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## Human t-Plasminogen Activator(tPA)

### Immunoassay

Catalog Number: SEKH-0505

For the quantitative determination of human tPA concentrations in cellculture supernates, serum, and plasma.

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**MANUFACTURED AND DISTRIBUTED BY:**

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**LINEARITY:** To assess the linearity of the assay, three samples were spiked with high concentrations of tPA in various matrices and diluted with the appropriate Sample Diluent to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay. (The plasma samples were initially diluted 1:1)

Dilution ratio	Recovery(%)	Citrate plasma	Cell culture supernatants
1:2	Average% of Expected	95	105
	Range (%)	84–109	95–112
1:4	Average% of Expected	98	103
	Range (%)	88–111	98–111
1:8	Average% of Expected	95	103
	Range (%)	85–106	89–110
1:16	Average% of Expected	95	104
	Range (%)	90–106	94–116

### Performance Characteristics

**SENSITIVITY:** The minimum detectable dose was 39pg/mL.

**SPECIFICITY:** This assay recognizes both natural and recombinant human tPA. The factors listed below were prepared at 100ng/ml in Standard /sample Diluent and assayed for cross-reactivity and no significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.

Factors assayed for cross-reactivity

Recombinant human	Recombinant mouse	Recombinant porcine
Coagulation Factor X	tPA	tPA
Fibronectin		
LRP-1		
LRP-1B		
Serpin A1		
Serpin A3		
Serpin A4		
Serpin A5		
uPA		

**REPEATABILITY:** The coefficient of variation of both intra-assay and inter-assay were less than 10%.

**RECOVERY:** The recovery of tPA spiked to three different levels in four samples throughout the range of the assay in various matrices was evaluated.

Recovery of tPA in two matrices

Sample Type	Average % of Expected Range(%)	Range(%)
Citrate plasma	92	83–101
Cell culture supernatants	95	90–102

### BACKGROUND

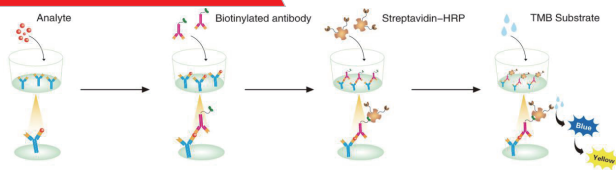
Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA), also known as PLAT, is a 64-69 kDa extracellular glycoprotein that belongs to the peptidase S1 family of serine proteases. The biological effects of tPA include blood clot degradation, vascular remodeling, synaptic plasticity, and neurodegeneration in the brain following trauma. Human tPA is secreted as a 530 amino acid (aa) single chain polypeptide (36-562 aa) that contains an amino-terminal fibrin-"finger"-like domain, an epidermal growth factor-like domain, two kringle domains and a C-terminal serine protease catalytic domain (1, 2). The partially active single chain tPA is cleaved between Arg310-Ile311 by Plasmin, Kallikrein/KLKB1, and Coagulation Factor X/Xa to generate the mature two-chain disulfide-linked polypeptide. This mature form of tPA is 10-fold more catalytically active than the single chain (3, 4). From aa 36-562, human tPA shares 81% and 72% identity with mouse and rat tPA, respectively.

### PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for tPA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any tPA present is captured by the coated antibody after incubation. Following extensive washing, a biotin-conjugate antibody specific for tPA is added to detect the captured tPA protein in sample. For signal development, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated Streptavidin is added, followed by tetramethyl-benzidine (TMB) reagent. Following a wash to remove any unbound combination, and enzyme conjugate is added to the wells. Solution containing sulfuric acid is used to stop color development and the color intensity which is proportional to the quantity of bound protein is measurable at 450nm.

## DESCRIPTION

### SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



### TECHNICAL HINTS AND LIMITATIONS

1. This Solarbio ELISA should not be used beyond the expiration data on the kit label.
2. To avoid cross-contamination, use a fresh reagent reservoir and pipette tips for each step.
3. To ensure accurate results, some details, such as technique, plasticware and water sources should be emphasized.
4. A thorough and consistent wash technique is essential for proper assay performance.
5. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.
6. It is recommended that all standards and samples be assayed in duplicate.
7. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents and buffers. Buffers containing protein should be made under aseptic conditions and be prepared fresh daily.
8. In order to ensure the accuracy of the results, the standard curve should be made every time.

### PRECAUTIONS

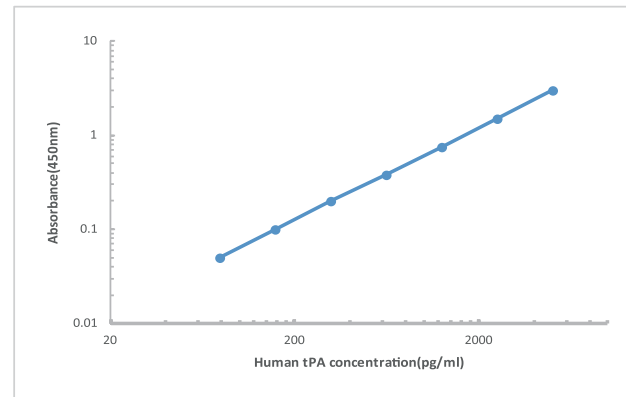
The Stop Solution suggested for use with this kit is an acid solution. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

## DESCRIPTION

regression analysis. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor. 5. This standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.

