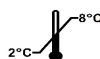


Instructions for use

NORADRENALINE high sensitive ELISA

Please use only the valid version of the Instructions for Use provided with the kit

REF**BA E-5200R****RUO**

For research
use only –
Not for use
in diagnostic
procedures

NORADRENALINE high sensitive ELISA

1. Intended use and principle of the test

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantitative determination of noradrenaline (norepinephrine). Flexible test system for various biological sample types and volumes.

Noradrenaline (norepinephrine) is extracted by using a cis-diol-specific affinity gel, acylated and then converted enzymatically.

The competitive ELISA kit uses the microtiter plate format. The antigen is bound to the solid phase of the microtiter plate. The derivatized standards, controls and samples and the solid phase bound analyte compete for a fixed number of antibody binding sites. After the system is in equilibrium, free antigen and free antigen-antibody complexes are removed by washing. The antibody bound to the solid phase is detected by an anti-rabbit IgG-peroxidase conjugate using TMB as a substrate. The reaction is monitored at 450 nm.

Quantification of unknown samples is achieved by comparing their absorbance with a standard curve prepared with known standard concentrations.

2. Procedural Cautions, Guidelines and Warnings

- (1) This kit is intended for professional use only. Users should have a thorough understanding of this protocol for the successful use of this kit. Only the test instruction provided with the kit is valid and has to be used to run the assay. Reliable performance will only be attained by strict and careful adherence to the instructions provided.
- (2) The principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) have to be followed.
- (3) In order to reduce exposure to potentially harmful substances, wear lab coats, disposable latex gloves and protective glasses where necessary.
- (4) 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.
- (5) For dilution or reconstitution purposes, use deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure water.
- (6) The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 – 8 °C in the sealed foil pouch with desiccant and used in the frame provided.
- (7) Duplicate determination of sample is highly recommended to be able to identify potential pipetting errors.
- (8) Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption. Make sure that the required reagents, materials and devices are prepared ready at the appropriate time.
- (9) Incubation times do influence the results. All wells should be handled in the same order and time intervals.
- (10) To avoid cross-contamination of reagents, use new disposable pipette tips for dispensing each reagent, sample, standard and control.
- (11) A standard curve must be established for each run.
- (12) The controls should be included in each run and fall within established confidence limits. The confidence limits are listed in the QC-Report.
- (13) Do not mix kit components with different lot numbers within a test and do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
- (14) Avoid contact with Stop Solution containing 0.25 M H₂SO₄. It may cause skin irritation and burns. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse off immediately with water.
- (15) TMB substrate has an irritant effect on skin and mucosa. In case of possible contact, wash eyes with an abundant volume of water and skin with soap and abundant water. Wash contaminated objects before reusing them.
- (16) For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS). The Safety Data Sheet for this product is made available directly on the website of the manufacturer or upon request.
- (17) Kit reagents must be regarded as hazardous waste and disposed according to national regulations.
- (18) In case of any severe damage to the test kit or components, the manufacturer has to be informed in writing, at the latest, one week after receiving the kit. Severely damaged single components must not be used for a test run. They must be stored properly until the manufacturer decides what to do with them. If it is decided that they are no longer suitable for measurements, they must be disposed of in accordance with national regulations.

3. Storage and stability

Store the unopened reagents at 2 – 8 °C until expiration date. Do not use components beyond the expiry date indicated on the kit labels. Once opened the reagents are stable for 2 months when stored at 2 – 8 °C. Once the resealable pouch has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly with desiccant again.

