



Human BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 ELISA kit

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantification of Human BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatants

Catalog number: ARG80905

distributed in the US/Canada by:
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For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	Page
INTRODUCTION	3
PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY	4
MATERIALS PROVIDED & STORAGE INFORMATION	4
MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED	5
TECHNICAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS	5
SAMPLE COLLECTION & STORAGE INFORMATION	6
REAGENT PREPARATION.....	6
ASSAY PROCEDURE	8
CALCULATION OF RESULTS	9
EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE	9
QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	10

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INTRODUCTION

Defensins are 2-6 kDa, cationic, microbicidal peptides active against many Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, fungi, and enveloped viruses [PMID: 8528769], containing three pairs of intramolecular disulphide bonds. On the basis of their size and pattern of disulphide bonding, mammalian defensins are classified into alpha, beta and theta categories. Every mammalian species explored thus far has beta-defensins. In cows, as many as 13 beta-defensins exist in neutrophils. However, in other species, beta-defensins are more often produced by epithelial cells lining various organs (e.g. the epidermis, bronchial tree and genitourinary tract).

Defensins are produced constitutively and/or in response to microbial products or proinflammatory cytokines. Some defensins are also called corticostatins (CS) because they inhibit corticotropin-stimulated corticosteroid production. The mechanism(s) by which microorganisms are killed and/or inactivated by defensins is not understood completely. However, it is generally believed that killing is a consequence of disruption of the microbial membrane. The polar topology of defensins, with spatially separated charged and hydrophobic regions, allows them to insert themselves into the phospholipid membranes so that their hydrophobic regions are buried within the lipid membrane interior and their charged (mostly cationic) regions interact with anionic phospholipid head groups and water. Subsequently, some defensins can aggregate to form 'channel-like' pores; others might bind to and cover the microbial membrane in a 'carpet-like' manner. The net outcome is the disruption of membrane integrity and function, which ultimately leads to the lysis of microorganisms. Some defensins are synthesised as propeptides which may be relevant to this process. [provide by Interpro: IPR006080]

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. An antibody specific for BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 has been pre-coated onto a microtiter plate. Standards or samples are pipetted into the wells and any BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 is added to each well and incubate. Following a washing to remove unbound substances, streptavidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and incubated. After washing away any unbound antibody-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution (TMB) is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped by the addition of acid and the intensity of the color is measured at a wavelength of 450nm \pm 2nm. The concentration of BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 in the sample is then determined by comparing the O.D of samples to the standard curve.

MATERIALS PROVIDED & STORAGE INFORMATION

Store the unopened kit at 2-8 °C. Use the kit before expiration date.

Component	Quantity	Storage information
Antibody-coated microplate	8 X 12 strips	4°C. Unused strips should be sealed tightly in the air-tight pouch.
Standard (Lyophilized)	3 X 2 ng/vial	4°C
Standard diluent buffer	20 ml	4°C

Human BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 ELISA kit ARG80905

Antibody conjugate concentrate	1 vial (400 µl)	4°C
Antibody diluent buffer	16 ml	4°C
HRP-Streptavidin concentrate	1 vial (400 µl)	4°C (Protect from light)
HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer	16 ml	4°C
20X Wash buffer	50 ml	4°C
TMB substrate	12 ml	4°C (Protect from light)
STOP solution	12 ml	4°C
Plate sealer	4 strips	Room temperature

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450nm
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- Automated microplate washer (optional)

TECHNICAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection especially while handling blood or body fluid samples.
- Store the kit at 4°C at all times.
- Briefly spin down the antibody conjugate concentrate and HRP-Streptavidin concentrate before use.
- If crystals are observed in the 20X Wash buffer, warm to RT (not more than 50°C) until the crystals are completely dissolved.
- Ensure complete reconstitution and dilution of reagents prior to use.
- It is highly recommended that the standards, samples and controls be assayed in duplicates.

- Change pipette tips between the addition of different reagent or samples.

SAMPLE COLLECTION & STORAGE INFORMATION

The sample collection and storage conditions listed below are intended as general guidelines. Sample stability has not been evaluated.

