BioVendor
Research
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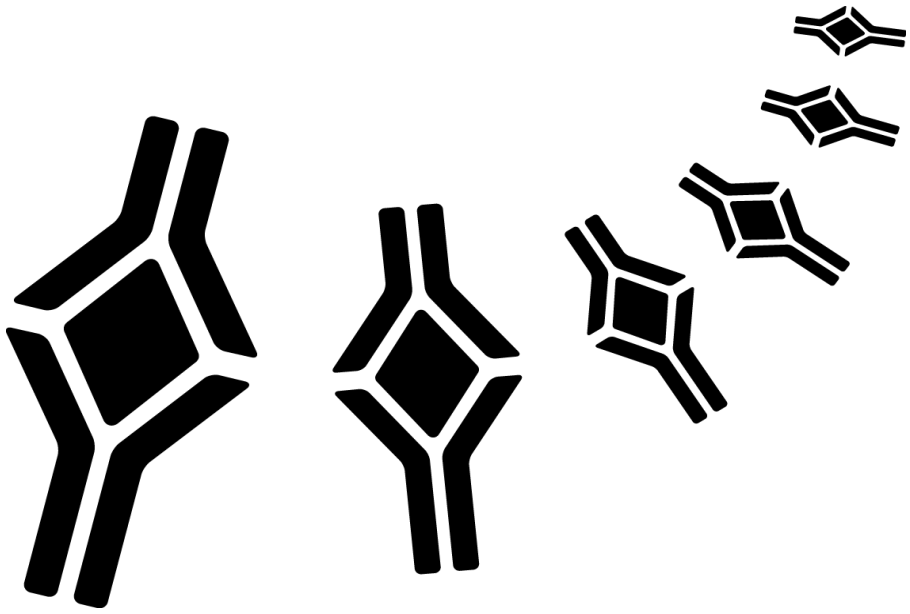

HUMAN PARAOXONASE 1 ELISA

Product Data Sheet

Cat. No.: RD191279200R

For Research Use Only

CONTENTS

This kit is manufactured by:
Bio Vendor Research and Diagnostic Products, s.r.o.

Use only the current version of Product Data Sheet enclosed with the kit!

1. INTENDED USE

The RD191279200R Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA is a sandwich enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of human paraoxonase 1 (PON1).

Features

- **It is intended for research use only**
- The total assay time is less than 3.5 hours
- The kit measures PON1 in serum and plasma (citrate)
- Assay format is 96 wells
- Standard is recombinant protein based
- Components of the kit are provided ready to use, concentrated or lyophilized

2. STORAGE, EXPIRATION

Store the complete kit at 2-8°C. Under these conditions, the kit is stable until the expiration date (see label on the box).

For stability of opened reagents see Chapter 9.

3. INTRODUCTION

Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) is a member of a family of proteins that also includes PON2 and PON3, the genes for which are clustered in tandem on the long arms of human chromosome 7 (q21.22) [8]. PON1 belongs to a family of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of a broad range of carboxylic acid esters, carbonates, and lactones, as well as toxic organophosphates, including the insecticide paraoxon [7].

PON1 is a 355 amino-acid glycoprotein, which is synthesized in the liver and secreted into the blood, where it associates with HDL (high-density lipoprotein). PON1 has a six bladed *β*-propeller structure reminiscent of DFPases (di-isopropylfluorophosphatases) with a unique active site lid [9].

PON1 has antioxidative properties, which are associated with the enzyme´s capability to protect LDL, as well as HDL from oxidation, to decrease macrophage oxidative status, to stimulate cholesterol efflux from macrophages, to decrease oxidative status in atherosclerotic lesions, and to attenuate atherosclerosis development [8].

Concentration and activity of PON1 are highly variable in human populations [9]. PON1 levels can be modified by acquired factors such as diet, lifestyle and disease [9]. A number of studies have shown that PON1 activity decreases with age. Cigarette smoke extract is known to inhibit PON1 activity and alcohol increases PON1 activity [9].

