



17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone (17 α -OHP) ELISA Assay Kit

Catalog Number:

OHP31-K01 (1 x 96 wells)

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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INTENDED USE

The Eagle Biosciences 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone (17 α -OHP) ELISA Assay Kit (enzyme-linked immunoassay kit) is intended for the direct quantitative determination of 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone in human serum. The Eagle Biosciences 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone (17 α -OHP) ELISA Assay Kit is for research use only and not to be used in diagnostic procedures.

INTRODUCTION

The steroid 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone is produced by the adrenal cortex and gonads. 17 α -OHP has little progestational activity, but has intense clinical interest because it is the immediate precursor to 11-desoxycortisol, which is produced by the 21-hydroxylation of 17 α -OHP. Measurement 17 α -OHP is, consequently, a useful indirect indicator of 21-hydroxylase activity. In congenital 21-hydroxylase deficiency, the most common variety of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), 17 α -OHP is secreted in abundant excess. Measurement of 17 α -OHP is therefore valuable in the initial diagnosis of CAH.

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

The Eagle Biosciences 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone (17 α -OHP) ELISA is a competitive enzyme immunoassay. Competition occurs between the antigen (present in standards, controls and patient samples) and an enzyme-labeled antigen (conjugate) for a limited number of antibody binding sites on the microplate. After samples and conjugate have been incubated for one hour, washing of the micrplate removes unbound materials and an enzyme substrate that generates color is added. The enzymatic reaction is terminated by addition of stopping solution. The optical density, measured with a microplate reader, is inversely proportional to the concentration of 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone (17 α -OHP) in the sample. A set of standards is used to plot a standard curve from from which the concentration of 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone (17 α -OHP) in samples and controls can be directly read.

PROCEDURAL CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

1. This kit is intended for research use only.
2. Practice good laboratory practices when handling kit reagents and specimens. This includes:
 - a. Do not pipette by mouth.
 - b. Do not smoke, drink, or eat in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
 - c. Wear protective clothing and disposable gloves.
 - d. Wash hands thoroughly after performing the test.
 - e. Avoid contact with eyes; use safety glasses; in case of contact with eyes, flush eyes with water immediately and contact a doctor.
3. Users should have a thorough understanding of this protocol for the successful use of this kit. Reliable performance will only be attained by strict and careful adherence to the instructions provided.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.
5. A calibrator curve must be established for every run.
6. It is recommended to all customers to prepare their own control materials or serum pools which should be included in every run at a high and low level for assessing the reliability of results.
7. The controls (included in kit) must be included in every run and their results must fall within the ranges stated in the quality control certificate; a failed control result might indicate improper procedural techniques or pipetting, incomplete washing or inadequate reagent storage.
8. When the use of water is specified for dilution or reconstitution, use deionized or distilled water.
9. All kit reagents and specimens should be brought to room temperature and mixed gently but thoroughly before use. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of reagents and specimens.



10. Improper procedural techniques, imprecise pipetting, incomplete washing as well as improper reagent storage may be indicated when assay values for the controls do not reflect established ranges.
11. When reading the microplate, the presence of bubbles in the wells will affect the optical densities (ODs). Carefully remove any bubbles before performing the reading step.
12. The substrate solution (TMB) is sensitive to light and should remain colorless if properly stored. Instability or contamination may be indicated by the development of a blue color, in which case it should not be used.
13. When dispensing the substrate and stopping solution, do not use pipettes in which these liquids will come into contact with any metal parts.
14. To prevent contamination of reagents, use a new disposable pipette tip for dispensing each reagent, sample, standard and control
15. Do not use kit components from different kit lots within a test and do not use any component beyond the expiration date printed on the label.
16. Kit reagents must be regarded as hazardous waste and disposed of according to national regulations.

LIMITATIONS

1. All the reagents within the kit are calibrated for the direct determination of 17 α -OHP in human serum. The kit is not calibrated for the determination of 17 α -OHP in saliva, plasma, or other specimens of human or animal origin.
2. Do not use grossly hemolyzed, grossly lipemic, icteric or improperly stored serum.
3. Any samples or control sera containing azide or thimerosal are not compatible with this kit, as they may lead to false results.
4. Only calibrator A may be used to dilute any high serum samples. The use of any other reagent may lead to false result.
5. This kit is intended for research use only and should not be used in diagnostic procedures.

