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ab154131

Human Apolipoprotein CIII ELISA Kit (APOC3)

For the quantitative measurement of Human Apolipoprotein CIII (APOC3) in plasma, serum, urine, milk and CSF samples.

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

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1. Overview

Apolipoprotein CIII (APOC3) Human *in vitro* ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit (ab154131) is designed for the quantitative measurement of APOC3 in plasma, serum, urine, milk and CSF samples.

An Apolipoprotein CIII specific antibody has been pre-coated onto 96-well plates and blocked. Standards or test samples are added to the wells and subsequently an Apolipoprotein CIII specific biotinylated detection antibody is added and then followed by washing with wash buffer. Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate is added and unbound conjugates are washed away with wash buffer. TMB is then used to visualize Streptavidin-Peroxidase enzymatic reaction. TMB is catalyzed by Streptavidin-Peroxidase to produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow coloration is directly proportional to the amount of Apolipoprotein CIII captured in plate.

Apolipoprotein CIII (APOC3) is a surface component of chylomicrons, very low density lipoproteins, and high density lipoproteins. It consists of 79 amino acids with a molecular mass of 8.8 kDa. APOC3 is synthesized mainly in the liver and to a lesser degree in the intestine. It plays a key role in triglyceride-rich lipoprotein metabolism. It is an inhibitor of lipoprotein lipase and hepatic lipase and interferes with binding of lipoproteins to cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans and receptors. Overexpression of the Human APOC3 gene causes hypertriglyceridemia in transgenic mice. Deficiency of APOC3 prevents hyperlipidemia induced by apoE overexpression. As its deficiency results in diet-induced obesity and aggravated insulin resistance in mice, APOC3 is a potential target for treatment of obesity and insulin resistance.

2. Protocol Summary

Prepare all reagents, samples, and standards as instructed



Add standard or sample to appropriate wells.

Incubate at room temperature.



Wash and add prepared biotin antibody to each well. Incubate at room temperature.



Wash and add prepared Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate. Incubate at room temperature.



Add Chromogen Substrate to each well. Incubate at room temperature



Add Stop Solution to each well. Read immediately.

3. Precautions

Please read these instructions carefully prior to beginning the assay.

- All kit components have been formulated and quality control tested to function successfully as a kit.
- We understand that, occasionally, experimental protocols might need to be modified to meet unique experimental circumstances. However, we cannot guarantee the performance of the product outside the conditions detailed in this protocol booklet.
- Reagents should be treated as possible mutagens and should be handled with care and disposed of properly. Please review the Safety Datasheet (SDS) provided with the product for information on the specific components.
- Observe good laboratory practices. Gloves, lab coat, and protective eyewear should always be worn. Never pipet by mouth. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory areas.
- All biological materials should be treated as potentially hazardous and handled as such. They should be disposed of in accordance with established safety procedures.

4. Storage and Stability

Store kit at +4°C immediately upon receipt, apart from the SP Conjugate, Standard & Biotinylated Antibody, which should be stored at -20°C.

Kit has a storage time of 1 year from receipt, providing components have not been reconstituted.

Refer to list of materials supplied for storage conditions of individual components. Observe the storage conditions for individual prepared components in the Materials Supplied section.

5. Limitations

- Assay kit intended for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or vendors. Kits are QC tested as a set of components and performance cannot be guaranteed if utilized separately or substituted.

6. Materials Supplied

Item	Quantity	Storage Condition
Apolipoprotein CIII Microplate (12 x 8 wells)	96 wells	4°C
Apolipoprotein CIII Standard	2 vials	-20°C
10X Diluent M Concentrate	30 mL	4°C
Biotinylated Human Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody	1 vial	-20°C
100X Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate)	80 µL	-20°C
Chromogen Substrate	7 mL	4°C
Stop Solution	11 mL	4°C
20X Wash Buffer Concentrate	2 x 30 mL	4°C
Sealing Tapes	3	N/A

7. Materials Required, Not Supplied

These materials are not included in the kit, but will be required to successfully perform this assay:

- 1 Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Precision pipettes to deliver 1 μ l to 1 ml volumes.
- Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- Absorbent paper.
- Distilled or deionized water.
- Log-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
- 7 tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

8. Technical Hints

- This kit is sold based on number of tests. A 'test' simply refers to a single assay well. The number of wells that contain sample, control or standard will vary by product. Review the protocol completely to confirm this kit meets your requirements. Please contact our Technical Support staff with any questions.
- Selected components in this kit are supplied in surplus amount to account for additional dilutions, evaporation, or instrumentation settings where higher volumes are required. They should be disposed of in accordance with established safety procedures.
- Make sure all buffers and solutions are at room temperature before starting the experiment.
- Samples generating values higher than the highest standard should be further diluted in the appropriate sample dilution buffers.
- Avoid foaming or bubbles when mixing or reconstituting components.
- Avoid cross contamination of samples or reagents by changing tips between sample, standard and reagent additions.
- Ensure plates are properly sealed or covered during incubation steps.
- Make sure you have the right type of plate for your detection method of choice.
- Make sure the heat block/water bath and microplate reader are switched on before starting the experiment.