4. Materials

4.1 Content of the kit

BA D-0032	 96	Microtiter Plate – Ready to use
Content:	1 x 96 wells, empty in a resealable pouch	
BA D-0090	 FOILS	Adhesive Foil – Ready to use
Content:	Adhesive Foils in a resealable pouch	
Volume:	1 x 4 foils	
BA E-0030	 WASH-CONC 50x	Wash Buffer Concentrate – Concentrated 50x
Content:	Buffer with a non-ionic detergent and physiological pH	
Volume:	1 x 20 ml/vial, light purple cap	
BA E-0040	 CONJUGATE	Enzyme Conjugate – Ready to use
Content:	Goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulins, conjugated with peroxidase	
Volume:	1 x 12 ml/vial, red cap	
BA E-0055	 SUBSTRATE	Substrate – Ready to use
Content:	Chromogenic substrate containing tetramethylbenzidine, substrate buffer and hydrogen peroxide	
Volume:	1 x 12 ml/black vial, black cap	
BA E-0080	 STOP-SOLN	Stop Solution – Ready to use
Content:	0.25 M sulfuric acid	
Volume:	1 x 12 ml/vial, light grey cap	
Hazards identification:		
	H290 May be corrosive to metals.	
BA E-0231	 NAD NMN	Noradrenaline Microtiter Strips – Ready to use
Content:	1 x 96 well (12x8) antigen precoated microwell plate in a resealable yellow pouch with desiccant	
BA E-5210	 NAD-AS	Noradrenaline Antiserum – Ready to use
Content:	Rabbit anti-noradrenaline antibody, yellow coloured	
Volume:	1 x 6 ml/vial, yellow cap	
BA E-6612	 ACYL-REAG	Acylation Reagent – Ready to use
Content:	Acylation reagent in DMSO	
Volume:	1 x 3 ml/vial, white cap	
BA R-0050	 ADJUST-BUFF	Adjustment Buffer – Ready to use
Content:	TRIS buffer	
Volume:	1 x 4 ml/vial, green cap	
BA R-4617	 TE-BUFF	TE Buffer – Ready to use
Content:	TRIS-EDTA buffer	
Volume:	1 x 4 ml/vial, brown cap	

Standards and Controls – Ready to use

Cat. no.	Component	Colour/ Cap	Concentration ng/ml	Concentration nmol/l	Volume/ Vial
			NAD	NAD	
BA R-5601	STANDARD A	white	0	0	4 ml
BA R-5602	STANDARD B	light yellow	0.2	1.2	4 ml
BA R-5603	STANDARD C	orange	0.6	3.5	4 ml
BA R-5604	STANDARD D	dark blue	2	12	4 ml
BA R-5605	STANDARD E	light grey	8	47	4 ml
BA R-5606	STANDARD F	black	32	189	4 ml
BA R-5651	CONTROL 1	light green	Refer to QC-Report for expected value and acceptable range!		4 ml
BA R-5652	CONTROL 2	dark red			4 ml

Conversion: Noradrenaline (ng/ml) x 5.91 = Noradrenaline (nmol/l)

Content: Acidic buffer with non-mercury stabilizer, spiked with defined quantity of noradrenaline

BA R-6611 ACYL-BUFF **Acylation Buffer** – Ready to use

Content: Buffer with light alkaline pH for the acylation

Volume: 1 x 20 ml/vial, white cap

BA R-6614 COENZYME **Coenzyme** – Ready to use

Content: S-adenosyl-L-methionine

Volume: 1 x 4 ml/vial, purple cap

BA R-6615 ENZYME **Enzyme** – Lyophilized

Content: Catechol-O-methyltransferase

Volume: 4 vials, pink cap

BA R-6618 EXTRACT-PLATE 48 **Extraction Plate** – Ready to use

Content: 2 x 48 well plates coated with boronate affinity gel in a resealable pouch

BA R-6619 HCL **Hydrochloric Acid** – Ready to use

Content: 0.025 M Hydrochloric Acid, yellow coloured

Volume: 1 x 20 ml/vial, dark green cap

4.2 Additional materials and equipment required but not provided in the kit

- Calibrated precision pipettes to dispense volumes between 1 – 750 µl; 1 ml
- Microtiter plate washing device (manual, semi-automated or automated)
- ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm and if possible 620 – 650 nm
- Shaker (shaking amplitude 3 mm; approx. 600 rpm)
- Temperature controlled incubator (37 °C) or similar heating device
- Absorbent material (paper towel)
- Water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure)
- Vortex mixer

5. Sample collection and storage

Storage: up to 6 hours at 2 – 8 °C; for longer periods (up to 6 months) at -20 °C or -80 °C.