SAFETY CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

POTENTIAL BIOHAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Human serum that may be used in the preparation of the standards and controls has been tested and found to be non- reactive for Hepatitis B surface antigen and has also been tested for the presence of antibodies to HCV and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and found to be negative. However no test method can offer complete assurance that HIV, HCV and Hepatitis B virus or any infectious agents are absent. The reagents should be considered a potential biohazard and handled with the same precautions as applied to any blood specimen.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Avoid contact with reagents containing TMB, hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid. If contacted with any of these reagents, wash with plenty of water. TMB is a suspected carcinogen.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Approximately 0.05 mL of serum is required per duplicate determination. Collect 4–5 mL of blood into an appropriately labeled tube and allow it to clot. Centrifuge and carefully remove the serum layer. Store at 4°C for up to 24 hours or at -10°C or lower temperature for longer time. Consider all human specimens as possible biohazardous materials and take appropriate precautions when handling.



SPECIMEN PRETREATMENT

This assay is a direct system; no specimen pretreatment is necessary.

REAGENTS AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Precision pipettes to dispense 25, 50, 150 and 350 μ L
2. Disposable pipette tips
3. Distilled or deionized water
4. Microplate reader with a filter set at 450 nm and an upper OD limit of 3.0 or greater

REAGENTS PROVIDED

1. Anti-17 α -OHP Antibody-Coated Microplate — Ready To Use

Contents: One 96-well (12x8) rabbit polyclonal antibody-coated microplate in a resealable pouch with desiccant.
Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C
Stability: 12 months or as indicated on label.

2. 17 α -OHP-Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) Conjugate Concentrate — Ready to Use

Contents: 17 α -OHP-HRP conjugate in a protein-based buffer with a non-mercury preservative.
Volume: 20 mL/bottle
Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C
Stability: 12 months or as indicated on label.

3. 17 α -OHP Calibrators — Ready To Use

Contents: Seven vials containing 17 α -OHP in a protein-based buffer with a non-mercury preservative. Prepared by spiking buffer with a defined quantity of 17 α -OHP.

* Listed below are approximate concentrations, please refer to bottle labels for exact concentrations.

Calibrator	Concentration	Volume
Calibrator A	0 ng/mL	2.0 mL
Calibrator B	0.15 ng/mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator C	0.5 ng/mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator D	1.5 ng/mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator E	3 ng/mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator F	7.5 ng/mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator G	20 ng/mL	1.0 mL

Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C.
Stability: 12 months in unopened vials or as indicated on label. Once opened, the standards should be used within 14 days or aliquoted and stored frozen. Avoid multiple freezing and thawing cycles.



4. Controls — Ready To Use

Contents: Two vials containing 17 α -OHP in a protein-based buffer with a non-mercury preservative. Prepared by spiking buffer with defined quantities of 17 α -OHP. Refer to vial labels for acceptable range. 1.0
Volume: mL/vial
Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C
Stability: 12 months in unopened vial or as indicated on label. Once opened, the controls should be used within 14 days or aliquoted and stored frozen. Avoid multiple freezing and thawing cycles.

5. Wash Buffer Concentrate — Requires Preparation x10

Contents: One bottle containing buffer with a non-ionic detergent and a non-mercury preservative.
Volume: 50 mL/bottle
Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C
Stability: 12 months or as indicated on label.
Preparation: Dilute 1:10 in distilled or deionized water before use. If one whole plate is to be used dilute 50 mL of the wash buffer concentrate in 450 mL of water.

6. TMB Substrate — Ready to Use

Contents: One bottle containing tetramethylbenzidine and hydrogen peroxide in a non-DMF or DMSO containing buffer.
Volume: 16 mL/bottle
Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C
Stability: 12 months or as indicated on label.

