

Version 3b Last updated 12 March 2025

# ab174447 Human Clusterin SimpleStep ELISA<sup>®</sup> Kit

For the quantitative measurement of Clusterin in human serum, plasma, urine, saliva, milk, cell culture supernatant, and cell extracts.

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

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## 1. Overview

Clusterin *in vitro* SimpleStep ELISA® (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the quantitative measurement of Clusterin protein in human serum, plasma, urine, saliva, milk, cell culture supernatant, and cell extracts.

The SimpleStep ELISA® employs an affinity tag labeled capture antibody and a reporter conjugated detector antibody which immunocapture the sample analyte in solution. This entire complex (capture antibody/analyte/detector antibody) is in turn immobilized via immunoaffinity of an anti-tag antibody coating the well. To perform the assay, samples or standards are added to the wells, followed by the antibody mix. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound material. TMB Development Solution is added and during incubation is catalyzed by HRP, generating blue coloration. This reaction is then stopped by addition of Stop Solution completing any color change from blue to yellow. Signal is generated proportionally to the amount of bound analyte and the intensity is measured at 450 nm. Optionally, instead of the endpoint reading, development of TMB can be recorded kinetically at 600 nm.

Clusterin (CLU) is composed of an antiparallel, disulfide-linked heterodimer of an alpha chain and a beta chain that self-associate and can form higher oligomers. It is ubiquitously expressed in various tissues. Clusterin functions as an extracellular chaperone that prevents aggregation of nonnative proteins. It does not require ATP and does not refold proteins by itself. Clusterin does so by maintaining partially unfolded proteins in a state appropriate for subsequent refolding by other chaperones, such as HSPA8/HSC70. Clusterin prevents stress-induced aggregation of blood plasma proteins by inhibiting the formation of amyloid fibrils through APP, APOC2, B2M, CALCA, CSN3, SNCA and aggregation-prone LYZ variants (*in vitro*). It can bind to cell surface receptors and trigger internalization of the chaperone-client complex and subsequent lysosomal or proteasomal degradation.

## 2. Protocol Summary

Prepare all reagents, samples, and standards as instructed



Add 50  $\mu$ L standard or sample to appropriate wells



Add 50  $\mu$ L Antibody Cocktail to all wells



Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour



Aspirate and wash each well three times with 350  $\mu$ L 1X Wash Buffer  
PT



Add 100  $\mu$ L TMB Development Solution to each well and incubate  
for 10 minutes.



Add 100  $\mu$ L Stop Solution and read OD at 450 nm

### 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. 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.

## 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
Human Clusterin Capture Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Human Clusterin Detector Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Human Clusterin Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 Vials	+4°C
Antibody Diluent 4BR	6 mL	+4°C
Wash Buffer PT 10X	20 mL	+4°C
Cell Extraction Buffer PTR 5X	10 mL	+4°C
TMB Development Solution	12 mL	+4°C
Stop Solution	12 mL	+4°C
Sample Diluent NS	50 mL	+4°C
Anti-tag coated microplate (12 x 8 well strips)	96 Wells	+4°C
Plate Seal	1	+4°C

## 7. Materials Required, Not Supplied

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

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 or 600 nm.
- Method for determining protein concentration (BCA assay recommended).
- Deionized water.
- Multi- and single-channel pipettes.
- Tubes for standard dilution.
- Plate shaker for all incubation steps.
- Optional: Phenylmethylsulfonyl Fluoride (PMSF) (or other protease inhibitors).

## 8. Technical Hints

- 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.
- Complete removal of all solutions and buffers during wash steps is necessary to minimize background.
- As a guide, typical ranges of sample concentration for commonly used sample types are shown below in Sample Preparation (section 11).
- All samples should be mixed thoroughly and gently.
- Avoid multiple freeze/thaw of samples.
- Incubate ELISA plates on a plate shaker during all incubation steps.
- When generating positive control samples, it is advisable to change pipette tips after each step.

- To avoid high background always add samples or standards to the well before the addition of the antibody cocktail.
- 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.

## 9. Reagent Preparation

- Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) prior to use. The kit contains enough reagents for 96 wells. The sample volumes below are sufficient for 48 wells (6 x 8-well strips); adjust volumes as needed for the number of strips in your experiment.
- Prepare only as much reagent as is needed on the day of the experiment. Capture and Detector Antibodies have only been tested for stability in the provided 10X formulations.

