The remaining reconstituted standard stock solution can be aliquoted into polypropylene vials and stored at -70°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.			
Detection Antibody				
Avidin-HRP D				
Assay Buffer B	Store opened reagents between 2°C and 8°C and use within one month.			
Wash Buffer (20X)				
Substrate Solution F				
Stop Solution				

#### **Health Hazard Warnings:**

- 1. Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Refer to the MSDS online at BioLegend's website for details (www.biolegend.com/msds).
- 2. Substrate Solution F is harmful if inhaled or ingested. Avoid skin, eye and clothing contact.
- To reduce the likelihood of blood-borne transmission of infectious agents, handle all serum, plasma and other biological fluids in accordance with NCCLS regulations.
- 4. Stop Solution contains strong acid. Wear eye, hand, and face protection.

5. Before disposing of the plate, rinse it with an excess amount of tap water.

#### **Specimen Collection and Handling:**

Specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed. If possible, unknown samples should be run at a number of dilutions to determine the optimal dilution factor that will ensure accurate quantitation.

<u>Saliva</u>, <u>Urine and Cell Culture Supernatant</u>: If necessary, centrifuge all samples to remove debris prior to analysis. It is recommended that samples be stored at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Serum:</u> Use a serum separator tube and allow clotting for at least 30 minutes, then centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g. Remove serum layer. Assay immediately or store serum samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Plasma:</u> Collect blood samples in citrate, heparin or EDTA containing tubes. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or store plasma samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Reagent and Sample Preparation:**

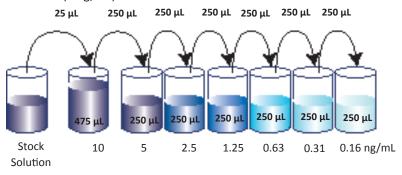
Note: All reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use.

- Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 1 liter of 1X Wash Buffer by adding 50 mL of 20X Wash Buffer to 950 mL of deionized water. If crystals have formed in the 20X Wash Buffer, bring to room temperature and mix until dissolved.
- Reconstitute the lyophilized Human MPO Standard by adding the volume of Assay Buffer B to make the 200 ng/mL standard stock solution (Refer to LEGEND MAX Kit Lot-Specific Certificate of Analysis/LEGEND MAX Kit Protocol). Allow the reconstituted standard to sit at room temperature for 15 minutes, then briefly vortex to mix completely.
- 3. It is recommended that tissue culture supernatant samples be diluted 1:10 with Assay Buffer B. If further dilution is needed, samples should be diluted with Assay Buffer B.
- 4. It is recommended that serum and plasma samples be diluted 1:50 with Assay Buffer B prior to analysis. If further dilution is needed, samples should be diluted with Assay Buffer B.
- 5. It is recommended that saliva samples be diluted 1:2000 with Assay Buffer B prior to analysis. If further dilution is needed, samples should be diluted with Assay Buffer B.
- 6. Urine samples are analyzed without dilutions. However, if dilutions are required, use Assay Buffer B as urine sample diluent.

#### **Assay Procedure:**

Note: Do not mix reagents from different kits or lots. Reagents and/or antibodies from different manufacturers should not be used with this kit.

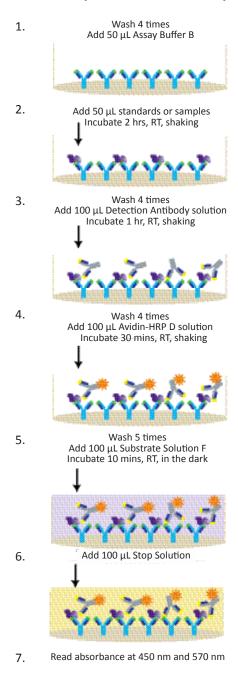
- Bring all reagents to room temperature prior to use. It is strongly recommended that all standards and samples be run in duplicate. A standard curve is required for each assay.
- 2. If not all microplate strips will be used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal.
- 3. Prepare 500 μL of the 10 ng/mL top standard by diluting 25 μL of the standard stock solution in 475 μL of Assay Buffer B. Perform six two-fold serial dilutions of the 10 ng/mL top standard in separate tubes using Assay Buffer B as the diluent. Thus, the human MPO standard concentrations in the tubes are 10 ng/mL, 5 ng/mL, 2.5 ng/mL, 1.25 ng/mL, 0.63 ng/mL, 0.31 ng/mL and 0.16 ng/mL, respectively. Assay Buffer B serves as the zero standard (0 ng/mL).



