# LSBiotm Rat Prorenin + Renin ELISA Kit

Catalog No. LS-F10461

## **User Manual**

Please Read the Manual Carefully Before Starting your Experiment



For research use only. Not approved for use in humans or for clinical diagnosis.



### Rat Prorenin/Renin Total Antigen ELISA Kit

Catalog # LS-F10461 Strip well format.

Reagents for up to 96 tests.

Rev: November 2014

#### **INTENDED USE**

This rat prorenin/renin total antigen assay is intended for the quantitative determination of total prorenin and renin antigen in rat plasma and serum. **For research use only.** 

#### **BACKGROUND**

Prorenin is a glycosylated aspartic protease that consists of 2 homologous lobes and is the precursor of renin. Renin activates the renin-angiotensin system by cleaving angiotensinogen, produced by the liver, to yield angiotensin I, which is further converted into angiotensin II by ACE, the angiotensin-converting enzyme primarily within the capillaries of the lungs. It has been reported

within the capillaries of the lungs. It has been reported that the levels of circulating prorenin (but not renin) are increased in diabetic subjects [1].

#### **ASSAY PRINCIPLE**

Rat prorenin and renin will bind to the affinity purified capture antibody coated on the microtiter plate. After appropriate washing steps, biotin-labeled polyclonal antirat prorenin antibody binds to the captured protein. Excess antibody is washed away and bound polyclonal antibody is reacted with streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. TMB substrate is used for color development at 450nm. A standard calibration curve is prepared along with the samples to be measured using dilutions of rat prorenin. Color development is proportional to the total concentration of prorenin and renin in the samples.

#### **REAGENTS PROVIDED**

- 96-well antibody coated microtiter strip plate (removable wells 8x12) containing anti-prorenin antibody, blocked and dried.
- •10X Wash buffer: 1 bottle of 50ml
- Rat prorenin standard: 1 vial lyophilized standard
- •Biotinylated anti-rat prorenin primary antibody: 1 vial lyophilized biotinylated polyclonal antibody
- Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin: 1 vial concentrated HRP labeled streptavidin
- •TMB substrate solution: 1 bottle of 10ml solution

#### STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store all kit components at 4°C upon arrival. Return any unused microplate strips to the plate pouch with desiccant. Reconstituted standards and primary may be stored at -80°C for later use. Do not freeze-thaw the standard and primary antibody more than once. Store all other unused kit components at 4°C. This kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.

#### **OTHER REAGENTS AND SUPPLIES REQUIRED**

- Microtiter plate shaker capable of 300 rpm uniform horizontally circular movement
- Manifold dispenser/aspirator or automated microplate washer
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Pipettes and Pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- Polypropylene tubes for dilution of standard
  Paper towels or laboratory wipes
- •1N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or 1N HCl
- Bovine Serum Albumin Fraction V (BSA)
- •Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris)•Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

#### **PRECAUTIONS**

- FOR LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC USE.
- Do not mix any reagents or components of this kit with any reagents or components of any other kit. This kit is designed to work properly as provided.
- Always pour peroxidase substrate out of the bottle into a clean test tube. Do not pipette out of the bottle as contamination could result.
- Keep plate covered except when adding reagents, washing, or reading.
- DO NOT pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin.
- DO NOT smoke, drink, or eat in areas where specimens or reagents are being handled.

#### PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

•**TBS buffer:** 0.1M Tris, 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.4•**Blocking buffer (BB):** 3% BSA (w/v) in

TBS

•1X Wash buffer: Dilute 50ml of 10X wash buffer concentrate with 450ml of deionized water.

#### **SAMPLE COLLECTION**

Collect plasma using EDTA or citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000xg within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store at  $\leq$  - 20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **ASSAY PROCEDURE**

Perform assay at room temperature. Vigorously shake plate (300rpm) at each step of the assay.

#### **Preparation of Standard**

Reconstitute standard by adding 1ml of blocking buffer directly to the vial and agitate gently to completely dissolve contents. This will result in a 1000ng/ml standard solution.

Dilution table for preparation of rat prorenin standard:

Production table for preparation of fat profession standard.							
Prorenin concentration (ng/ml)	Dilutions						
100	900μl (BB) + 100μl (from vial)						
50	500µl (BB) + 500µl (100ng/ml)						
20	600µl (BB) + 400µl (50ng/ml)						
10	500µl (BB) + 500µl (20ng/ml)						
5	500µl (BB) + 500µl (10ng/ml)						
2	600µl (BB) + 400µl (5ng/ml)						
1	500µl (BB) + 500µl (2ng/ml)						
0.5	500µl (BB) + 500µl (1ng/ml)						
0.2	600μl (BB) + 400μl (0.5ng/ml)						
0.1	500µl (BB) + 500µl (0.2ng/ml)						
0	500μl (BB) Zero point to determine background						

NOTE: DILUTIONS FOR THE STANDARD CURVE AND ZERO STANDARD MUST BE MADE AND APPLIED TO THE PLATE IMMEDIATELY.