### 9.1 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR (For cell and tissue extracts only):

Prepare 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR by diluting Cell Extraction Buffer PTR 5X to 1X with deionized water. To make 10 mL 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR combine 8 mL deionized water and 2 mL Cell Extraction Buffer PTR 5X. Mix thoroughly and gently. If required protease inhibitors can be added.

### 9.2 1X Wash Buffer PT:

Prepare 1X Wash Buffer PT by diluting Wash Buffer PT 10X with deionized water. To make 50 mL 1X Wash Buffer PT combine 5 mL Wash Buffer PT 10X with 45 mL deionized water. Mix thoroughly and gently.

### 9.3 Antibody Cocktail:

Prepare Antibody Cocktail by diluting the capture and detector antibodies in Antibody Diluent 4BR. To make 3 mL of the Antibody Cocktail combine 300  $\mu$ L 10X Capture Antibody and 300  $\mu$ L 10X Detector Antibody with 2.4 mL Antibody Diluent 4BR. Mix thoroughly and gently.

## 10. Standard Preparation

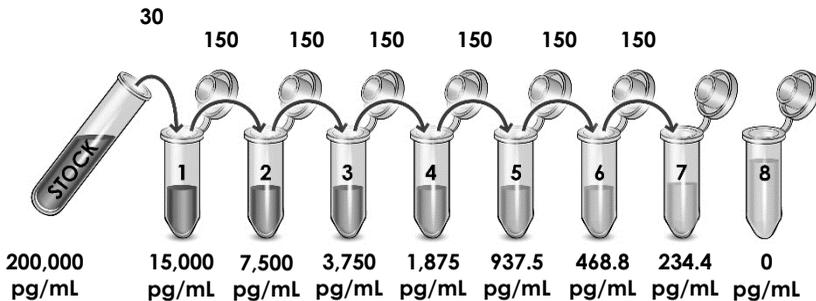
- Always prepare a fresh set of standards for every use.
- Discard working standard dilutions after use as they do not store well.
- The following section describes the preparation of a standard curve for duplicate measurements (recommended).

**10.1** IMPORTANT: If the protein standard vial has a volume identified on the label, reconstitute the Clusterin standard by adding that volume of Sample Diluent NS indicated on the label. Alternatively, if the vial has a mass identified, reconstitute the Clusterin standard by adding 500  $\mu\text{L}$  Sample Diluent NS. Hold at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix gently. This is the 200,000  $\text{pg/mL}$  **Stock Standard** Solution.

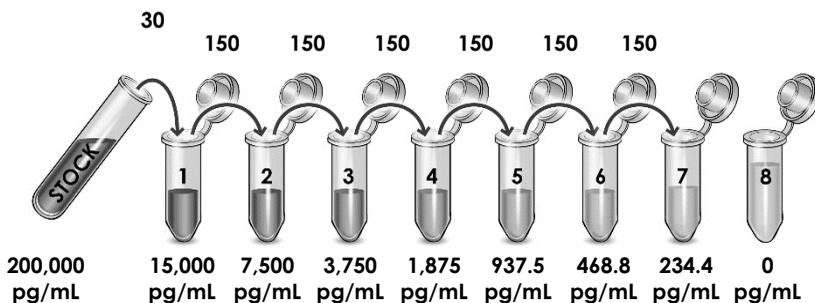
**10.2** Label eight tubes, Standards 1– 8.

**10.3** Add 370  $\mu\text{L}$  Sample Diluent NS into tube number 1 and 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of Sample Diluent NS into numbers 2-8.

**10.4** Use the Stock Standard to prepare the following dilution series. Standard #8 contains no protein and is the Blank control:



- 10.1 For **cell extract samples**, reconstitute the Clusterin protein standard by adding 500  $\mu$ L of 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR. Hold at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix thoroughly and gently. This is the 200,000 pg/mL **Stock Standard Solution**.
- 10.2 Label eight tubes, Standards 1– 8.
- 10.3 Add 370  $\mu$ L of 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR into tube number 1 and 150  $\mu$ L of 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR into numbers 2-8.
- 10.4 Use the Stock Standard to prepare the following dilution series. Standard #8 contains no protein and is the Blank control:



## 11. Sample Preparation

Typical Sample Dynamic Range	
Sample Type	Range
Serum	1:1,280,000 – 1:80,000
Plasma – Heparin	1:640,000 – 1:40,000
Plasma - EDTA	1:640,000 – 1:40,000
Plasma - Citrate	1:320,000 – 1:20,000
Urine	1:512 – 1:32
Saliva	1:1,280 – 1:80
Milk	1:51,200 – 1:3,200
HepG2 Cell Supernatant	1:192 – 1:12
HepG2 Cell Extract	12.5 – 200 µg/mL
MDA-MB-231 Cell Extract	46.9 – 750 µg/mL

### 11.1 Plasma:

Collect plasma using citrate, EDTA or heparin. Centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes. Dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted plasma samples at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

*Note: Due to high dilutions required for serum and plasma samples we recommend initially diluting your samples in 1X Wash Buffer before the final dilution in Sample Diluent NS.*

### 11.2 Serum:

Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes and collect serum. Dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted serum at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

*Note: Due to high dilutions required for serum and plasma samples we recommend initially diluting your samples in 1X Wash Buffer before the final dilution in Sample Diluent NS.*

### **11.3 Cell Culture Supernatants:**

Centrifuge cell culture media at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. Or dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### **11.4 Urine:**

Centrifuge urine at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants, dilute in Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### **11.5 Saliva:**

Centrifuge saliva at 800 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. Or dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### **11.6 Milk:**

De-fat milk samples as follows. Centrifuge milk samples at 500 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C and collect the aqueous fraction using syringe attached to needle. Centrifuge the aqueous fraction at 3,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C and collect the final aqueous fraction (de-fatted milk) using syringe attached to needle. Dilute the de-fatted milk samples at least 1.5 X in Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted de-fatted milk at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### **11.7 Preparation of extracts from cell pellets:**

- 11.7.1 Collect non-adherent cells by centrifugation or scrape to collect adherent cells from the culture flask. Typical centrifugation conditions for cells are 500 x g for 5 minutes at 4°C.
- 11.7.2 Rinse cells twice with PBS.
- 11.7.3 Solubilize pellet at  $2 \times 10^7$  cell/mL in chilled 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR.
- 11.7.4 Incubate on ice for 20 minutes.
- 11.7.5 Centrifuge at 18,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4°C.

- 11.7.6 Transfer the supernatants into clean tubes and discard the pellets.
- 11.7.7 Assay samples immediately or aliquot and store at -80°C. The sample protein concentration in the extract may be quantified using a protein assay.
- 11.7.8 Dilute samples to desired concentration in 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR.
- 11.8 Preparation of extracts from adherent cells by direct lysis (alternative protocol):**
  - 11.8.1 Remove growth media and rinse adherent cells 2 times in PBS.
  - 11.8.2 Solubilize the cells by addition of chilled 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR directly to the plate (use 750  $\mu$ L - 1.5 mL 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR per confluent 15 cm diameter plate).
  - 11.8.3 Scrape the cells into a microfuge tube and incubate the lysate on ice for 15 minutes.
  - 11.8.4 Centrifuge at 18,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4°C.
  - 11.8.5 Transfer the supernatants into clean tubes and discard the pellets.
  - 11.8.6 Assay samples immediately or aliquot and store at -80°C. The sample protein concentration in the extract may be quantified using a protein assay.
  - 11.8.7 Dilute samples to desired concentration in 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR.

## 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 plate strips should be immediately returned to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, resealed and stored at 4°C.
- For each assay performed, a minimum of two wells must be used as the zero control.
- For statistical reasons, we recommend each sample should be assayed with a minimum of two replicates (duplicates).
- Differences in well absorbance or “edge effects” have not been observed with this assay.

## 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.
  - 13.2** Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal and return to 4°C storage.
  - 13.3** Add 50 µL of all sample or standard to appropriate wells.
  - 13.4** Add 50 µL of the Antibody Cocktail to each well.
  - 13.5** Seal the plate and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.
  - 13.6** Wash each well with 3 x 350 µL 1X Wash Buffer PT. Wash by aspirating or decanting from wells then dispensing 350 µL 1X Wash Buffer PT into each well. Wash Buffer PT should remain in wells for at least 10 seconds. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential for good performance. After the last wash invert the plate and tap gently against clean paper towels to remove excess liquid.
  - 13.7** Add 100 µL of TMB Development Solution to each well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.