Advice for the preservation of the biological sample: to prevent catecholamine degradation, add EDTA (final concentration 1 mM) and sodium metabisulfite (final concentration 4 mM) to the sample.

6. Test procedure

Allow reagents and samples to reach room temperature and mix thoroughly by gentle inversion before use. Duplicate determinations are recommended. It is recommended to number the strips of the microwell plate before usage to avoid any mix-up.

The binding of the antisera and of the enzyme conjugate and the activity of the enzyme are temperature dependent. The higher the temperature, the higher the absorption values will be. Varying incubation times will have similar influences on the absorbance. The optimal temperature during the Enzyme Immunoassay is between 20 – 25 °C.

⚠ *In case of overflow, read the absorbance of the solution in the wells within 10 minutes, using a microplate reader set to 405 nm.*

6.1 Preparation of reagents

Wash Buffer

Dilute the 20 ml Wash Buffer Concentrate with water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) to a final volume of 1,000 ml.

Storage: 2 months at 2 – 8 °C

Enzyme Solution

Reconstitute the content of the vial labelled 'Enzyme' with 1 ml water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) and mix thoroughly. Add 0.3 ml of Coenzyme followed by 0.7 ml of Adjustment Buffer. The total volume of the Enzyme Solution is 2.0 ml.

⚠ *The Enzyme Solution has to be prepared freshly prior to the assay (not longer than 10 – 15 minutes in advance). Discard after use!*

Noradrenaline Microtiter Strips

In rare cases residues of the blocking and stabilizing reagent can be seen in the wells as small, white dots or lines. These residues do not influence the quality of the product.

Acylation Reagent

The Acylation Reagent (BA E-6612) has a freezing point of 18.5 °C. To ensure that the Acylation Reagent is liquid when being used, it must be ensured that the Acylation Reagent has reached room temperature and forms a homogeneous, crystal-free solution before being used.

6.2 Sample preparation

The NORADRENALINE high sensitive ELISA is a flexible test system for various biological sample types and volumes. It is not possible to give a general advice how to prepare the samples. However, the following basics should help the researcher to fit the protocol to his specific needs.

- Avoid excess of acid. excess of acid might exceed the buffer capacity of the extraction buffer. A pH > 7.0 during the extraction is mandatory.
- Prevent noradrenaline degradation by adding preservatives to the sample (see Sample collection and storage).
- Avoid chaotropic chemicals like perchloric acid. The high salt content might reduce the recovery of noradrenaline. If your samples already contain high amounts of perchloric acid, neutralize the sample prior to the extraction step.
- Tissue samples can be homogenised in 0.01 N HCl in the presence of EDTA and sodium metabisulfite. Under these conditions noradrenaline is positively charged which reduces binding to proteins and optimizes solubility.
- Avoid samples that contain substances with a cis-diol structure. These will reduce the recovery of the noradrenaline.
- It is advisable to perform a "Proof of Principle" to determine the recovery of noradrenaline in your samples. Prepare a stock solution of noradrenaline. Add small amounts (to change the native sample matrix as less as possible) of the stock solutions to the sample matrix and check the recovery.
- The used sample volume determines the sensitivity of this test. Determine the sample volume needed to determine the noradrenaline in your sample by testing different amounts of sample volume.

If you need any support in establishing a protocol for your specific purposes, do not hesitate to contact the manufacturer directly!

