



MANUAL

Lipocalin-2 (human) ELISA Kit

[NGAL (human) ELISA Kit]

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use

Version 1 (May-06-2015)

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1. Intended Use

The Lipocalin-2 (human) ELISA Kit is to be used for the *in vitro* quantitative determination of human Lipocalin-2 in cell culture supernatants, serum and plasma. This ELISA Kit is for research use only.

2. Introduction

Lipocalin-2 (LCN2), also known as neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL), 24p3, or neutrophil lipocalin (NL), is a 25-kDa secretory glycoprotein (1).

Lipocalin 2 was initially defined as a powerful bacteriostatic agent active against various Gramnegative microorganisms through impeding bacterial iron sequestration (2, 3). LCN2 also functions as a stress protein that is released in a variety of other sterile inflammatory conditions such as adipose obesity-related inflammation and cancer (2, 3).

LCN2 is over-expressed in many types of cancers including breast, pancreatic, and ovarian carcinomas and promotes tumorigenesis through enhancing tumor cell survival and proliferation, and metastatic potential (4, 5, 6).

Furthermore, a growing body of evidence suggests that serum levels of lipocalin-2 are correlated with obesity, insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, coronary heart disease, acute renal injury and fatty liver disease in humans (7, 8, 9).

3. General References

- (1) Isolation and primary structure of NGAL, a novel protein associated with human neutrophil gelatinase: L. Kjeldsen, et al.; *J. Biol. Chem.* **268**, 10425 (1993)
- (2) An iron delivery pathway mediated by a lipocalin: J. Yang, et al.; *Mol. Cell* **10**, 1045 (2002)
- (3) Lipocalin 2 mediates an innate immune response to bacterial infection by sequestrating iron: T.H. Flo, et al.; *Nature* **432**, 917 (2004)
- (4) Lipocalin 2 promotes breast cancer progression: J. Yang; *PNAS* **106**, 3913 (2009)
- (5) Lipocalin 2 diminishes invasiveness and metastasis of Ras-transformed cells: J. Hanai, et al.; *J. Biol. Chem.* 280, 13641 (2005)
- (6) Ectopic expression of neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin suppresses the invasion and liver metastasis of colon cancer cells: H.J. Lee, et al.; *Int. J. Cancer* 118, 2490 (2006)
- (7) Lipocalin-2 is an inflammatory marker closely associated with obesity, insulin resistance, and hyperglycemia in humans: Y. Wang, et al.; *Clin. Chem.* **53**, 34 (2007)
- (8) The adipokine lipocalin 2 is regulated by obesity and promotes insulin resistance:
 Q.W. Yan, et al.; *Diabetes* 56, 2533 (2007)
- (9) Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) as a biomarker for acute renal injury after cardiac surgery: J. Mishra, et al.; *Lancet* **365**, 1231 (2005)

4. Assay Principle

This assay is a sandwich Enzyme Linked-Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) for quantitative determination of human Lipocalin-2 in cell culture supernatants, serum and plasma. A monoclonal antibody specific for Lipocalin-2 has been precoated onto the 96-well microtiter plate. Standards (STD) and samples are pipetted into the wells for binding to the coated antibody. After extensive washing to remove unbound compounds, Lipocalin-2 is recognized by the addition of a horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-linked monoclonal antibody specific for human Lipocalin-2. Following a final washing, peroxidase activity is quantified using the substrate 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). The intensity of the color reaction is measured at 450 nm after acidification and is directly proportional to the concentration of human Lipocalin-2 in the samples.

5. Handling & Storage

- Reagents must be stored at 2-8°C when not in use.
- Plate and reagents should be at room temperature before use.
- Do not expose reagents to temperatures greater than 25°C.

6. Kit Components

| • | 1 vial human Lipocalin-2 Standard (lyophilized) | (STD) | |
|---|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| • | 1 vial Detection Antibody (100x) | (120 µl) | (DET) |
| • | 2 bottles Wash Buffer 10X | (2 x 40 ml) | (Wash Buffer 10X) |
| • | 1 bottle Assay Buffer 5X | (20 ml) | (Assay Buffer 5X) |
| • | 1 bottle TMB Substrate Solution | (12 ml) | (TMB) |
| • | 1 bottle Stop Solution | (12 ml) | (STOP) |
| • | 1 plate coated with Lipocalin-2 Antibody | (12 x 8-well strips) | |
| | | | |

- 2 plate Covers (plastic film)
- 2 silica Gel Minibags



7. Materials Required but Not Supplied

- Microtiterplate reader at 450 nm
- Calibrated precision pipettes. Disposable pipette tips
- Deionized water
- Microtubes or equivalent for preparing dilutions
- Disposable plastic containers for preparing working buffers
- Plate washer: automated or manual
- Glass or plastic tubes for diluting and aliquoting standard



8. General ELISA Protocol

8.1. Preparation and Storage of Reagents

NOTE: Prepare just the appropriate amount of the buffers necessary for the assay.

