

Human CD55 / DAF ELISA Pair Set

Catalog Number: SEK10101

To achieve the best assay results, this manual must be read carefully before using this product and the assay is run as summarized in the General ELISA protocol.

BACKGROUND

CD55, also well known as decay-accelerating factor (DAF), is a member of the RCA (regulators of complement activation) family characterized by four to 30 SCRs (short consensus repeats) in their plasma-exposed regions. This glycoprotein CD55 containing four SCR modules is involved in the regulation of the complement cascade. It interferes with the functions of C3 and C5 convertases in both the classical and alternative pathways by preventing the assembly of the C3bBb complex or accelerating the disassembly of preformed convertase, and thus disrupts the cascade and protects the host cells from damage. Antigens present on the DAF constitute determinant for the Cromer blood group system. DAF has been identified as a ligand for an activation-associated, seven-transmembrane lymphocyte receptor, CD97, which is a receptor mediating attachment and infection of several viruses and bacteria. In addition, it has been shown that DAF regulates the interplay between complement and T cell immunity in vivo, and thus may be implicated in immune and tumor biology. There are two variants of CD55 encoded by alternatively spliced transcripts, the predominant variant is a GPI-anchored membrane form ubiquitously expressed on cells exposed to plasma complement proteins, whereas a soluble form present at much lower level.

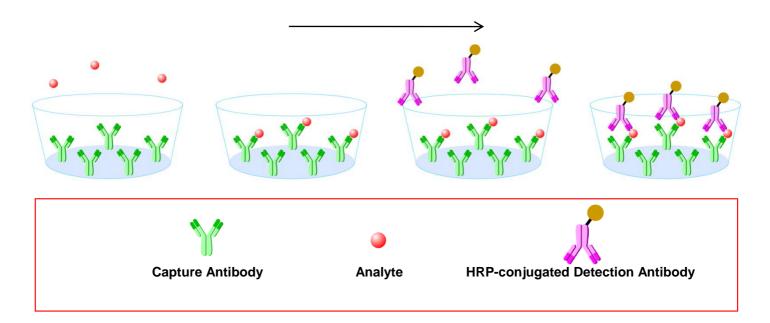
PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The Sino Biological ELISA Pair Set is a solid phase sandwich ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay). It utilizes a monoclonal antibody specific for CD55 coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are added to the wells, and any CD55 present binds to the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and a horseradish peroxidase conjugated mouse anti-CD55 monoclonal antibody is then added, producing an antibody-antigen-antibody "sandwich". The wells are again washed and TMB substrate solution is loaded, which produces color in proportion to the amount of CD55 present in the sample. To end the enzyme reaction, the stop solution is added and absorbances of the microwell are read at 450 nm.

INTENDED USE

- The human CD55 ELISA Pair Set is for the quantitative determination of human CD55.
- This ELISA Pair Set contains the basic components required for the development of sandwich ELISAs.

ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY



This Pair Set has been configured for research use only and is not to be used in diagnostic procedures.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.

Capture Antibody – 1.0 mg/mL of rabbit anti-CD55 monoclonal antibody. Dilute to a working concentration of 2 µg/mL in CBS before coating. (Catalog: # 10101-R028)

Detection Antibody – 0.4 mg/mL mouse anti-CD55 monoclonal antibody conjugated to horseradish-peroxidase (HRP). Dilute to working concentration of 0.2 μ g/mL in detection antibody dilution buffer before use. (Catalog: # 10101-MM03)

Standard – Each vial contains 30 ng of recombinant CD55. Reconstitute with 1 mL detection antibody dilution buffer. After reconstitution, store at -20° C to -80° C in a manual defrost freezer. A seven-point standard curve using 2-fold serial dilutions in sample dilution buffer, and a high standard of 1.5ng/mL is recommended.

SOLUTIONS REQUIRED

CBS - 0.05M Na_2CO_3 , 0.05M $NaHCO_3$, pH 9.6, 0.2 μm filtered

TBS - 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4

Wash Buffer - 0.05% Tween20 in TBS, pH 7.2 - 7.4

Blocking Buffer - 2% BSA in Wash Buffer

Sample dilution buffer - 0.1% BSA in wash buffer, pH 7.2 - 7.4, 0.2 µm filtered

Detection antibody dilution buffer - 0.5% BSA in wash buffer, pH 7.2 - 7.4, 0.2 µm filtered

Substrate Solution : To achieve best assay results, fresh substrate solution is recommended

Substrate stock solution - 10 mg/ml TMB (Tetramethylbenzidine) in DMSO

Substrate dilution buffer - 0.05M Na₂HPO₄ and 0.025M citric acid ; adjust pH to 5.5

Substrate working solution - For each plate dilute 250 µl substrate stock solution in 25ml substrate dilution

buffer and then add 80 $\mu I~0.75\%~H_2O_2$, mix it well

Stop Solution - 2 N H₂SO₄

PRECAUTION

The Stop Solution suggested for use with this Pair Set is an acid solution. Wear eye, hand, face, and clothing protection when using this material.