7. Stopping Solution — Ready to Use

Contents: One bottle containing 1M sulfuric acid. 6
Volume: mL/bottle
Storage: Refrigerate at 2–8°C
Stability: 12 months or as indicated on label.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Specimen Pretreatment: None.

All reagents must reach room temperature before use. Calibrators, controls and specimen samples should be assayed in duplicate. Once the procedure has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption.

1. After all the kit components have reached room temperature, mix gently by inversion. Prepare the working wash buffer (see wash buffer concentrate under the section "Reagents Provided").



2. Remove the required number of microplate strips. Reseal the bag and return any unused strips to the refrigerator.
3. Pipette 25 μ L of each calibrator, control and specimen sample into correspondingly labeled wells in duplicate.
4. Pipette 150 μ L of the 17 α -OHP-HRP conjugate into each well. (We recommend using a multichannel pipette.)
5. Gently shake the microplate by hand for 10 seconds to ensure complete mixing of conjugate solution with samples, controls and standards.
6. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature (do not shake).
7. Wash the wells 3 times with 350 μ L of diluted wash buffer per well and tap the plate firmly against absorbent paper to ensure that it is dry. (The use of an automated microplate washer is recommended.)
8. Pipette 150 μ L of TMB substrate into each well at timed intervals. Gently shake the microplate by hand for 10 seconds.
9. Incubate for 15-20 minutes at room temperature (do not shake) or until calibrator A attains dark blue color for desired OD.
10. Pipette 50 μ L of stopping solution into each well at the same timed intervals as in step 8.
11. Read the plate on a microplate reader at 450 nm within 20 minutes after addition of the stopping solution.

CALCULATIONS

1. Calculate the mean optical density of each calibrator, control, and specimen sample duplicate.
2. Use a 4-parameter or 5-parameter curve with immunoassay software to generate the control and sample concentration results or draw a calibration curve on semi-log paper with the mean optical densities on the Y-axis and the calibrator on the X-axis and read the concentration of controls and samples off the calibrator curve.
3. If the sample reads more than 20ng/mL, then dilute it with calibrator A at a dilution of no more than 1:10. The result obtained must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

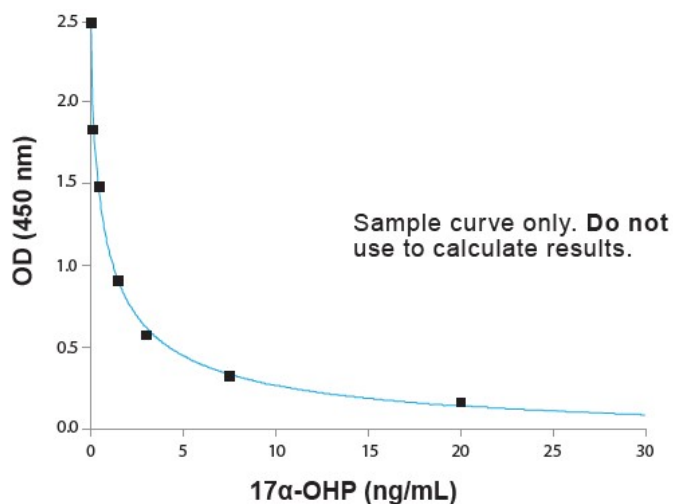
TYPICAL TABULATED DATA

Sample data only. Do not use to calculate results.

Calibrator	OD 1	OD 2	Mean OD	Value (pg/mL)
A	2.528	2.438	2.483	0
B	1.808	1.856	1.832	0.15
C	1.475	1.481	1.478	0.5
D	0.903	0.915	0.909	1.5
E	0.584	0.572	0.578	3
F	0.328	0.340	0.344	7.5
G	0.165	0.166	0.166	20
Unknown	0.414	0.416	0.415	5.53



TYPICAL CALIBRATOR CURVE



PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

SENSITIVITY

The limit of detection (LoD) was determined from the analysis of 60 samples of the blank and a low concentration sample in two independent experiments and it was calculated as follows:

$$\text{LoD} = \bar{u}_B + 1.645\sigma_B + 1.645\sigma_S$$

Where σ_B and σ_S are the standard deviation of the blank and a low value sample and \bar{u}_B is the mean value of the blank. The LoD was determined to be **0.051 ng/mL**.