9. Reagent Preparation

- Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) prior to use. The kit contains enough reagents for 96 wells. When diluting the concentrates, make sure to rinse the bottle thoroughly to extract any precipitates left in the bottle. Mix the 1x solution gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
- Prepare only as much reagent as is needed on the day of the experiment.

9.1 1X Diluent M

Dilute the 10X Diluent M Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water. Mix gently and thoroughly. Store for up to 1 month at 4°C.

9.2 1X Wash Buffer

Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:20 with reagent grade water. Mix gently and thoroughly.

9.3 1X SP Conjugate

Spin down the 100X Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate) briefly and dilute the desired amount of the conjugate 1:100 with 1X Diluent M. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.

9.4 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Detector Antibody

- 9.4.1 The stock Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody must be diluted with 1X Diluent M according to the label concentration to prepare 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody for use in the assay procedure. Observe the label for the “X” concentration on the vial of Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody.
- 9.4.2 Calculate the necessary amount of 1X Diluent M to dilute the Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody to prepare a 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody solution for use in the assay procedure according to how many wells you wish to use and the following calculation:

Number of Wells Strips	Number of Wells	(V _T) Total Volume of 1X Biotinylated Antibody (μL)
4	32	1,760
6	48	2,640
8	64	3,520
10	80	4,400
12	96	5,280

Where:

C_S = Starting concentration (X) of stock Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody (variable)

C_F = Final concentration (always = 1X) of 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody solution for the assay procedure

V_T = Total required volume of 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody solution for the assay procedure

V_A = Total volume of (X) stock Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody

V_D = Total volume of 1X Diluent M required to dilute (X) stock Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody to prepare 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII solution for assay procedures

Calculate the volume of (X) stock Biotinylated Antibody required for the given number of desired wells:

$$(C_F / C_S) \times V_T = V_A$$

Calculate the final volume of 1X Diluent M required to prepare the 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody:

$$V_T - V_A = V_D$$

Example:

Δ Note: This example is for demonstration purposes only. Please remember to check your antibody vial for the actual concentration of antibody provided.

C_S = 50X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody stock

C_F = 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody solution for use in the assay procedure

V_T = 3,520 μ L (8 well strips or 64 wells)

$$(1X/50X) \times 3,520 \mu\text{L} = 70.4 \mu\text{L}$$

$$3,520 \mu\text{L} - 70.4 \mu\text{L} = 3,449.6 \mu\text{L}$$

V_A = 70.4 μ L total volume of (X) stock Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody required

V_D = 3,449.6 μ L total volume of 1X Diluent M required to dilute the 50X stock Biotinylated Antibody to prepare 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody solution for assay procedures.

9.4.3 First spin the Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody vial to collect the contents at the bottom.

9.4.4 Add calculated amount V_A of stock Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody to the calculated amount V_D of 1X Assay Diluent M. Mix gently and thoroughly.

10. Standard Preparation

- Always prepare a fresh set of standards for every use.
- Reconstitute a new vial for each assay.
- The following section describes the preparation of a standard curve for duplicate measurements (recommended).

10.1 Reconstitution of the Apolipoprotein CIII Standard vial to prepare a 500 ng/mL Apolipoprotein CIII **Standard #1**:

- 10.1.1 First consult the Apolipoprotein CIII Standard vial to determine the mass of protein in the vial.
- 10.1.2 Calculate the appropriate volume of 1X Diluent M to add when resuspending the Apolipoprotein CIII Standard vial to produce a 500 ng/mL Apolipoprotein CIII **Standard #1** by using the following equation:

C_S = Starting mass of Apolipoprotein CIII Standard (see vial label)
(ng)

C_F = 500 ng/mL Apolipoprotein CIII **Standard #1** final required concentration

V_D = Required volume of 1X Diluent M for reconstitution (μ L)

Calculate total required volume 1X Diluent M for resuspension:

$$(C_S / C_F) \times 1,000 = V_D$$

Example:

Δ Note: This example is for demonstration purposes only. Please remember to check your standard vial for the actual amount of standard provided.

