

**KAMIYA BIOMEDICAL COMPANY**

# Rabbit Myoglobin ELISA

**For the quantitative determination of myoglobin in rabbit serum, plasma and urine.**

**Cat. No. KT-431**

**For Research Use Only.**

## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

### **Rabbit Myoglobin ELISA** **Cat. No. KT-431**

#### **PRODUCT**

The **K-ASSAY®** Rabbit Myoglobin ELISA is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative determination of myoglobin in rabbit serum, plasma and urine. For research use only.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Myoglobin is a heme protein found in both cardiac and skeletal muscle. Following myocardial necrosis associated with myocardial infarction (MI), myoglobin is one of the first markers to rise above normal levels. Studies with human subjects have shown that myoglobin increases measurably above baseline within 2-4 hours post-infarct, peaking at 9-12 hours, and returning to baseline within 24-36 hours. In the absence of skeletal muscle trauma or other factors associated with a noncardiac related increase in circulating myoglobin, myoglobin may be used as a marker for MI. Similarly, in the absence of cardiac damage, myoglobin may be used as a marker of skeletal muscle injury.

#### **PRINCIPLE**

The **K-ASSAY®** Rabbit Myoglobin ELISA is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). A monoclonal anti-myoglobin antibody is used for solid phase immobilization (on the microtiter wells) and polyclonal anti-myoglobin antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase is in the antibody-enzyme conjugate solution. The test sample is allowed to react simultaneously with the two antibodies, resulting in the myoglobin molecules being sandwiched between the solid phase and enzyme-linked antibodies. After one hour incubation at room temperature, the wells are washed to remove unbound labeled antibodies. A TMB (Tetramethyl-benzidine) Reagent is added and incubated for 20 minutes, resulting in the development of a blue color. The color development is stopped with the addition of Stop Solution changing the color to yellow. The concentration of myoglobin is proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

#### **COMPONENTS**

- Anti-myoglobin-coated microtiter wells, 96 wells
- Rabbit Myoglobin Calibrator, 50 µL of 50 µg/mL
- Diluent, 12 mL
- Enzyme Conjugate Reagent, 11 mL
- Wash Solution (20X), 50 mL
- TMB Reagent (One-Step), 11 mL
- Stop Solution (1N HCl), 11 mL

#### **MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

- Precision pipettes
- Disposable pipette tips
- Distilled or de-ionized water
- Vortex mixer
- Absorbent paper or paper towels
- Graph paper (PC graphing software is optional but recommended)
- Plate shaker
- Microtiter plate reader

#### **INSTRUMENTATION**

A microtiter plate reader with an optical density range of 0-4 OD at 450 nm wavelength is required.

#### **WASH SOLUTION PREPARATION**

The wash solution is provided as a 20X stock. Prior to use dilute the contents of the bottle (50 mL) with 950 mL of distilled or de-ionized water.

## CALIBRATOR PREPARATION

1. Label 8 polypropylene tubes as 125, 62.5, 31.25, 15.63, 7.81, 3.91, 1.95 and 0 ng/mL.
2. Pipette 997.5  $\mu$ L of diluent into the tube labelled 125 ng/mL.
3. Pipette 100  $\mu$ L of diluent into the tubes labelled 62.5, 31.25, 15.63, 7.81, 3.91, 1.95 and 0 ng/mL.
4. Briefly centrifuge or flick the myoglobin calibrator tube to ensure that the liquid contents are at the bottom of the tube.
5. Dilute 2.5  $\mu$ L of the 50  $\mu$ g/mL myoglobin calibrator into the 997.5  $\mu$ L of diluent in the tube labelled 125 ng/mL. This provides a 125 ng/mL solution of myoglobin.
6. Prepare a 62.5 ng/mL stock by diluting and mixing 100  $\mu$ L of the 125 ng/mL stock with 100  $\mu$ L of diluent in the tube labelled 62.5 ng/mL. Similarly prepare the 31.25, 15.63, 7.81, 3.91 and 1.95 stocks by serial dilution.

## SAMPLE COLLECTION

Serum, plasma and urine should be collected using standard techniques. Remove serum or plasma from the coagulated or packed cells within 60 minutes after collection. Plasma samples may be collected into tubes containing EDTA. Samples that cannot be assayed within 3 hours of collection should be frozen at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or lower. Samples should not be repeatedly frozen and thawed prior to testing.