SPECIFICITY (CROSS-REACTIVITY)

The following compounds were tested for cross-reactivity with the Direct fT3 ELISA kit with T3 cross-reacting at 100%.

Compound	% Cross Reactivity
17α-Hydroxyprogesterone	100
Progesterone	1.7
11-Desoxycortisol	< 0.25
DHEA	< 0.25
DHEAS	< 0.25
Cortisol	< 0.25
Cholesterol	< 0.25
Pregnenolone	< 0.25
Pregnenolone-SO4	< 0.25
Prednisone	< 0.25



INTERFERENCE

Serum samples with varying levels of 17 α -OHP were tested after spiking with potential interfering substances at levels that exceed the highest found concentration in serum. To calculate the % interference, results were compared to the same serum samples with no extra substances added. The following substances were tested and did not show significant interference in the assay: hemoglobin up to 2 g/L; bilirubin conjugated and free up to 10 mg/dL; triglycerides up to 5 mg/mL; rheumatoid factor up to 1.2 IU/mL; HAMAS 1.2 μ g/mL.

PRECISION

Six samples were assayed in duplicate in 40 independent experiments ran by two operators during 10 days. The results (in ng/mL) are tabulated below:

Sample	Mean	Within Run SD	Within Run CV	Total SD	Total CV
1	0.685061	0.026898	3.9%	0.107806	15.7%
2	4.30577	0.19803	4.6%	0.63436	14.7%
3	7.14774	0.27497	3.8%	0.86208	12.1%
4	8.64947	0.42710	4.9%	1.04203	12.0%
5	10.14976	0.39541	3.9%	1.37120	13.5%
6	15.0621	0.6751	4.5%	1.6217	10.8%

LINEARITY

Three patient serum samples were diluted with calibrator A. The results (in ng/mL) are tabulated below:

Sample	Obs. Result	Recovery %
1	15.75	-
1:2	9.14	116
1:5	4.03	128
1:10	1.69	107
2	13.55	-
1:2	6.02	89
1:5	2.61	96
1:10	1.10	81
3	21.88	-
1:2	12.66	116
1:5	5.54	127
1:10	2.55	116

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

The 17 α -OHP ELISA kit (y) was compared to a higher lever test (RIA) (x). The comparison of 49 serum samples yielded the following linear regression results:

$$y = 0.83x + 0.13, r = 0.99$$



EXPECTED VALUES

As for all clinical assays each laboratory should collect data and establish their own range of expected normal values.

Group	N	Median (ng/mL)	95% Confidence Range (ng/mL)
Children 3–12 years old	80	0.31	0.051–2.35
Children 13–17 years old	80	0.72	0.13–1.85
Women < 40 years old	120	0.93	0.27–2.54
Women > 60 years old	120	0.43	0.094–1.02
Men 20–59 years old	240	1.60	0.37–2.87

REFERENCES

1. Yeo KH, et al. An Automated Solid-Phase 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone ELISA Method Using a Microtiter Plate. *Ann Clin Biochem.* 1988; 25(Pt 3):293-7.
2. Hofman LF, et al. Direct Solid-Phase Radioimmunoassay for Screening, 17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone in Whole-Blood Samples from Newborns. *Clin Chem.* 1985; 31(7):1127-30/
3. Sippel WG, et al. Plasma Levels of Aldosterone, Corticosterone, 11-Deoxycorticosterone, Progesterone, 17-hydroxyprogesterone, Cortisol, and Cortisone During Infancy and Childhood. *Pediatr Res.* 1980; 14(1):39-46.
4. Thorneycroft IH, et al. The Relation of Serum 17-Hydroxyprogesterone and Estradiol 17-beta Levels During the Human Menstrual Cycle. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1971; 111:947-52.

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For further information about this kit, its application or the procedures in this kit, please contact the Technical Service Team at Eagle Biosciences, Inc. at info@eaglebio.com or at 866-411-8023.