STORAGE

Capture Antibody: Aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C for up to 6 months from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Detection Antibody: Protect it from prolonged exposure to light. Aliquot and store at -20° C to -80° C and for up to 6 months from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Standard: Store lyophilized standard at -20°C to -80°C for up to 6 months from date of receipt. Aliquot and store the reconstituted standard at -20°C to -80°C for up to 1 month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

GENERAL ELISA PROTOCOL

Plate Preparation

- 1. Dilute the capture antibody to the working concentration in CBS. Immediately coat a 96-well microplate with 100µL per well of the diluted capture antibody. Seal the plate and incubate overnight at 4°C.
- 2. Aspirate each well and wash with at least 300µl wash buffer, repeating the process two times for a total of three washes. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential for good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining wash buffer by inverting the plate and blotting it against clean paper towels.
- 3. Block plates by adding 300 µL of blocking buffer to each well. Incubate at room temperature for a minimum of 1 hour.
- 4. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 2. The plates are now ready for sample addition.

Assay Procedure

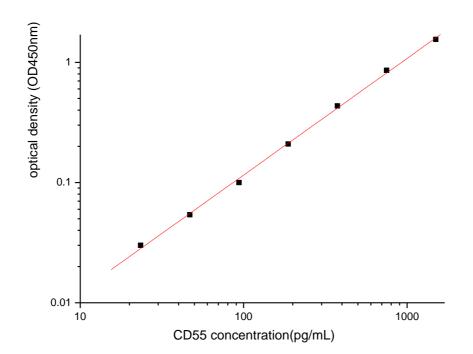
- 1. Add 100 µL of sample or standards in sample dilution buffer per well. Seal the plate and incubate 2 hours at room temperature.
- 2. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 2 of plate preparation.
- 3. Add 100 µL of the detection antibody, diluted in antibody dilution buffer, to each well. Seal the plate and incubate 1 hour at room temperature.
- 4. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 2 of plate preparation.
- 5. Add 200 µL of substrate solution to each well. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature (**if substrate solution is not as requested, the incubation time should be optimized**). Avoid placing the plate in direct light.
- 6. Add 50 μ L of stop solution to each well. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
- 7. Determine the optical density of each well immediately, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

- Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate standards, controls and samples. Subtract the mean zero standard absorbance from each.
- 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.
- To determine the concentration of the unknowns, find the unknowns' mean absorbance value 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 concentration. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.
- Alternatively, computer-based curve-fitting statistical software may also be employed to calculate the concentration of the sample.

TYPICAL DATA

This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay.



Concentration (pg/ml)	Zero standard subtracted OD				
0	0.000				
23.44	0.030				
46.88	0.054				
93.75	0.100				
187.5	0.209				
375	0.433				
750	0.858				
1500	1.549				

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC

SENSITIVITY

The minimum detectable dose of human CD55 was determined to be approximately **23.44 pg/ml**. This is defined as at least three times standard deviations above the mean optical density of 10 replicates of the zero standard.

NORMAL SERUM VALUES

The average concentration of CD55 in 20 normal human serum is 51.23+/-7.64 ng/mL ranging from 38.9 to 67.3 ng/mL.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Problems	Possible Sources	Solutions			
	Incorrect or no Detection Antibody was added	Add appropriate Detection Antibody and continue			
No signal	Substrate solution was not added	Add substrate solution and continue			
	Incorrect storage condition	Check if the kit is stored at recommended condition and used before expiration date			
	Standard was incompletely reconstituted or was inappropriately stored	Aliquot reconstituted standard and store at -80 $^\circ\!\!\mathbb{C}$			
Poor Standard Curve	Imprecise / inaccurate pipetting	Check / calibrate pipettes			
	Incubations done at inappropriate temperature, timing or agitation	Follow the general ELISA protocol			
	Background wells were contaminated	Avoid cross contamination by using the sealer appropriately			
	The concentration of antigen in samples was too low	Enriching samples to increase the concentration of antigen			
Poor detection value	Samples were ineffective	Check if the samples are stored at cold environment. Detect samples in timely manner			
	Insufficient washes	Use multichannel pipettes without touching the reagents on the plate			
High Background	Insuncient wasnes	Increase cycles of washes and soaking time between washes			
	TMB Substrate Solution was contaminated	TMB Substrate Solution should be clear and colorless prior to addition to wells			
	Materials were contaminated.	Use clean plates, tubes and pipettes tips			
Non-specificity	Samples were contaminated	Avoid cross contamination of samples			
Non-specificity	The concentration of samples was too high	Try higher dilution rate of samples			

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Human CD55 ELISA Pair Set Notes