Most studies have found that PON1 activity is reduced in Type I and Type II diabetic patients. PON1 activity is also lower in patient with the metabolic syndrome, symptoms of which include abnormal fasting glucose levels and increased insulin resistance. Oxidative stress is a known risk factor for the development of dementia. PON1 activity is reportedly reduced in patients with vascular dementia and Alzheimer´s disease, however, it is not known if this is a cause or a consequence of increased oxidation [9].

Chronic renal failure is associated with elevated oxidative stress, and PON1 activity is consistently lower in patients suffering from renal failure. In one study, PON1 activity was restored to normal levels after kidney transplantation, suggesting that the effect on PON1 activity is a consequence of the disease and nota an underlying cause [9].

Alterations in PON1 activity have been seen in a number of others disorders, including liver cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, HDL deficiencies, Gulf War Syndrome and anxiety [9].

<u>Areas of investigation:</u>
Oxidative stress
Energy metabolism

4. TEST PRINCIPLE

In the BioVendor Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA, standards and samples are incubated in microplate wells pre-coated with polyclonal anti-human PON1 antibody. After 60 minutes incubation and washing, biotin labelled polyclonal anti-human PON1 antibody is added and incubated for 60 minutes with captured PON1. After another washing, streptavidin-HRP conjugate is added. After 30 minutes incubation and the last washing step, the remaining conjugate is allowed to react with the substrate solution (TMB). The reaction is stopped by addition of acidic solution and absorbance of the resulting yellow product is measured. The absorbance is proportional to the concentration of PON1. A standard curve is constructed by plotting absorbance values against concentrations of standards, and concentrations of unknown samples are determined using this standard curve.

5. PRECAUTIONS

- **For professional use only**
- Wear gloves and laboratory coats when handling immunodiagnostic materials
- Do not drink, eat or smoke in the areas where immunodiagnostic materials are being handled
- Avoid contact with the acidic Stop Solution and Substrate Solution, which contains hydrogen peroxide and tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). Wear gloves and eye and clothing protection when handling these reagents. Stop and/or Substrate Solutions may cause skin/eyes irritation. In case of contact with the Stop Solution and the Substrate Solution wash skin/eyes thoroughly with water and seek medical attention, when necessary
- The materials must not be pipetted by mouth

6. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Reagents with different lot numbers should not be mixed
- Use thoroughly clean glassware
- Use deionized (distilled) water, stored in clean containers
- Avoid any contamination among samples and reagents. For this purpose, disposable tips should be used for each sample and reagent
- Substrate Solution should remain colourless until added to the plate. Keep Substrate Solution protected from light
- Stop Solution should remain colourless until added to the plate. The colour developed in the wells will turn from blue to yellow immediately after the addition of the Stop Solution.

Wells that are green in colour indicate that the Stop Solution has not mixed thoroughly with the Substrate Solution

- Dispose of consumable materials and unused contents in accordance with applicable national regulatory requirements

7. REAGENT SUPPLIED

Kit Components	*State*	*Quantity*
Antibody Coated Microtiter Strips	ready to use	96 wells
Biotin Labelled Antibody Conc. (100x)	lyophilized	2 vials
Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate	ready to use	13 ml
Master Standard	lyophilized	2 vials
Dilution Buffer	ready to use	50 ml
Wash Solution Conc. (10x)	concentrated	100 ml
Substrate Solution	ready to use	13 ml
Stop Solution	ready to use	13 ml
Product Data Sheet + Certificate of Analysis	-	1 pc

8. MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

- Deionized (distilled) water
- Test tubes for diluting samples
- Glassware (graduated cylinder and bottle) for Wash Solution (Dilution Buffer)
- Precision pipettes to deliver 5-1000 µl with disposable tips
- Multichannel pipette to deliver 100 µl with disposable tips
- Absorbent material (e.g. paper towels) for blotting the microtitrate plate after washing
- Vortex mixer
- 37°C Incubator
- Microplate washer (optional). [Manual washing is possible but not preferable.]
- Microplate reader with 450 ± 10 nm filter, preferably with reference wavelength 630 nm (alternatively another one from the interval 550-650 nm)
- Software package facilitating data generation and analysis (optional)

9. PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

» **All reagents need to be brought to room temperature prior to use**

» **Always prepare only the appropriate quantity of reagents for your test**

» **Do not use components after the expiration date marked on their label**

- **Assay reagents supplied ready to use:**

Antibody Coated Microtiter Strips
Stability and storage:
Return the unused strips to the provided aluminium zip-sealed bag with desicant and seal carefully. Remaining Microtiter Strips are stable 3 months stored at 2-8°C and protected from the moisture.

Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate
Dilution Buffer
Substrate Solution
Stop Solution
Stability and storage:
Opened reagents are stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

- **Assay reagents supplied concentrated or lyophilized:**

Human PON1 Master Standard
Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for current volume of Dilution Buffer needed for reconstitution of standard!!!
Reconstitute the lyophilized Master Standard with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay. Let it dissolve at least 15 minutes with occasional gentle shaking (not to foam). The resulting concentration of the human PON1 in the stock solution is **80 ng/ml**.

Prepare set of standards using Dilution Buffer as follows:

Volume of Standard	*Dilution Buffer*	*Concentration*
Stock	-	80 ng/ml
250 µl of stock	250 µl	40 ng/ml
250 µl of 40 ng/ml	250 µl	20 ng/ml
250 µl of 20 ng/ml	250 µl	10 ng/ml
250 µl of 10 ng/ml	250 µl	5 ng/ml
250 µl of 5 ng/ml	250 µl	2.5 ng/ml
250 µl of 2.5 ng/ml	250 µl	1.25 ng/ml

Prepared Standards are ready to use, do not dilute them.

Stability and storage:

Standard stock solution (80 ng/ml) should be aliquoted and frozen at –20°C for 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Do not store the diluted Standard solutions.

Biotin Labelled Antibody

Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for current volume of Dilution Buffer needed for reconstitution of lyophilized Biotin Labeled Antibody!!!

Reconstitute the lyophilized Biotin Labeled Antibody Conc. (100x) with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay. Let it dissolve at least 15 minutes with occasional gentle shaking (not to foam). Dilute reconstituted Biotin Labelled Antibody Concentrate (100x) with Dilution Buffer e.g. 10 µl of Biotin Labelled Antibody Concentrate (100x) + 990 µl of Conjugate Diluent for 1 strip (8 wells).

Stability and storage:

Do not store the reconstituted and diluted Biotin Labelled Antibody solution.

Wash Solution Conc. (10x)

Dilute Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) ten-fold in distilled water to prepare a 1x working solution. Example: 100 ml of Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) + 900 ml of distilled water for use of all 96-wells.

Stability and storage:

The diluted Wash Solution is stable 1 month when stored at 2-8°C. Opened Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) is stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

10. PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

The kit measures PON1 in serum and plasma (citrate).

Samples should be assayed immediately after collection or should be stored at -20°C. Mix thoroughly thawed samples just prior to the assay and avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles, which may cause erroneous results. Avoid using hemolyzed or lipemic samples.

Serum samples:

Dilute samples just prior to perform the test 1000x with Dilution Buffer in two steps as follows:

Dilution A (20x):

Add 5 µl of sample into 95 µl of Dilution Buffer and **mix well** (not to foam). Vortex is recommended.

Dilution B (50x):

Add 5 µl of Dilution A into 245 µl of Dilution Buffer to prepare final dilution 1000x. **Mix well** (not to foam). Vortex is recommended.

Stability and storage:
Samples should be stored at -20°, or preferably at -70°C for long-term storage. Avoid repeated freeze/ thaw cycles.
Do not store the diluted samples.

Note: It is recommended to use a precision pipette and a careful technique to perform the dilution in order to get precise results.

11. ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Pipet **100 µl** of diluted Standards, Dilution Buffer (=Blank) and samples, preferably in duplicates, into the appropriate wells. See *Figure 1* for example of work sheet.
2. Incubate the plate at **37°C** for **1 hour** without shaking.
3. Wash the wells 3-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
4. Add **100 µl** of Biotin Labelled Antibody into each well.
5. Incubate the plate at **37°C** for **1 hour** without shaking.
6. Wash the wells 3-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
7. Add **100 µl** of Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate into each well.
8. Incubate the plate at **37°C** for **30 minutes** without shaking.
9. Wash the wells 3-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
10. Add **100 µl** of Substrate Solution into each well. Avoid exposing the microtiter plate to direct sunlight. Covering the plate with e.g. aluminium foil is recommended.
11. Incubate the plate for **10 minutes** at room temperature. The incubation time may be extended [up to 20 minutes] if the reaction temperature is below than 20°C. Do not shake the plate during the incubation.
12. Stop the colour development by adding **100 µl** of Stop Solution.
13. Determine the absorbance of each well using a microplate reader set to 450 nm, preferably with the reference wavelength set to 630 nm (acceptable range: 550-650 nm). Subtract readings at 630 nm (550-650 nm) from the readings at 450 nm. **The absorbance should be read within 5 minutes following step 12.**

Note: If the microplate reader is not capable of reading absorbance greater than the absorbance of the highest standard, perform a second reading at 405 nm. A new standard curve, constructed using the values measured at 405 nm, is used to determine PON1 concentration of off-scale samples. The readings at 405 nm should not replace the on-scale readings at 450 nm.

Note 2: Manual washing: Aspirate wells and pipet 0.35 ml Wash Solution into each well. Aspirate wells and repeat twice. After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel. Make certain that Wash Solution has been removed entirely.

	strip 1+2	strip 3+4	strip 5+6	strip 7+8	strip 9+10	strip 11+12
A	**Standard 80**	Sample 1	Sample 9	Sample 17	Sample 25	Sample 33
B	**Standard 40**	Sample 2	Sample 10	Sample 18	Sample 26	Sample 34
C	**Standard 20**	Sample 3	Sample 11	Sample 19	Sample 27	Sample 35
D	**Standard 10**	Sample 4	Sample 12	Sample 20	Sample 28	Sample 36
E	**Standard 5**	Sample 5	Sample 13	Sample 21	Sample 29	Sample 37
F	**Standard 2.5**	Sample 6	Sample 14	Sample 22	Sample 30	Sample 38
G	**Standard 1.25**	Sample 7	Sample 15	Sample 23	Sample 31	Sample 39
H	**Blank**	Sample 8	Sample 16	Sample 24	Sample 32	Sample 40

Figure 1: Example of a work sheet.

12. CALCULATIONS

Most microplate readers perform automatic calculations of analyte concentration. The Standard curve is constructed by plotting the mean absorbance (Y) of Standards against log of the known concentration (X) of Standards, using the four-parameter algorithm. Results are reported as concentration of PON1 ng/ml in samples.

Alternatively, the logit log function can be used to linearize the standard curve (i.e. logit of the mean absorbance (Y) is plotted against log of the known concentration (X) of Standards.

The measured concentration of samples calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by their respective dilution factor, because samples have been diluted prior to the assay. e.g. 28 ng/ml (from standard curve) x 1000 (dilution factor) = 28000 ng/ml = 28 μg/ml.