*Given variability in laboratory environmental conditions, optimal incubation time may vary between 5 and 20 minutes.*

*Note: The addition of Stop Solution will change the color from blue to yellow and enhance the signal intensity about 3X. To avoid signal saturation, proceed to the next step before the high concentration of the standard reaches a blue color of O.D.600 equal to 1.0.*
  - 13.8** Add 100 µL of Stop Solution to each well. Shake plate on a plate shaker for 1 minute to mix. Record the OD at 450 nm. This is an endpoint reading.
  - 13.9** Alternative to 13.7 – 13.8: Instead of the endpoint reading at 450 nm, record the development of TMB Substrate kinetically. Immediately after addition of TMB Development Solution begin recording the blue color development with elapsed

time in the microplate reader prepared with the following settings:

<b>Mode</b>	<b>Kinetic</b>
Wavelength:	600 nm
Time:	up to 20 min
Interval:	20 sec - 1 min
Shaking:	Shake between readings

**Δ Note:** that an endpoint reading can also be recorded at the completion of the kinetic read by adding 100  $\mu$ L Stop Solution to each well and recording the OD at 450 nm.

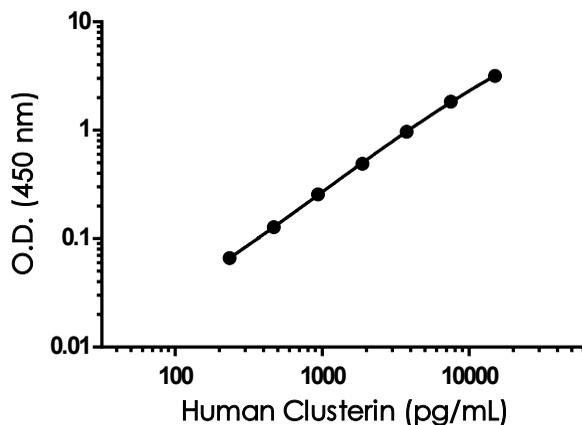
**13.10** Analyze the data as described below.

## 14. Calculations

- 14.1 Calculate the average absorbance value for the blank control (zero) standards. Subtract the average blank control standard absorbance value from all other absorbance values.
- 14.2 **Create a standard curve** by plotting the average blank control subtracted absorbance value for each standard concentration (y-axis) against the target protein concentration (x-axis) of the standard. Use graphing software to draw the best smooth curve through these points to construct the standard curve.
  - Δ **Note:** Most microplate reader software or graphing software will plot these values and fit a curve to the data. A four parameter curve fit (4PL) is often the best choice; however, other algorithms (e.g. linear, semi-log, log/log, 4 parameter logistic) can also be tested to determine if it provides a better curve fit to the standard values.
- 14.3 Determine the concentration of the target protein in the sample by interpolating the blank control subtracted **absorbance values against the standard curve**. Multiply the resulting value by the appropriate sample dilution factor, if used, to obtain the concentration of target protein in the sample.
- 14.4 Samples generating absorbance values greater than that of the highest standard should be further diluted and reanalyzed. Similarly, samples which measure at an absorbance values less than that of the lowest standard should be retested in a less dilute form.

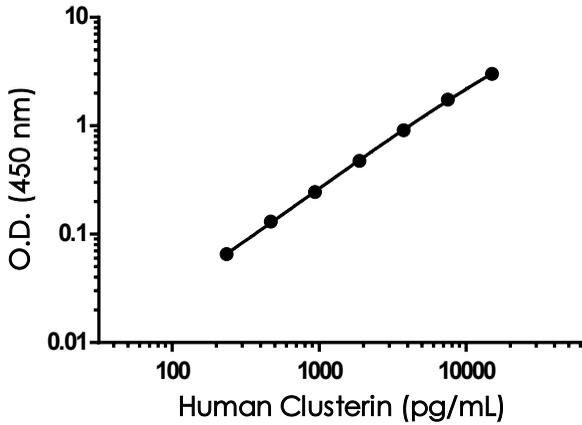
## 15. Typical Data

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



Standard Curve Measurements			
Concentration (pg/mL)	O.D 450 nm		Mean O.D
	1	2	
0	0.069	0.069	0.069
234.4	0.136	0.136	0.136
468.8	0.194	0.201	0.198
937.5	0.326	0.327	0.326
1,875	0.556	0.567	0.561
3,750	1.029	1.050	1.039
7,500	1.892	1.920	1.906
15,000	3.223	3.256	3.240

**Figure 1.** Example of human Clusterin standard curve in Sample Diluent NS. The Clusterin 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.