6.3 Extraction and acylation

The NORADRENALINE high sensitive ELISA offers a flexible test system for various biological sample types and volumes. Step 1 of the extraction procedure depends on the sample volume:

- in case you have sample volumes between 1 – 100 µl follow **1.1**
- in case you have sample volumes between 100 – 500 µl follow **1.2**
- in case you have sample volumes between 500 – 750 µl follow **1.3**

⚠ Within a run it is only possible to measure samples with the same volume!

1.	1.1 Sample volume 1 – 100 µl	1.2 Sample volume 100 – 500 µl	1.3 Sample volume 500 – 750 µl
	Pipette into the respective wells of the Extraction Plate: 10 µl standards, 10 µl controls and 1 – 100 µl sample. Fill up each well with water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) to a final volume of 100 µl [e.g. 10 µl standard plus 90 µl water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure)].	Pipette into the respective wells of the Extraction Plate: 10 µl standards, 10 µl controls and 100 – 500 µl sample. Fill up each well with water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) to a final volume of 500 µl [e.g. 10 µl standard plus 490 µl water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure)].	Pipette into the respective wells of the Extraction Plate: 10 µl standards, 10 µl controls and 500 – 750 µl sample. Fill up each well with water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) to a final volume of 750 µl [e.g. 10 µl standard plus 740 µl water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure)].
2.	Pipette 25 µl of TE Buffer into all wells.		
3.	Cover the plate with Adhesive Foil . Shake 60 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).		
4.	Remove the foil and empty the plate. Blot dry by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.		
5.	Pipette 1 ml of Wash Buffer into all wells.		
6.	Shake 5 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).		
7.	Blot dry by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.		
8.	Wash one more time as described (step 5, 6 and 7)!		
9.	Pipette 150 µl of Acylation Buffer into all wells.		
10.	Pipette 25 µl of Acylation Reagent into all wells.		
11.	Shake 20 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).		
12.	Empty the plate and blot dry by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.		
13.	Pipette 1 ml of Wash Buffer into all wells.		
14.	Shake 5 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).		
15.	Blot dry by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.		
16.	Wash one more time as described (step 13, 14, 15).		
17.	Pipette 100 µl of Hydrochloric Acid into all wells.		
18.	Cover plate with Adhesive Foil . Shake 10 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).		
	⚠ Do not decant the supernatant thereafter!		
	90 µl of the supernatant is needed for the subsequent enzymatic conversion		

6.4 Enzymatic Conversion

1.	Pipette 90 µl of the extracted standards, controls and samples into the respective wells of the Microtiter Plate .		
2.	Add 25 µl of Enzyme Solution (refer to 6.1) to all wells.		
3.	Cover plate with Adhesive Foil . Shake 1 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm) to mix.		
4.	Incubate for 2 h at 37 °C . The following volumes of the supernatants are needed for the subsequent ELISA:		
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Noradrenaline</td> <td>100 µl</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Noradrenaline	100 µl
Noradrenaline	100 µl		

6.5 Noradrenaline ELISA

1. Pipette 100 µl of standards, controls and samples from the Enzyme Plate (refer to 6.4) into the respective pre-coated Noradrenaline Microtiter Strips .
2. Pipette 50 µl of the respective Noradrenaline Antiserum into all wells.
3. Cover the plate with Adhesive Foil . Shake 1 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).
4. Incubate for 15 – 20 h (overnight) at 2 – 8 °C .
5. Remove the foil. Discard or aspirate the content of the wells. Wash the plate 4 x by adding 300 µl of Wash Buffer , discarding the content and blotting dry each time by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.
6. Pipette 100 µl of Enzyme Conjugate into all wells.
7. Incubate 30 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).
8. Discard or aspirate the content of the wells. Wash the plate 4 x by adding 300 µl of Wash Buffer , discarding the content and blotting dry each time by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.
9. Pipette 100 µl of Substrate into all wells.
10. Incubate 20 – 30 min at RT (20 – 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm). ⚠ Avoid exposure to direct sunlight!
11. Pipette 100 µl of Stop Solution into all wells.
12. Read the absorbance of the solution in the wells within 10 minutes, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm (if available a reference wavelength between 620 nm and 650 nm is recommended).