C_S = 550 ng of Apolipoprotein CIII Standard in vial

C_F = 500 ng/mL Apolipoprotein CIII **Standard #1** final concentration

V_D = Required volume of 1X Diluent M for reconstitution

$$(550 \text{ ng} / 500 \text{ ng/mL}) \times 1,000 = 1,100 \mu\text{L}$$

- 10.1.3 First briefly centrifuge the Apolipoprotein CIII Standard Vial to collect the contents on the bottom of the tube.
- 10.1.4 Reconstitute the Apolipoprotein CIII Standard vial by adding the appropriate calculated amount V_D of 1X Diluent M to the vial to generate the 500 ng/mL Apolipoprotein CIII **Standard #1**. Mix gently and thoroughly.
- 10.2 Allow the reconstituted 500 ng/mL Apolipoprotein CIII **Standard #1** to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making subsequent dilutions
- 10.3 Label six tubes #1-6.
- 10.4 Add 360 μ L of 1X Diluent M to tubes #2 – 6.
- 10.5 To prepare **Standard #2**, add 120 μ L of the **Standard #1** into tube #2 and mix gently.
- 10.6 To prepare **Standard #3**, add 120 μ L of the **Standard #2** into tube #3 and mix gently.
- 10.7 Using the table below as a guide, prepare subsequent serial dilutions.
- 10.8 1X Diluent M serves as the zero standard, 0 ng/mL (tube #6).

Standard #	Volume to Dilute (μ l)	Volume Diluent M (μ l)	Total Volume (μ l)	Starting Conc. (ng/ml)	Final Conc. (ng/ml)
1	Step 10.4				500
2	120	360	480	500	125
3	120	360	480	125	31.25
4	120	360	480	31.25	7.813
5	120	360	480	7.813	1.953
6	-	360	360	-	0

11. Sample Preparation

11.1 Plasma:

Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples at 3,000 x g for 10 minutes. Dilute samples 1:4,000 into 1X Diluent M and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles (EDTA can also be used as an anticoagulant).

11.2 Serum:

Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 3,000 x g for 10 minutes, and remove serum. Dilute samples 1:4,000 into 1X Diluent M and assay. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.3 Urine:

Collect urine using sample pot. Centrifuge samples at 800 x g for 10 minutes. The sample is suggested for use at 1x or within the range of 2x – 10x into Diluent M; however, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.4 Milk:

Collect milk using sample tube. Centrifuge samples at 800 x g for 10 minutes. The sample is suggested for use at 1x or within the range of 2x – 10x into Diluent M; however, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.5 CSF:

Collect cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) using sample pot. Centrifuge samples at 3000 x g for 10 minutes. A 4-fold sample dilution is suggested into Diluent M or within the range of 1x – 20x; however, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at -80°C for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

12. Plate Preparation

- The 96 well plate strips included with this kit are supplied ready to use. It is not necessary to rinse the plate prior to adding reagents.
- Unused well plate strips should be returned to the plate packet and stored at 4°C.
- For statistical reasons, we recommend each sample should be assayed with a minimum of two replicates (duplicates).

13. Assay Procedure

- Equilibrate all materials and prepared reagents to room temperature prior to use.
 - We recommend that you assay all standards, controls and samples in duplicate.
- 13.1 Prepare all reagents, working standards, and samples as directed in the previous sections. The assay is performed at room temperature (18-25°C).
 - 13.2 Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and return them immediately to the foil pouch with desiccant inside. Reseal the pouch securely to minimize exposure to water vapor and store in a vacuum desiccator.
 - 13.3 Add 50 µL of Apolipoprotein CIII Standard or sample per well. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for two hours. Start the timer after the last sample addition.
 - 13.4 Wash five times with 200 µL of 1X Wash Buffer manually. Invert the plate each time and decant the contents; tap it 4-5 times on absorbent paper towel to completely remove the liquid. If using a machine wash six times with 300 µL of 1X Wash Buffer and then invert the plate, decant the contents; tap it 4-5 times on absorbent paper towel to completely remove the liquid.
 - 13.5 Add 50 µL of 1X Biotinylated Apolipoprotein CIII Antibody to each well and incubate for one hour.
 - 13.6 Wash microplate as described above.
 - 13.7 Add 50 µL of 1X SP Conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 minutes. Turn on the microplate reader and set up the program in advance.
 - 13.8 Wash microplate as described above.

- 13.9** Add 50 μL of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate in ambient light for 20 minutes or until the optimal blue color density develops. Gently tap plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.
- 13.10** Add 50 μL of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- 13.11** Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm immediately. If wavelength correction is available, subtract readings at 570 nm from those at 450 nm to correct optical imperfections. Otherwise, read the plate at 450 nm only. Please note that some unstable black particles may be generated at high concentration points after stopping the reaction for about 10 minutes, which will reduce the readings.