Standard Curve Measurements			
Concentration (pg/mL)	O.D 450 nm		Mean O.D
	1	2	
0	0.069	0.068	0.068
234.4	0.134	0.134	0.134
468.8	0.195	0.204	0.199
937.5	0.314	0.314	0.314
1,875	0.544	0.545	0.544
3,750	0.984	0.977	0.980
7,500	1.815	1.808	1.812
15,000	3.039	3.107	3.073

**Figure 2.** Example of human Clusterin standard curve in 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR. The Clusterin 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 calculated minimal detectable dose (MDD) is 36.1 pg/mL in Sample Diluent NS and 22.5 pg/mL in 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR. The MDD was determined by calculating the mean of zero standard replicates (n=8) and adding 2 standard deviations then extrapolating the corresponding concentration.

### RECOVERY –

Three concentrations of Clusterin protein were spiked in duplicate to the indicated biological matrix to evaluate signal recovery in the working range of the assay.

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
1:320,000 Serum	101	98 – 103
1:160,000 Plasma – Heparin	102	101 -103
1:160,000 Plasma – EDTA	101	99 – 102
1:80,000 Plasma – Citrate	107	106 – 109
1:128 Urine	102	101 – 102
1:320 Saliva	100	99 – 100
1:12,800 Milk	99	97 – 101
1:256 HepG2 Cell Supernatant	103	100 – 106
25 µg/mL HepG2 Cell Extract	109	105 – 113
50 µg/mL MDA-MB-231 Cell Extract	105	96 – 112

## 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.

Native Clusterin was measured in the following biological samples in a 2-fold dilution series. Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent NS.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	1:80,000 Human Serum	1:40,000 Human Plasma (Heparin)	1:40,000 Human Plasma (EDTA)	1:20,000 Human Plasma (Citrate)
Undiluted	pg/mL	2,185	3,046	4,094	11,033
	<b>% Expected value</b>	100	100	100	100
2	pg/mL	1,074	1,489	1,905	5,163
	<b>% Expected value</b>	98	98	93	94
4	pg/mL	544	760	947	2,463
	<b>% Expected value</b>	100	100	92	89
8	pg/mL	267	391	512	1,201
	<b>% Expected value</b>	98	103	100	87
16	pg/mL	140	197	248	666
	<b>% Expected value</b>	103	104	97	97

Native Clusterin was measured in the following biological samples in a 2-fold dilution series. Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent NS.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	1:32 Human Urine	1:80 Human Saliva	1:3,200 Human Milk	1:12 HepG2 Supernatant
Undiluted	pg/mL	5,242	3,154	6,632	4,324
	<b>% Expected value</b>	100	100	100	100
2	pg/mL	2,506	1,539	3,143	2,051
	<b>% Expected value</b>	96	98	95	95
4	pg/mL	1,198	745	1,538	1,021
	<b>% Expected value</b>	91	94	93	94
8	pg/mL	606	388	770	480
	<b>% Expected value</b>	93	98	93	89
16	pg/mL	294	190	408	263
	<b>% Expected value</b>	90	97	98	97

Native Clusterin was measured in the following biological samples in a 2-fold dilution series. Sample dilutions are made in 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	200 µg/mL HepG2 Extract	750 µg/mL MDA-MB-231 Extract
Undiluted	pg/mL	11,095	2,901
	<b>% Expected value</b>	100	100
2	pg/mL	5,227	1,380
	<b>% Expected value</b>	94	95
4	pg/mL	2,551	672
	<b>% Expected value</b>	92	93
8	pg/mL	1,333	348
	<b>% Expected value</b>	96	96
16	pg/mL	731	165
	<b>% Expected value</b>	105	91