Cell Culture Supernatants - Remove particulates by centrifugation and aliquot & store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Serum- Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

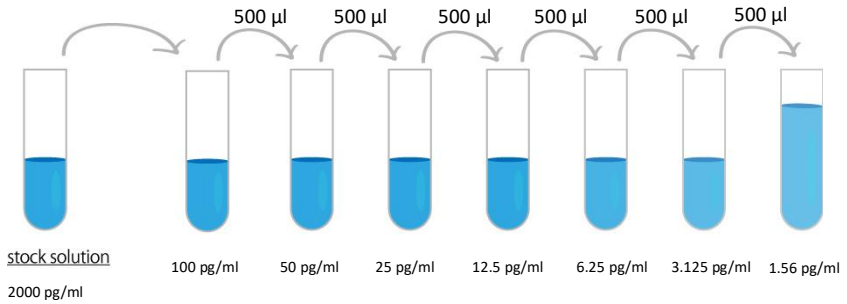
Plasma - Collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

REAGENT PREPARATION

- **1X Wash buffer:** Dilute 20X Wash buffer into distilled water to yield 1X Wash buffer.
- **1X Antibody conjugate:** Dilute 30X antibody conjugate concentrate into 1X antibody diluent buffer to yield 1X Detection antibody solution.
- **1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution:** Dilute 30X HRP-Streptavidin concentrate solution into 1X HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer to yield 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution buffer.
- **Standards:** Reconstitute the standard with 1 ml standard diluent buffer to yield a stock concentration of 2000 pg/ml. Make sure the standard is

Human BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 ELISA kit ARG80905

dissolved completely before making serial dilutions. The standard diluent buffer serves as zero standard (0 pg/ml), and the rest of the standard serial dilution can be diluted as according to the suggested concentration below: 100 pg/ml, 50 pg/ml, 25 pg/ml, 12.5 pg/ml, 6.25 pg/ml, 3.125 pg/ml, 1.56 pg/ml.



ASSAY PROCEDURE

All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT) before use. Standards, samples and controls should be assayed in duplicates.

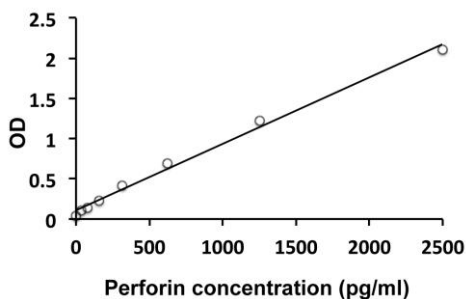
1. Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, and reseal it.
2. Add 100 μ l of standards, samples and zero controls (standard diluent buffer) into wells. Incubate for 1.5 h at 37 °C.
3. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process four times for a total five washes. Wash by filling each well with 1 \times Wash Buffer (350 μ l) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating, decanting or blotting against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100 μ l 1X Antibody conjugate into each well. Cover wells and incubate for 1 hour at 37 °C.
5. Aspirate each well and wash as step 3.
6. Add 100 μ l of 1X HRP-Streptavidin solution to each well. Cover wells and incubate for 30 minutes at 37 °C.
7. Aspirate each well and wash as step 3.
8. Add 100 μ l of TMB Reagent to each well. Incubate for 15 minutes at 37 °C in dark.
9. Add 100 μ l of Stop Solution to each well. The color of the solution should change from blue to yellow.
10. Read the OD with a microplate reader at 450nm immediately.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards, controls and patient samples.
2. Using linear graph paper, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.
4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.

EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE

The following data is for demonstration only and cannot be used in place of data generations at the time of assay.



QUALITY ASSURANCE

Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of Human BD-1 / beta Defensin-1 ranged from 1.56-100 pg/ml. The mean MDD was 0.8 pg/ml.

Specificity

This assay recognizes natural and recombinant Human BD-1 / beta Defensin-1. No significant cross-reactivity or interference with the factors below was observed:

Recombinant Human BD-2, BD-3, BD-4 protein

Intra-assay and Inter-assay precision

The CV values of both intra and inter precision fall below 10%.

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

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