Typical data using the tPA ELISA

Standardized (pg/ml)	OD.	OD.	Average	Corrected
0	0.060	0.063	0.061	-
78.13	0.195	0.197	0.196	0.135
156.3	0.284	0.286	0.285	0.224
313	0.423	0.425	0.424	0.363
625	0.671	0.676	0.674	0.612
1250	1.091	1.098	1.094	1.033
2500	1.776	1.787	1.781	1.720
5000	2.893	2.911	2.902	2.841



Representative standard curve for tPA ELISA.

**ASSAY PROCEDURE**

Prepare all reagents and standards as directed.  
Wash the plate 3 times before assay.



Add 100µl standard or samples to each well, incubate 120 minutes, at room temperature(25±2°C).



Aspirate and wash 4 times

Add 100µl working solution of Biotin-Conjugate anti-human tPA antibody to each well, incubate 60 minutes, at room temperature(25±2°C).



Aspirate and wash 4 times

Add 100µl working solution of Streptavidin-HRP to each well, incubate 30 minutes, at room temperature(25±2°C).



Aspirate and wash 5 times

Add 100µl Substrate solution to each well, incubate 10-20 minutes, at room temperature(25±2°C).Protect from light.



Add 50µl Stop solution to each well. Read at 450nm within 5 minutes.

Note: oscillatory reaction at room temperature 400r

**CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

1. The standard curve is used to determine the amount of specimens.
2. First, average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample. All O.D. values are subtracted by the mean value of blank control before result interpretation.
3. Construct a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, 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.
4. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the tPA concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by

**KIT COMPONENTS & STORAGE CONDITIONS**

PART	SIZE	STORAGE OF OPENED/ RECONSTITUTED MATERIAL
Microwell Plate-antibody coated 96-well Microplate (8 wells ×12 strips)	1 plate	Return unused wells to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack. Reseal along entire edge of the zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 – 8 C**
Standard - lyophilized, 5000 pg/ml upon reconstitution	2 vials	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Concentrated Biotin-Conjugated antibody (100X) -120 ul/vial	1 vial	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution (40X) -300 ul/vial	1 vial	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Standard /sample Diluent - 16ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent-16ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent - 16ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) - 30ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Substrate Solution - 12ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Stop Solution - 12ml/vial	1 bottle	Store at 2-8°C ***for six months
Plate Cover Seals	4 pieces	

\*\*Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.

**OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED**

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450nm.
2. Pipettes and pipette tips.
3. Deionized or distilled water.
4. Squirrt bottle, manifold dispenser, or automated microplate washer.
5. 500mL graduated cylinder.

**SPECIMEN COLLECTION & STORAGE**

**Cell Culture Supernates** - Centrifuge cell culture media at 1000×g to remove debris. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

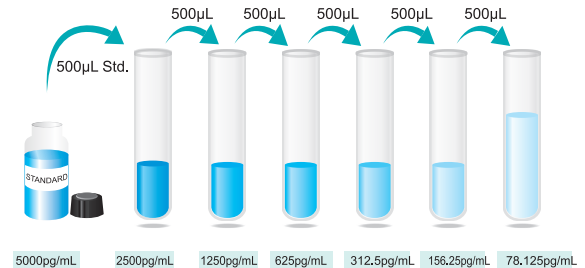
**Serum** - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 2-8°C. Centrifuge approximately for 15 minutes at 1000×g. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at ≤ -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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

**REAGENTS PREPARATION**

1. **Temperature returning** - Bring all kit components and specimen to room temperature (20-25°C) before use.
2. **Wash Buffer** - Dilute 30mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate with 570mL of deionized or distilled water to prepare 600mL of Wash Buffer. If crystals have formed in the concentrate Wash Buffer, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.

3. **Standard/Sample**- Reconstitute the Standard with 1mL of Standard/Sample Diluent. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 5000pg/mL. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Use the high standard (5000pg/mL) to produce a 2-fold dilution series (below). Mix each tube thoroughly and change pipette tips between each transfer. The 5000pg/mL standard serves as the high standard. The Standard/Sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).



Preparation of tPA standard dilutions

**\*If you do not run out of re-melting standard, store it at -20°C. Diluted standard shall not be reused.**

4. **Working solution of Biotin-Conjugate anti-human tPA antibody:** Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Biotin-Conjugate solution with the Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent in a clean plastic tube.  
**\*The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**
5. **Working solution of Streptavidin-HRP:** Make a 1:40 dilution of the concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution with the Streptavidin-HRP Diluent in a clean plastic tube.  
**\*The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**