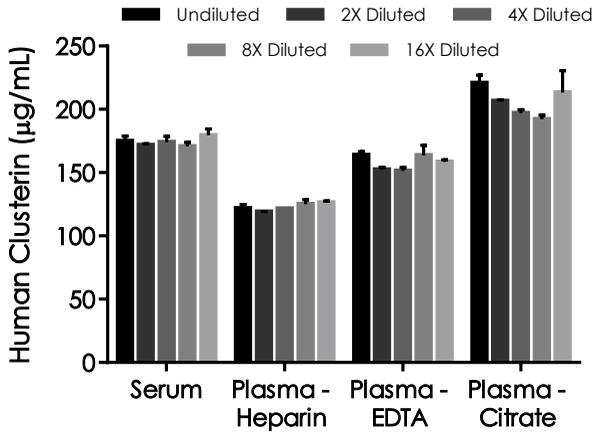
Native Clusterin was measured in the following biological sample in a 2-fold dilution series. Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent NS.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	1:20,000 <i>Rhesus Macaque</i> Plasma (EDTA)
Undiluted	pg/mL	4,855
	<b>% Expected value</b>	100
2	pg/mL	2,334
	<b>% Expected value</b>	96
4	pg/mL	1,130
	<b>% Expected value</b>	93
8	pg/mL	576
	<b>% Expected value</b>	95
16	pg/mL	300
	<b>% Expected value</b>	99

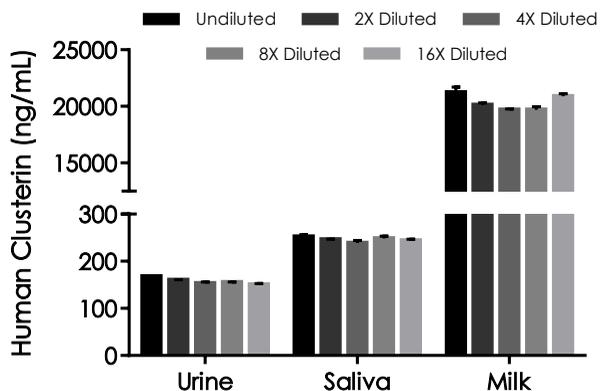
#### PRECISION –

Mean coefficient of variations of interpolated values of Clusterin from three concentrations of serum within the working range of the assay.

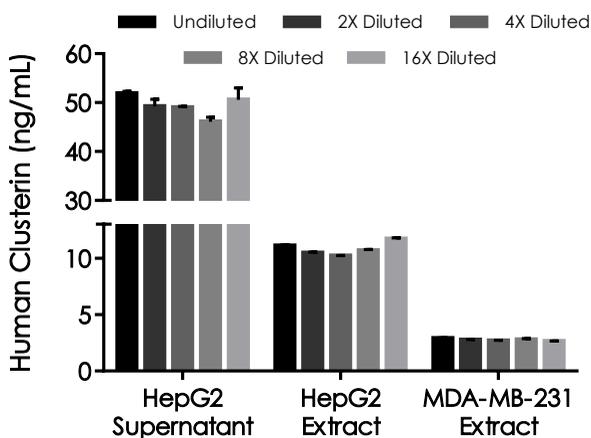
	Intra- Assay	Inter- Assay
n =	9	3
CV(%)	2.7	4.9



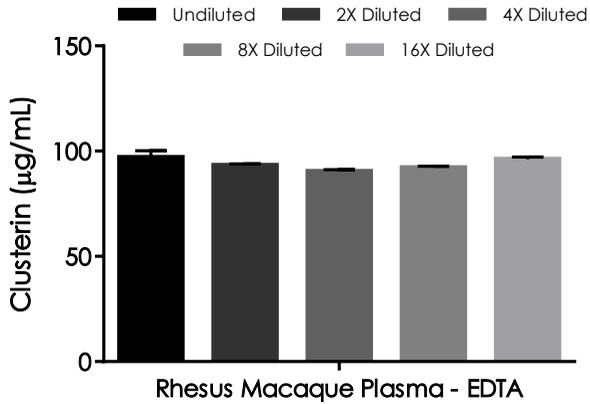
**Figure 3.** Interpolated concentrations of native Clusterin in human serum and plasma samples. The concentrations of Clusterin were measured in duplicates, interpolated from the Clusterin standard curves and corrected for sample dilution. Undiluted samples are as follows: serum 1:80,000, plasma (heparin) 1:40,000, plasma (EDTA) 1:40,000, and plasma (citrate) 1:20,000. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2). The mean Clusterin concentration in the neat samples was determined to be 174 µg/mL in serum, 123 µg/mL in plasma (heparin), 158 µg/mL in plasma (EDTA), and 206 µg/mL in plasma (citrate).