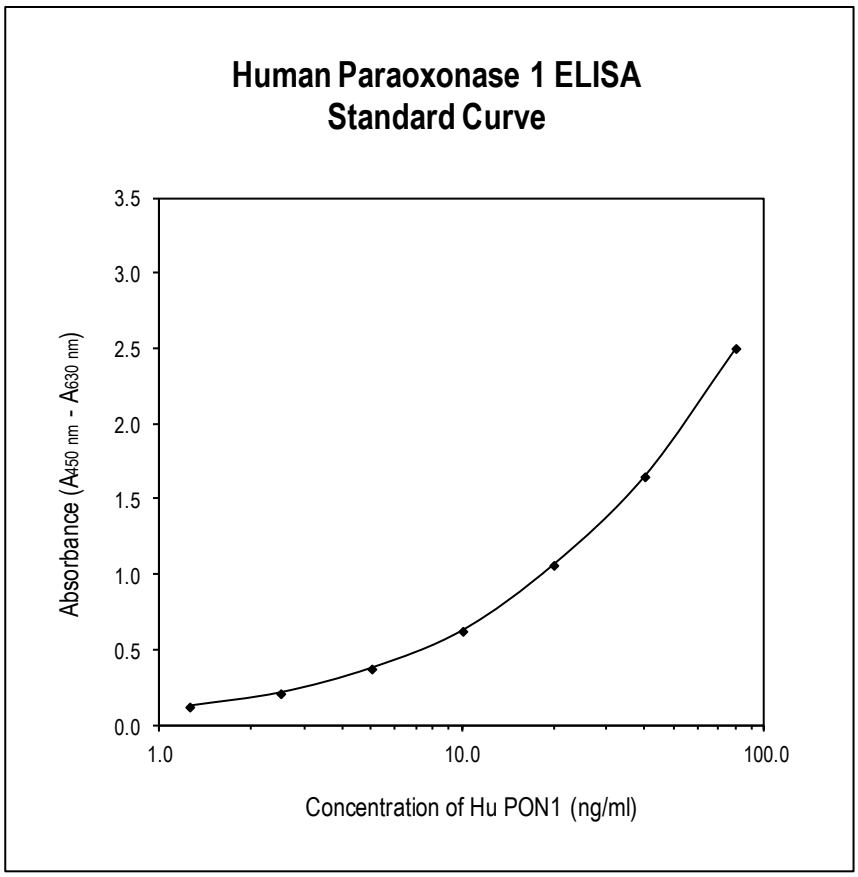

Figure 2: Typical Standard Curve for Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA.

13. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

» Typical analytical data of BioVendor Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA are presented in this chapter

- **Sensitivity**

Limit of Detection (LOD) (defined as concentration of analyte giving absorbance higher than mean absorbance of blank* plus three standard deviations of the absorbance of blank: A_{blank} + $3xSD_{blank}$) is calculated from the real PON1 values in wells and is 1.1 ng/ml.

*Dilution Buffer is pipetted into blank wells.

- **Limit of assay**

Samples with absorbances exceeding the absorbance of the highest standard should be measured again with higher dilution. The final concentration of samples calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by the respective dilution factor.

» Presented results are multiplied by respective dilution factor

- **Precision**

Intra-assay (Within-Run) (n=8)

Sample	*Mean* (μg/ml)	*SD* (μg/ml)	*CV* (%)
1	19.08	0.80	4.2
2	14.15	1.12	7.9

Inter-assay (Run-to-Run) (n=6)

Sample	*Mean* (μg/ml)	*SD* (μg/ml)	*CV* (%)
1	8.96	0.61	6.8
2	11.31	0.62	5.5

- **Spiking Recovery**

Serum samples were spiked with different amounts of human PON1 and assayed.

Sample	***O**bserved* (μg/ml)	***E**xpected* (μg/ml)	*Recovery **O/E*** (%)
1	21.78	-	-
	68.74	61.78	111.3
	41.72	41.78	99.9
	29.62	21.78	93.2
2	18.53	-	-
	69.16	58.53	118.2
	44.22	38.53	114.8
	30.26	28.53	106.1

- **Linearity**

Serum samples were serially diluted with Dilution Buffer and assayed.

Sample	*Dilution*	***O**bserved* (μg/ml)	***E**xpected* (μg/ml)	*Recovery **O/E*** (%)
1	-	18.37	-	-
	2x	9.49	9.28	103.3
	4x	4.93	4.59	107.3
	8x	1.91	2.30	83.1
2	-	18.58	-	-
	2x	9.58	9.19	104.2
	4x	4.98	4.60	108.4
	8x	2.07	2.30	90.3

- **Effect of sample matrix**

Citrate, heparin and EDTA plasmas were compared to respective serum samples from the same 10 individuals. However, we observed low correlation among serum and EDTA plasma and among serum and heparin plasma PON1 protein values.
Results are shown below:

Volunteer No.	*Serum* (μg/ml)	*Plasma* (μg/ml)		
		EDTA	*Citrate*	*Heparin*
1	20.59	16.24	16.94	17.65
2	13.02	13.06	12.07	14.27
3	11.01	6.42	9.78	10.54
4	10.16	7.85	10.70	13.21
5	16.37	12.65	14.72	15.53
6	15.96	12.74	15.31	18.81
7	12.47	11.72	10.75	11.84
8	14.63	10.86	13.15	15.46
9	12.12	9.53	11.74	13.21
10	14.67	13.92	12.73	15.37
Mean (μg/ml)	**14.1**	**11.5**	**12.8**	**14.6**
Mean Plasma/Serum (%)	**-**	**82**	**91**	**103**
Coefficient of determination R^2	**-**	**0.72**	**0.91**	**0.66**

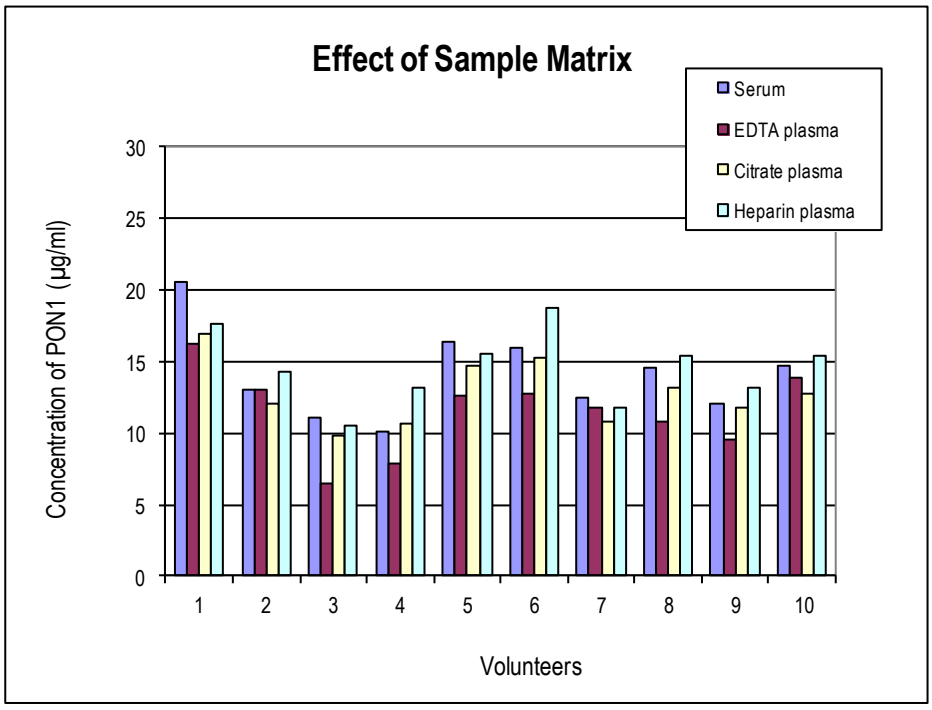

Figure 3: PON1 levels measured using Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA from 10 individuals using serum, EDTA, citrate and heparin plasma, respectively.

14. DEFINITION OF THE STANDARD

Recombinant protein is used as the standard in this assay. The recombinant PON1 is a 43 kDa protein containing 355 amino acid residues produced in E. colli.

15. PRELIMINARY POPULATION AND CLINICAL DATA

The following results were obtained when serum samples from 160 unselected donors (88 men + 72 women) 21 – 65 years old were assayed with the Biovendor Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA in our laboratory.

Each laboratory should establish its own normal and pathological references ranges for PON1 levels with the assay.