14. Calculations

Calculate the mean value of the triplicate readings for each standard and sample. To generate a Standard Curve, plot the graph using the standard concentrations on the x-axis and the corresponding mean 450 nm absorbance on the y-axis. The best-fit line can be determined by regression analysis using log-log or four-parameter logistic curve-fit. Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve and multiply the value by the dilution factor.

15. Typical Data

Typical standard curve – data provided **for demonstration purposes only**. A new standard curve must be generated for each assay performed.

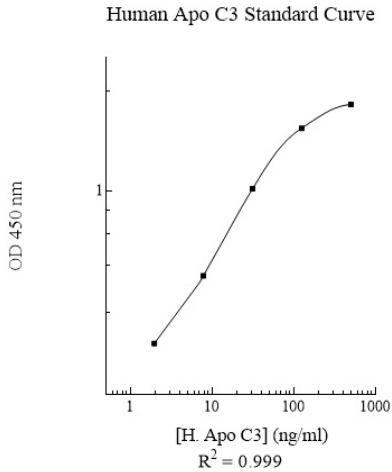


Figure 1. Example of Apolipoprotein CIII standard curve. The standard curve was prepared as described in Section 10. Raw data values are shown in the table. Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.

16. Typical Sample Values

SENSITIVITY –

The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of Apolipoprotein CIII is typically 1 ng/mL.

PRECISION –

	Intra-assay Precision	Inter-Assay Precision
CV (%)	6	11

SPIKING RECOVERY –

Recovery was determined by spiking one plasma and serum sample with human Apo C3 concentrations.

Sample	Unspiked Sample (ng/mL)	Spiking Value (ng/mL)	Expected	Observed	Recovery (%)
Plasma	10.288	62.038	72.326	65.343	90
		14.969	25.257	25.286	100
		3.340	13.628	12.277	90
Serum	26.967	62.038	89.005	94.917	107
		14.969	41.936	38.497	92
		3.340	30.307	27.425	90
Average Recovery (%)					95

Linearity of Dilution

Linearity of dilution is determined based on interpolated values from the standard curve. Linearity of dilution defines a sample concentration interval in which interpolated target concentrations are directly proportional to sample dilution.

Plasma and serum samples were serially-diluted to test for linearity.

Average Percentage of Expected Value (%)		
Dilution Factor	Plasma	Serum
1:2000	101	108
1:4000	102	98
1:8000	97	95

17. Species Reactivity

This kit recognizes Apolipoprotein CIII.

Species	% Cross Reactivity
Canine	None
Bovine	None
Equine	None
Monkey	2
Mouse	None
Rat	None
Swine	None
Rabbit	None
Proteins	% Cross Reactivity
Human ApoA-I	0.7
Human ApoC-II	1.0

No significant cross reactivity observed with Human Apo A2, Apo A4, Apo A5, Apo B, Apo C1, Apo E, Apo H, and Apo M proteins

Please contact our Technical Support team for more information.

18. Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	Improper standard dilution	Confirm dilutions made correctly
	Standard improperly reconstituted (if applicable)	Briefly spin vial before opening; thoroughly resuspend powder (if applicable)
	Standard degraded	Store sample as recommended
	Curve doesn't fit scale	Try plotting using different scale
Low signal	Incubation time too short	Try overnight incubation at 4°C
	Target present below detection limits of assay	Decrease dilution factor; concentrate samples
	Precipitate can form in wells upon substrate addition when concentration of target is too high	Increase dilution factor of sample
	Using incompatible sample type (e.g. serum vs. cell extract)	Detection may be reduced or absent in untested sample types
	Sample prepared incorrectly	Ensure proper sample preparation/dilution
Large CV	Bubbles in wells	Ensure no bubbles present prior to reading plate

Problem	Cause	Solution
Large CV	All wells not washed equally/thoroughly	Check that all ports of plate washer are unobstructed wash wells as recommended
	Incomplete reagent mixing	Ensure all reagents/master mixes are mixed thoroughly
	Inconsistent pipetting	Use calibrated pipettes and ensure accurate pipetting
	Inconsistent sample preparation or storage	Ensure consistent sample preparation and optimal sample storage conditions (eg. minimize freeze/thaws cycles)
High background/ Low sensitivity	Wells are insufficiently washed	Wash wells as per protocol recommendations
	Contaminated wash buffer	Make fresh wash buffer
	Waiting too long to read plate after adding STOP solution	Read plate immediately after adding STOP solution
	Improper storage of ELISA kit	Store all reagents as recommended. Please note all reagents may not have identical storage requirements.
	Using incompatible sample type (e.g. Serum vs. cell extract)	Detection may be reduced or absent in untested sample types

19. Notes

Technical Support

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