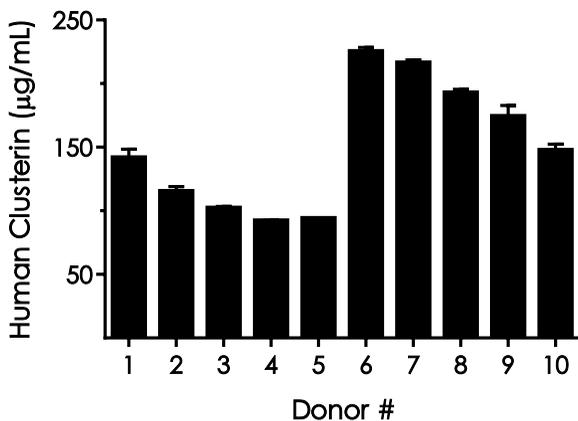
**Figure 4.** Interpolated concentrations of native Clusterin in human urine, saliva, and milk. The concentrations of Clusterin were measured in duplicates, interpolated from the Clusterin standard curves and corrected for sample dilution. Undiluted samples are as follows: urine 1:32, saliva 1:80, and milk 1:3,200. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2). The mean Clusterin concentration in the neat samples was determined to be 157 ng/mL in urine, 246 ng/mL in saliva, and 20,323 ng/mL in milk.



**Figure 5.** Interpolated concentrations of native Clusterin in human HepG2 cell supernatant, HepG2 cell extract, and MDA-MB-231 cell extract. The concentrations of Clusterin were measured in duplicates, interpolated from the Clusterin standard curves and corrected for sample dilution. Undiluted samples are as follows: HepG2 supernatant 1:12, HepG2 extract 200 µg/mL, and MDA-MB-231 extract 750 µg/mL.



**Figure 6.** Interpolated concentrations of native Clusterin in *Rhesus Macaque* plasma (EDTA). The concentrations of Clusterin were measured in duplicate, interpolated from the Clusterin standard curve and corrected for sample dilution. Undiluted samples are 1:20,000. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2). The mean Clusterin concentration in the neat sample was determined to be 94 µg/mL.



**Figure 7.** Serum from ten individual healthy human female donors was measured in duplicate. Interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2). The mean Clusterin concentration was determined to be 150 µg/mL with a range of 92 – 227 µg/mL.

## 17. Assay Specificity

This kit recognizes both native and recombinant human Clusterin protein in serum, plasma, urine, saliva, milk, cell culture supernatant, and cell extract samples only.

Tissue extract samples have not been tested with this kit.

This kit was found to recognize the alpha chain of the Clusterin protein.

### CROSS REACTIVITY

Recombinant mouse Clusterin was prepared at 50 ng/mL and assayed for cross reactivity. No cross-reactivity was observed.

## 18. Species Reactivity

This kit recognizes both human and *Rhesus Macaque* Clusterin protein.

Other species reactivity was determined by measuring 1:10,000 serum samples of various species, interpolating the protein concentrations from the human standard curve, and expressing the interpolated concentrations as a percentage of the protein concentration in human serum assayed at the same dilution.

Reactivity < 3% was determined for the following species:

- Mouse
- Rat
- Cow

Please contact our Technical Support team for more information.

## 19. Troubleshooting

Problem	Reason	Solution
<b>Poor standard curve</b>	Inaccurate Pipetting	Check pipettes
	Improper standard dilution	Prior to opening, briefly spin the stock standard tube and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gentle mixing
<b>Low Signal</b>	Incubation times too brief	Ensure sufficient incubation times; increase to 2 or 3 hour standard/sample incubation
	Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
	Incubation times with TMB too brief	Ensure sufficient incubation time until blue color develops prior addition of Stop solution
<b>Large CV</b>	Plate is insufficiently washed	Review manual for proper wash technique. If using a plate washer, check all ports for obstructions.
	Contaminated wash buffer	Prepare fresh wash buffer
<b>Low sensitivity</b>	Improper storage of the ELISA kit	Store your reconstituted standards at -80°C, all other assay components 4°C. Keep TMB Development Solution protected from light.
<b>Precipitate in Diluent</b>	Precipitation and/or coagulation of components within the Diluent.	Precipitate can be removed by gently warming the Diluent to 37°C.

# Technical Support

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