Sex	*Age (years)*	*n*	*Mean*	*Median*	*SD*	*Min*	*Max*
			PON1 (μg/ml)				
Men	21-29	18	13.52	13.66	3.00	8.48	21.32
	30-39	28	12.77	13.08	2.19	8.62	17.27
	40-49	32	12.68	12.98	2.81	6.21	18.37
	50-65	10	12.16	11.16	3.30	7.98	18.53
Women	22-29	13	16.43	15.97	3.67	10.74	26.30
	30-39	28	13.07	12.88	3.00	6.61	21.61
	40-49	23	12.10	11.16	2.48	7.96	16.94
	50-61	8	12.59	13.28	2.29	7.58	15.76

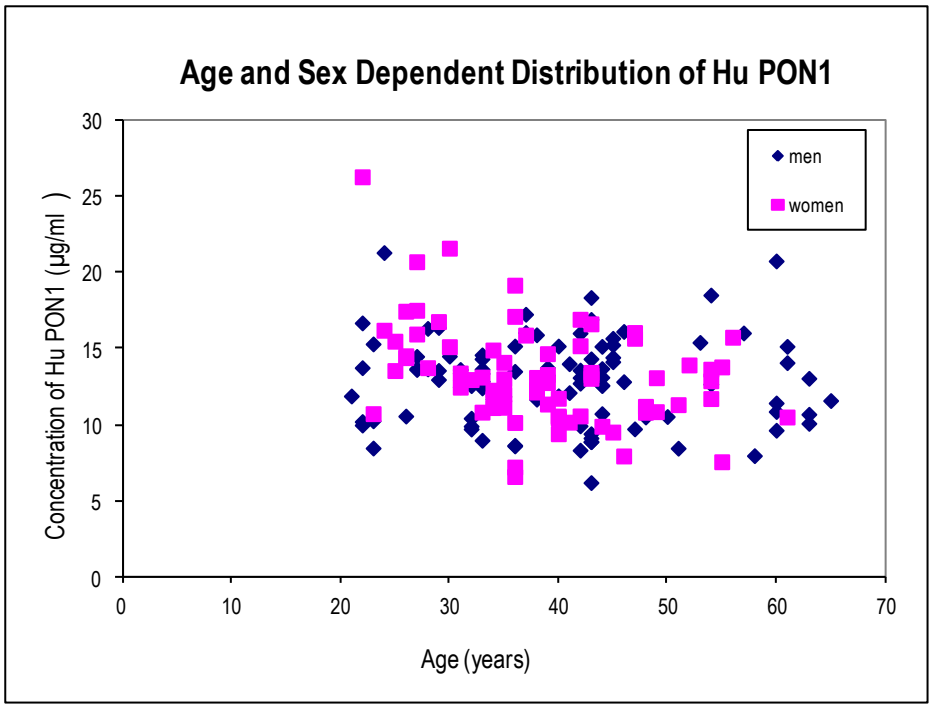

Figure 4: Human PON1 concentration plotted against donor age and sex.

16. METHOD COMPARISON

The BioVendor Human Paraoxonase 1 ELISA was not compared to the other commercial immunoassays.

17. TROUBLESHOOTING AND FAQS

›› Weak signal in all wells

Possible explanations:

- Omission of a reagent or a step
- Improper preparation or storage of a reagent
- Assay performed before reagents were allowed to come to room temperature
- Improper wavelength when reading absorbance

›› High signal and background in all wells

Possible explanations:

- Improper or inadequate washing
- Overdeveloping; incubation time with Substrate Solution should be decreased before addition of Stop Solution

›› High coefficient of variation (CV)

Possible explanation:

- Improper or inadequate washing
- Improper mixing Standards or samples

18. REFERENCES

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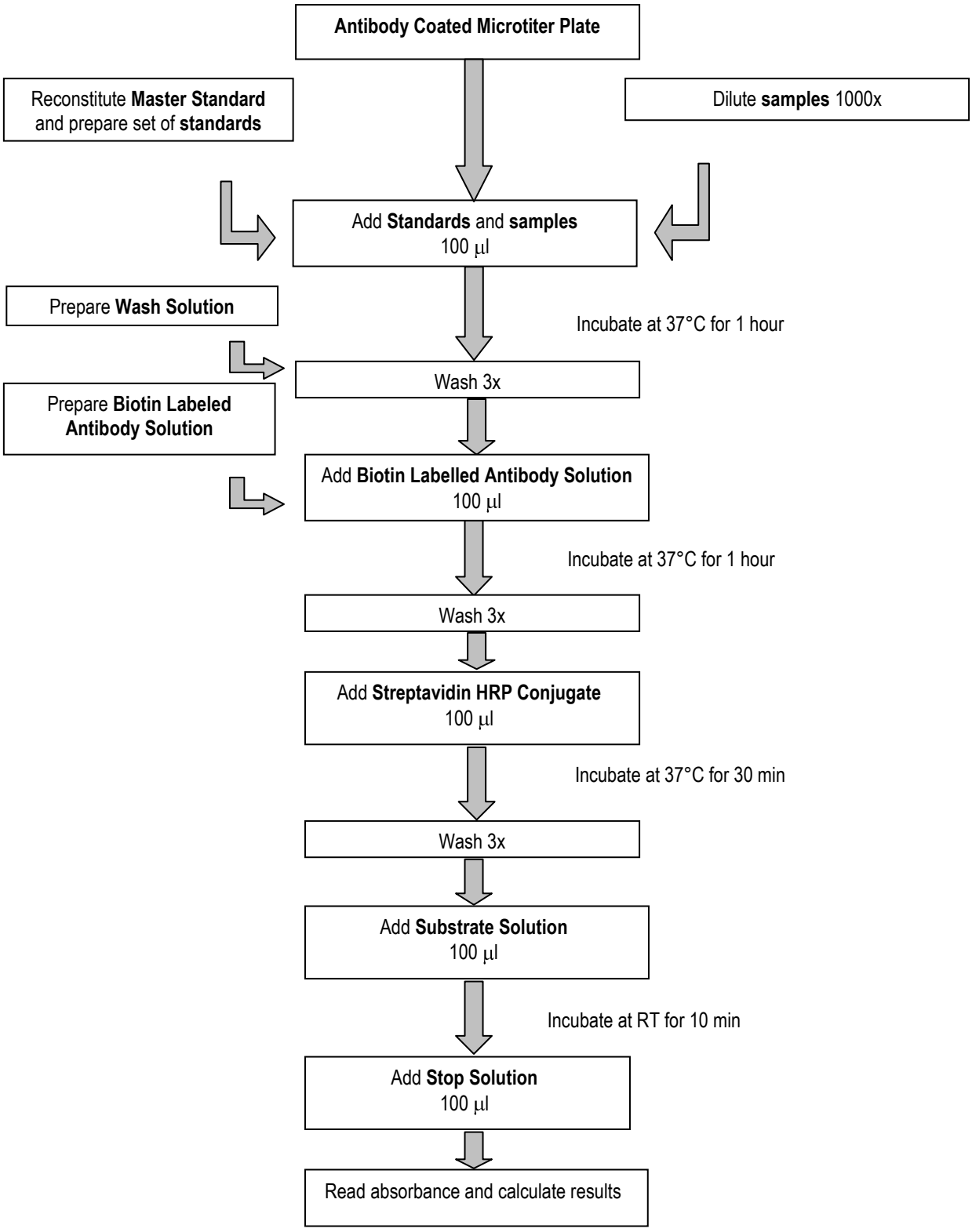
For more references on this product see our WebPages at www.biovendor.com

19. EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

REF	Catalogue number
Cont.	Content
LOT	Lot number
	See instructions for use
	Biological hazard
	Expiry date
	Storage conditions
	Identification of packaging materials

Assay Procedure Summary



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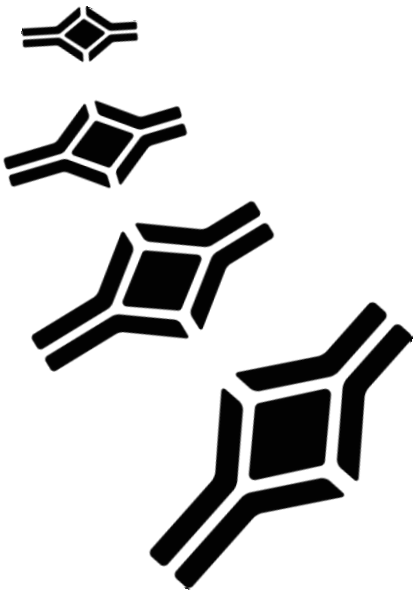

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