- <u>Wash Buffer 10X</u> has to be diluted with deionized water 1:10 before use (e.g. 40 ml Wash Buffer 10X + 360 ml distilled or deionized water) to obtain Wash Buffer 1X. The 1x Wash buffer may be stored at 2-8°C for up to one month.
- <u>Assay Buffer 5X</u> has to be diluted with deionized water 1:5 before use (e.g. 10 ml Assay Buffer 5X + 40 ml distilled or deionized water) to obtain Assay Buffer 1X. The 1x Assay buffer may be stored at 2-8°C for up to one month.
- <u>Detection Antibody (DET) 100x</u> (after a spin-down) has to be diluted to 1:100 in Assay Buffer 1X (20 µl DET + 1.98 ml Assay Buffer 1X). 100µl of the 1x Detection antibody is required per well.

NOTE: Prepare only as much 1x Detection antibody as needed. The diluted Detection Antibody is not stable and cannot be stored!

- Human Lipocalin-2 Standard (STD) has to be reconstituted with 1ml of Assay Buffer 1X.
 - This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 25 ng/ml. Mix the standard to ensure complete reconstitution and allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes at RT. Mix well prior to making dilutions.

NOTE: The reconstituted standard is aliquoted and stored at -20°C!

- Dilute the standard protein concentrate (STD) in Assay Buffer 1X. A seven-point standard curve using 2-fold serial dilutions in Assay Buffer 1X is recommended.
- Suggested standard points are:

25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.12, 1.56, 0.78, 0.39, and 0 ng/ml.

| To obtain | Add | Into |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 25 ng/ml | 25 ng/ml stock | - |
| 12.5 ng/ml | 250 μl of Lipocalin-2 (25 ng/ml) | 250 μl of Assay buffer 1X |
| 6.25 ng/ml | 250 μl of Lipocalin-2 (12.5 ng/ml) | 250 μI of Assay buffer 1X |
| 3.12 ng/ml | 250 μl of Lipocalin-2 (6.25 ng/ml) | 250 μl of Assay buffer 1X |
| 1.56 ng/ml | 250 μl of Lipocalin-2 (3.12 ng/ml) | 250 μl of Assay buffer 1X |
| 0.78 ng/ml | 250 μl of Lipocalin-2 (1.56 ng/ml) | 250 μl of Assay buffer 1X |
| 0.39 ng/ml | 250 μl of Lipocalin-2 (0.78 ng/ml) | 250 μ l of Assay buffer 1X |
| 0 ng/ml | 250 μl of Assay buffer 1X | Empty tube |

NOTE: Do not store the diluted standard solutions.

8.2. Sample Collection, Storage and Dilution

Cell Culture Supernatants, serum and plasma have to be diluted in Assay Buffer 1X. Starting dilution of 1/10 is recommended.



8.3. Assay Procedure (Checklist)

| 1. | Determine the number of 8-well strips needed for the assay and insert them in the frame for current use. The extra strips are left in the bag with 2 silica gel minibags and stored at 4°C. NOTE: Remaining 8-well strips coated with Lipocalin-2 antibody when opened can be stored in the presence of 2 silica gel minibags at 4°C for up to 1 month. |
|-----|---|
| 2. | Add 100 μ I of the different standards into the appropriate wells in duplicate! At the same time, add 100 μ I of diluted serum, plasma or cell culture supernatant samples in duplicate to the wells (see 8.1. Preparation and Storage of Reagents and 8.2 Preparation of Samples). |
| 3. | Cover the plate with plastic film and incubate for 1 h at room temperature. |
| 4. | Aspirate the coated wells and add 300 μ l of Wash Buffer 1X using a multichannel pipette or auto-washer. Repeat the process for a total of five washes. After the last wash, complete removal of liquid is essential for good performance. |
| 5. | Add 100 µl to each well of the 1x Detection Antibody (DET) (see 8.1 Preparation and Storage of Reagents). |
| 6. | Cover the plate with plastic film and incubate for 1 h at room temperature. |
| 7. | Aspirate the coated wells and add 300 μ l of Wash Buffer 1X using a multichannel pipette or auto-washer. Repeat the process for a total of five washes. After the last wash, complete removal of liquid is essential for good performance. |
| 8. | Add 100 µl to each well of TMB substrate solution (TMB) . |
| 9. | Allow the color reaction to develop at room temperature in the dark for 15 minutes . Do not cover the plate. |
| 10. | Stop the reaction by adding 100 μ l of Stop Solution (STOP). Tap the plate gently to ensure thorough mixing. The substrate reaction yields a blue solution that turns yellow when Stop Solution (STOP) is added. |
| | ! CAUTION: CORROSIVE SOLUTION ! |
| 11. | Measure the OD at 450 nm in an ELISA reader. |