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples may be tested undiluted or after dilution with diluent. The dilution factor should be determined empirically. On occasion a matrix effect may be observed with urine samples that may slightly increase or decrease absorbance values and we therefore strongly recommend that all urine samples within a particular study be similarly diluted. *Only 20  $\mu$ L of sample is required per assay (2 x 20  $\mu$ L, if samples are to be tested in duplicate).*

## PROCEDURAL NOTES

1. Calibrators should be prepared immediately prior to use and should be used within 30 minutes of preparation.
2. Pipetting of conjugate, calibrators and samples into the microtiter plate should be completed within 10 minutes.
3. We recommend that calibrators and samples be run in duplicate.
4. It is recommended that the wells be read within 5 minutes following addition of Stop Solution.

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Ensure that all reagents are at room temperature.
2. Secure the desired number of coated wells in the holder.
3. Dispense 100  $\mu$ L of Enzyme Conjugate Reagent into each well.
4. Dispense 20  $\mu$ L of myoglobin calibrators and samples (in duplicate) into the appropriate wells.
5. Incubate at room temperature ( $18-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) on a plate shaker for one hour. Mix Gently ( $\sim 100-150$  rpm).
6. Remove the incubation mixture either with a plate washer or by flicking plate contents into a waste container.
7. Wash and empty the microtiter wells 5 times with 1X wash solution. This may be performed using either a plate washer (400  $\mu$ L/well) or with a squirt bottle. The entire wash procedure should be performed as quickly as possible.
8. Strike the wells sharply onto adsorbent paper or paper towels to remove all residual wash buffer.
9. Dispense 100  $\mu$ L of TMB Reagent solution into each well. Gently mix for 5 seconds.
10. Incubate on a plate shaker at room temperature for 20 minutes. Mix Gently.
11. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to each well.
12. Gently mix for 30 seconds. It is important to make sure that all the blue color changes to yellow color completely.
13. Read absorbance at 450 nm with a microtiter plate reader within 5 minutes.

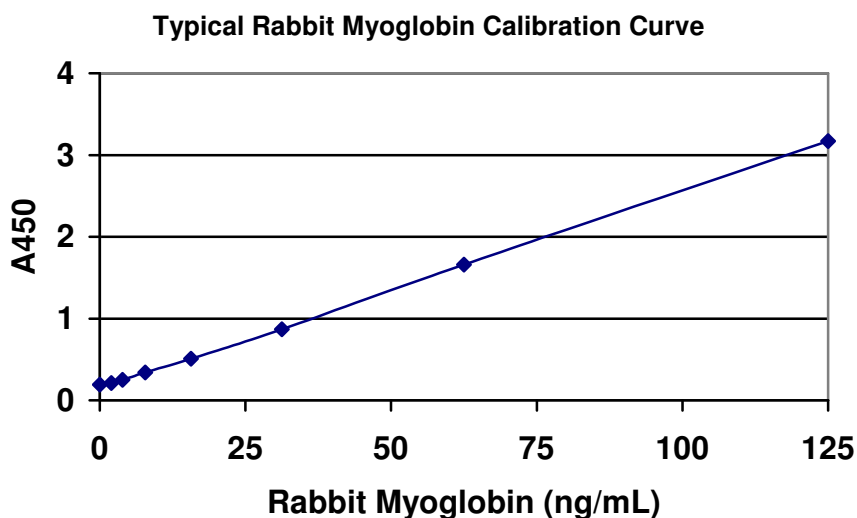
## CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. Calculate the mean absorbance values for each set of reference calibrators and samples.
2. Construct a calibration curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each reference calibrator against its concentration in ng/mL on graph paper, with absorbance values on the vertical or Y-axis and concentration on the horizontal or X-axis.
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample, determine the corresponding concentration of myoglobin in ng/mL from the calibration curve.
4. Multiply the derived values by the appropriate dilution factor if the test samples were diluted.
5. Graphing software, if available, should be used.

## TYPICAL CALIBRATION CURVE

Results of a typical calibration run with optical density reading at 450 nm shown on the Y axis against myoglobin concentration shown on the X axis are illustrated below. This calibration curve is for the illustration purpose only and should not be used to calculate unknowns. A calibration curve should be run for each assay.

Myoglobin (ng/mL)	Absorbance (450 nm)
125	3.17
62.5	1.66
31.25	0.87
15.63	0.51
7.81	0.34
3.91	0.25
1.95	0.21
0	0.19



## STORAGE

Store the Rabbit Myoglobin Calibrator at -20°C. Store the remainder of the kit at 4°C.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

1. Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out with a complete understanding of the package insert instructions.
2. The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings.

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