- 4. Wash the plate 4 times with at least 300 μl of 1X Wash Buffer per well and blot residual buffer by firmly tapping the plate upside down on absorbent paper. All subsequent washes should be performed similarly.
- 5. Add 50  $\mu$ L/well of Assay Buffer B to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples.
- 6. Add 50 μL/well of standard dilutions or samples to the appropriate wells.
- 7. Seal the plate with a Plate Sealer included in the kit and incubate the plate at room temperature for 2 hours while shaking at 200 rpm.
- 8. Discard the plate contents into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.

- 9. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Human MPO Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour while shaking.
- 10. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 11. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Avidin-HRP D solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes while shaking.
- 12. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 5 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4. For this final wash, soak wells in 1X Wash Buffer for 30 seconds to 1 minute for each wash. This will help minimize background.
- 13. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Substrate Solution F to each well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark. Wells containing human MPO should turn blue in color with intensity proportional to concentration. It is not necessary to seal the plate during this step.
- 14. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to each well. The well color should change from blue to yellow.
- 15. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 20 minutes. If the reader is capable of reading at 570 nm, the absorbance at 570 nm can be subtracted from the absorbance at 450 nm.

#### **Assay Procedure Summary**



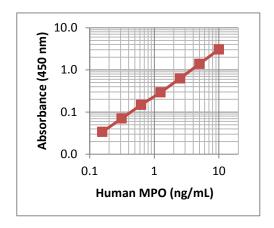
#### Calculation of Results:

The data can be best calculated with computer-based curve-fitting software using a 5- or 4-parameter logistics curve-fitting algorithm. If appropriate software is not available, use log-log graph paper to determine sample concentrations. Determine the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate standards, controls, and samples. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper with cytokine concentration on the X-axis and absorbance on the Y-axis. Draw a best fit line through the standard points. To determine the unknown cytokine concentrations, find the mean absorbance value of the unknown concentration on the Y-axis and draw a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the cytokine concentration.

If samples were diluted, multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor. If a test sample's absorbance value falls outside the linear portion of the standard curve, the test sample needs to be re-analyzed at a higher (or lower) dilution as appropriate.

#### **Typical Data:**

This standard curve was generated at BioLegend for demonstration purposes only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



#### **Performance Characteristics:**

<u>Specificity:</u> No cross-reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze the following recombinant cytokines/chemokines, each at up to 50 ng/mL.

Human	EPO, TPO, IFNγ, TNFβ, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12p70, IL-17A, IL-17E/IL-25, IL-17F, IL-22, IL-23, IL-27, G-CSF, CXCL1, FGF-b, MCP-1, CCL5, CXCL5, CCL17
Mouse	IFNy, TNFα, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-15, IL-17A, IL-22, IL-23, IL-27, GM-CSF, KC, MCP-1

<u>Sensitivity:</u> The average minimum detectable concentration of human MPO is 28± 8 pg/mL.

<u>Recovery:</u> Three levels of recombinant Human MPO (5 ng/mL, 1.25 ng/mL, 0.31 ng/mL) were spiked into four human serum samples (1:50 diluted), and analyzed with the LEGEND MAX<sup>TM</sup> Human Myeloperoxidase ELISA Kit. On average, 89% of the cytokine was recovered from serum samples.

<u>Linearity:</u> A high concentration of recombinant Human MPO was spiked into four human serum samples (1:50 diluted), then diluted with Assay Buffer B to produce sample concentrations within the dynamic range of the assay. On average, 97% of the expected cytokine was detected,

<u>Intra-Assay Precision:</u> Two samples with different concentrations of human MPO were tested with 16 replicates in one assay.