#### **Standard and Unknown Addition**

Remove microtiter plate from bag and add  $100\mu l$  prorenin standards (in duplicate) and unknowns to wells. Carefully record position of standards and unknowns. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with  $300\mu l$  wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

NOTE: The assay measures prorenin and renin antigen in the 0.1-100 ng/ml range. If the unknown is thought to have high prorenin/renin levels, dilutions may be made

in blocking buffer.

#### **Primary Antibody Addition**

Reconstitute primary antibody by adding 10ml of blocking buffer directly to the vial and agitate gently to completely dissolve contents. Add 100µl to all wells. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300µl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

#### **Streptavidin-HRP Addition**

Briefly centrifuge vial before opening. Dilute  $2.5\mu l$  of HRP conjugated streptavidin into 2.5ml blocking buffer to generate a 1:1,000 dilution. Add 0.2ml of 1:1,000 dilution to 9.8ml of blocking buffer to generate a 1:50,000 dilution. Add  $100\mu l$  of the 1:50,000 dilution to all wells. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with  $300\mu l$  wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

#### **Substrate Incubation**

Add 100 $\mu$ l TMB substrate to all wells and shake plate for 2-10 minutes. Substrate will change from colorless to different strengths of blue. Quench reaction by adding 50 $\mu$ l of 1N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or HCl stop solution to all wells when samples are visually in the same range as the standards. Add stop solution to wells in the same order as substrate upon which color will change from blue to yellow. Mix thoroughly by gently shaking the plate.

#### **Measurement**

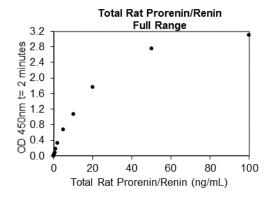
Set the absorbance at 450nm in a microtiter plate spectrophotometer. Measure the absorbance in all wells at 450nm. Subtract zero point from all standards and unknowns to determine corrected absorbance (A<sub>450</sub>).

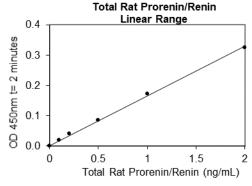
#### **Calculation of Results**

Plot A<sub>450</sub> against the amount of prorenin in the standards. Fit a straight line through the linear points of the standard curve using a linear fit procedure if unknowns appear on the linear portion of the standard curve. Alternatively, create a standard curve by analyzing the data using a software program capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4PL) curve fit. The amount of total prorenin and renin in the unknowns can be determined from this curve. If samples have been

diluted, the calculated concentration must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

A typical standard curve (EXAMPLE ONLY):





#### **EXPECTED VALUES**

Rat prorenin levels range from 0-400 ng/ml depending

on assay methodology [2].

Human plasma levels of prorenin are greater in males than females and correlate positively with age and negatively with blood pressure [3]. Plasma and serum concentrations increase in several conditions such as pregnancy, progressive diabetes mellitus, diabetes

mellitus with microvascular disease, and diabetic retinopathy [4, 5].

#### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Sensitivity:** The minimum detectable dose (MDD) was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean optical density value of twenty zero standard replicates (range OD450: 0.101-0.111) and calculating the corresponding concentration. The MDD was 0.069 ng/ml.

**Intra-assay Precision:** These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

**Inter-assay Precision:** These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

**Recovery:** These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

**Linearity:** These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

**Specificity:** These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

**Sample Values:** Samples were evaluated for the presence of the antigen at varying dilutions.

Sample Type	Dilution	Mean (ng/ml)					
Cityata Diagras	1:10	29.3					
Citrate Plasma	1:20	28.5					

#### **DISCLAIMER**

This information is believed to be correct but does not claim to be all-inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The supplier of this kit shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling of or contact with the above product.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Luetscher JA, *et al.*: N Engl J Med. 1985, 312:1412-1417.
- 2. Ioannou P, et al.: Can J Physiol Pharmacol. 1991, 69(9):1331-40.
- 3. Danser AH, et al.: J Hypertens. 1988, 16:853-862.
- 4. Yokota H, et al.: Br J Ophthalmol. 2005, 89:871-873.
- 5. Schmieder RE: J Hypertens. 2007, 25:1323-1326.

#### **Example of ELISA Plate Layout**

96 Well Plate: 22 Standard wells, 74 Sample wells

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Α	0	0.1 ng/ml	0.2 ng/ml	0.5 ng/ml	1 ng/ml	2 ng/ml	5 ng/ml	10 ng/ml	20 ng/ml	50 ng/ml	100 ng/ml	
В	0	0.1 ng/ml	0.2 ng/ml	0.5 ng/ml	1 ng/ml	2 ng/ml	5 ng/ml	10 ng/ml	20 ng/ml	50 ng/ml	100 ng/ml	
С												
D												
ΕF												
G												
Н												

**Important Note:** During shipment, small volumes of product will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. We recommend briefly centrifuging the vial to dislodge any liquid in the container's cap prior to opening.

**Warning:** This reagent may contain sodium azide and sulfuric acid. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of these materials have not been thoroughly investigated. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed. Avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions and may react with lead or copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. On disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent accumulation.

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