9. Calculation of Results

- Average the duplicate readings for each standard, control and sample and subtract the average blank value (obtained with the 0 pg/ml point).
- Generate the standard curve by plotting the average absorbance obtained for each standard concentration on the horizontal (X) axis vs. the corresponding Lipocalin-2 concentration (ng/ml) on the vertical axis (see **10.** TYPICAL DATA).
- Calculate the human Lipocalin-2 concentrations of samples by interpolation of the regression curve formula as shown above in a form of a quadratic equation
- If the test sample was diluted, multiply the interpolated value by the dilution factor to calculate the concentration of human Lipocalin-2 in the sample.

10. Typical Data

The following data are obtained using the different concentrations of standard as described in this protocol:



| Human Lipocalin-2 (ng/ml) | Absorbance (450nm) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 0.076 |
| 0.39 | 0.107 |
| 0.78 | 0.137 |
| 1.56 | 0.203 |
| 3.12 | 0.343 |
| 6.25 | 0.647 |
| 12.5 | 1.26 |
| 25 | 2.492 |

Figure: Standard curve

11. Performance Characteristics

A. Sensitivity (Limit of detection):

The lowest level of human Lipocalin-2 that can be detected by this assay is 0.2 ng/ml. **NOTE**: *The Limit of detection was measured by adding three standard deviations to the mean value of 50 zero standard.*

B. Assay range: 0.39 ng/ml – 25 ng/ml

C. Specificity:

This ELISA is specific for the measurement of natural and recombinant human Lipocalin-2. It does not cross-react with mouse and rat Lipocalin-2.

D. Intra-inter assay precision:

| Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay) | C.V | <3.5%. |
|---|-----|--------|
| Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays) | C.V | <10% |

E. Linearity:

To assess the linearity of the assay, samples containing and/or spiked with high concentrations of human Lipocalin-2 were serially diluted with the 1×Assay buffer to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay.

Sample 1

| Dilution | Measured (ng/ml) | Expected (ng/ml) | Recovery (%) |
|----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1/5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 100 |
| 1/10 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 101 |

Sample 2

| Dilution | Measured (ng/ml) | Expected (ng/ml) | Recovery (%) |
|----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1/5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 100 |
| 1/10 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 100 |

Sample 3

| Dilution | Measured (ng/ml) | Expected (ng/ml) | Recovery (%) |
|----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1/5 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 100 |
| 1/10 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 107 |

F. Expected values:

Human Lipocalin-2 levels range in plasma or serum from <5ng /ml to >200ng /ml.

12. Technical Hints and Limitations

- It is recommended that all standards, controls and samples be run in duplicate.
- Do not combine leftover reagents with those reserved for additional wells.
- Reagents from the kit with a volume less than 100µl should be centrifuged.
- Residual wash liquid should be drained from the wells after last wash by tapping the plate on absorbent paper.
- Crystals could appear in the 10X solution due to high salt concentration in the stock solutions. Crystals are readily dissolved at room temperature or at 37°C before dilution of the buffer solutions.
- Once reagents have been added to the 8-well strips, DO NOT let the strips DRY at any time during the assay.
- Keep TMB Solution protected from light.
- The Stop Solution (STOP) consists of sulfuric acid. Although diluted, the Stop Solution should be handled with gloves, eye protection and protective clothing.

13. Troubleshooting

| PROBLEM POSSIBLE CAUSES | | SOLUTIONS |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Omission of key reagent | Check that all reagents have been added in the correct order. |
| | Washes too stringent | Use an automated plate washer if possible. |
| No signal or weak signal | Incubation times inadequate | Incubation times should be followed as indicated in the manual. |
| | Plate reader settings not optimal | Verify the wavelength and filter setting in the plate reader. |
| | Incorrect assay temperature | Use recommended incubation temperature. Bring substrates to room temperature before use. |
| High background | Concentration of HRP too high | Use recommended dilution factor. |
| nigh background | Inadequate washing | Ensure all wells are filling wash buffer and are aspirated completely. |
| Poor standard curve | Wells not completely aspirated | Completely aspirate wells between steps. |
| | Reagents poorly mixed | Be sure that reagents are thoroughly mixed. |
| Unexpected results | Omission of reagents | Be sure that reagents were prepared correctly and added in the correct order. |
| | Dilution error | Check pipetting technique and double- check calculations. |



14. Notes



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