	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Replicates	16	16
Mean Concentration (ng/mL)	4.8	1.2
Standard Deviation	0.1	0.3
% CV	2.1	2.5

<u>Inter-Assay Precision:</u> Two samples with different concentrations of human MPO were assayed in three independent assays.

	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Assays	3	3
Mean Concentration (ng/mL)	4.9	1.2
Standard Deviation	0.3	0.06
% CV	6.1	5.0

#### **Biological Samples:**

#### Serum, Plasma, Urine and Saliva

	Serum (N=26)	EDTA Plasma (N=16)	Heparin Plasma (N=5)	Citrate Plasma (N=8)	Urine (N=4)	Saliva (N=4)
Detectable %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean (ng/mL)	70.6	81.6	95.9	92.5	0.9	7288.6
Median (ng/mL)	66.0	79.3	53.0	81.3	0.4	6584.0
Max (ng/mL)	172.0	172.0	295.5	215.5	2.7	14140.0
Min (ng/mL)	25.0	37.5	21.5	35.0	0.2	1846.3

#### Cell Culture Supernatant

Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells at a concentration of  $2x10^6$  cells/mL were stimulated with 1  $\mu g/mL$  LPS, or 50 ng/mL PMA + 1  $\mu g/mL$  lonomycin at 37°C for 2 days. The cell culture supernatants were collected and assayed for the concentrations of natural human MPO.

PBMC Cell Culture Supernatant	ng/mL
Unstimulated	5.4
LPS	10.4
PMA + Iono.	11.1

#### **Troubleshooting Guide:**

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution			
High Background	Background wells were contaminated	Avoid cross-well contamination by using the provided plate sealers.  Use multichannel pipettes and change tips between pipetting samples and reagents.			
	Insufficient washes	Increase number of washes. Increase soaking time between washes prior to addition of substrate solution.			
	TMB Substrate Solution was contaminated	TMB Substrate Solution should be clear and colorless prior to addition to wells. Use a clean container prior to pipetting substrate solution into wells.			
No or poor signal	Detection Antibody, Avidin-HRP or Substrate solution were NOT added	Down the control of the control			
	Wrong reagent or reagents were added in wrong sequential order	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.			
	Insufficient plate agitation	The plate should be agitated during all incubation steps using a plate shaker at a speed where solutions in wells are within constant motion without splashing.			
	The wash buffer contains Sodium Azide (NaN3)	Avoid Sodium Azide contamination in the wash buffer as it inhibits HRP activity.			
	Incubations were done at an inappropriate temperature, timing or without agitation	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.			
Low or poor standard curve	The standard was incorrectly reconstituted or diluted	Adjust the calculations and follow the protocol.			
signal	Standard was inappropriately stored	Store the reconstituted standard stock solution in polypropylene vials at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.			
	Reagents added to wells with incorrect concentrations	Check for pipetting errors and the correct reagent volume.			

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution		
Signal is high, standard curves have saturated	Standard reconstituted with less volume than required	Reconstitute new lyophilized standard with the correct volume of solution recommended in the protocol.		
signal	Standards/samples, detection antibody, Avidin-HRP or substrate solution were incubated for too long	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.		
Sample readings	Samples contain no or below detectable levels of the analyte	If samples are below detectable levels, it may be possible to use a larger sample volume. Contact technical support for appropriate protocol modifications.		
are out of range	Samples contain analyte concentrations greater than highest standard point	Samples may require dilution and analysi		
	Multichannel pipette errors	Confirm that pipette calibrations are accurate.		
High variation in samples and/or	Plate washing was not adequate or uniform	Ensure pipette tips are tightly secured.  Ensure uniformity in all wash steps.		
standards	Non-homogenous samples	Thoroughly mix samples before assaying.		
	Samples may have high particulate matter	Remove particulate matter by centrifugation.		
	Cross-well contamination	Do not reuse plate sealers.		
		Always change tips for reagent additions. Ensure that pipette tips do not touch the reagents on the plate.		

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