7. Calculation of results

The standard curve from which the concentrations in the samples can be read off, is obtained by plotting the absorbance readings (calculate the mean absorbance) measured for the standards (linear, y-axis) against the corresponding standard concentrations (logarithmic, x-axis). Use a non-linear regression for curve fitting (e.g. 4-parameter, marquardt).

⚠ *This assay is a competitive assay. This means: the OD-values are decreasing with increasing concentrations of the analyte. OD-values found below the standard curve correspond to high concentrations of the analyte in the sample and have to be reported as being positive.*

⚠ **The concentrations of the samples taken from the standard curve have to be multiplied by a correction factor.**

$$\text{Correction factor} = \frac{10 \mu\text{l (volume of standards extracted)}}{\text{sample volume } (\mu\text{l}) \text{ extracted}}$$

Example

750 µl of the sample is extracted and the concentration taken from the standard curve is 0.15 ng/ml noradrenaline.

Correction factor = $10/750 = 0.013$

Concentration of the sample = $0.15 \text{ ng/ml} \times 0.013 = 0.002 \text{ ng/ml} = 2 \text{ pg/ml}$ noradrenaline

Conversion

Noradrenaline (ng/ml) $\times 5.91 =$ Noradrenaline (nmol/l)

7.1 Quality control

The confidence limits of the kit controls are indicated on the QC-Report.

8. Assay characteristics

Analytical Specificity (Cross Reactivity)	Substance	Cross Reactivity (%)
		Noradrenaline
	Derivatized Adrenaline	0.14
	Derivatized Noradrenaline	100
	Derivatized Dopamine	0.2
	Metanephrine	< 0.003
	Normetanephrine	0.48
	3-Methoxytyramine	< 0.003
	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol	0.01
	Tyramine	< 0.003
	Phenylalanine, Caffeinic acid, L-Dopa, Homovanillic acid, Tyrosine, 3-Methoxy-4-hydroxymandelic acid	< 0.003

Sensitivity (Limit of Detection)	Noradrenaline 0.1 ng/ml x C*
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C* = Correction factor (refer to 7.)

Analytical Sensitivity (750 µl undiluted sample)	Noradrenaline 1.3 pg/ml
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Functional Sensitivity (750 µl undiluted sample)	Noradrenaline 2 pg/ml
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








Precision				
Intra-Assay Human EDTA-Plasma				
	Sample	Mean ± 3 SD (pg/ml)	SD (pg/ml)	CV (%)
Noradrenaline	high	1,377.4 ± 483.6	161.2	11.7
	medium	502.6 ± 126.9	42.3	8.4
	low	32.7 ± 15.3	5.1	15.6
Intra-Assay Cell Culture Medium (RPMI)				
	Sample	Mean ± 3 SD (pg/ml)	SD (pg/ml)	CV (%)
Noradrenaline	high	2,027.8 ± 712.5	237.5	11.7
	medium	716.5 ± 179.7	59.9	8.4
	low	46.0 ± 16.8	5.6	12.2

Recovery Noradrenaline	Mean (%)	Range (%)	SD (%)	CV (%)
Human EDTA-Plasma	116.5	104.8 – 125.6	8.0	6.9
Cell Culture Medium	96.7	70.6 – 124.7	17.1	17.7

⚠ **For literature or any other information please contact your local supplier.**

⚠ **The liability of the manufacturer shall be limited to the replacement of defective products. The manufacturer takes no liability for any damages or expenses arising directly or indirectly from the use of this product.**

Symbols:

 Storage temperature	 Manufacturer	 Contains sufficient for <n> tests
 Use-by date	 Batch code	
 Consult instructions for use	 Content	
 Caution	 Catalogue number	 Distributor
 Date of manufacture		 For research use only!