# ab285319 - cAMP ELISA Kit

For in vitro quantitative determination of cAMP concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluid.

For research use only - not intended for diagnostic use.

For overview, typical data and additional information please visit:

http://www.abcam.com/ab285319

## Storage and Stability

An unopened kit can be stored at 4°C for 1 month. If the kit is not used within 1 month, store the items separately according to the recommended conditions once the kit is received.

**Materials Supplied** 

Item	Quantity	Storage Condition
Micro ELISA Plate	8 ×12 wells	-20°C
Standard	2 vials	-20°C
100X Biotinylated Detection Antibody	120 µL	-20°C
100X HRP-Conjugate	120 µL	-20°C
Standard & Sample Diluent	20 mL	4°C
Biotinylated Detection Ab Diluent	14 mL	4°C
HRP-Conjugate Diluent	14 mL	4°C
25X Wash Buffer	30 mL	4°C
Substrate Reagent	10 mL	4°C
Stop Solution	10 mL	4°C
Plate Sealer	5 units	N/A

## Materials Required, Not Supplied

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

- Microplate reader with 450 nm wavelength filter
- Deionized or distilled water

# **Reagent Preparation**

Before using the kit, spin the tubes prior to opening.

<u>Wash Buffer:</u> Dilute 30 mL of Concentrated Wash Buffer with 720 mL of deionized or distilled water to prepare 750 mL of Wash Buffer.

**Δ Note:** if crystals have formed, incubate it in a 40°C water bath and mix it gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.

100X Biotinylated Detection Antibody: Calculate the required amount before the experiment (50μL/well). Centrifuge the stock tube before use, dilute the 100× Concentrated Biotinylated Detection Ab to 1×working solution with Biotinylated Detection Ab Diluent. Bring all reagents to room temperature (18~25°C) before use. Follow the Microplate reader manual for set-up and preheat it for 15 min before OD measurement.

 $\underline{100X}$  HRP Conjugate: Calculate the required amount before the experiment (100  $\mu$ L/well). Dilute the  $100\times$ Concentrated HRP Conjugate to  $1\times$ working solution with Concentrated HRP Conjugate Diluent.

#### **Standard Preparation**

1. Centrifuge the standard at 10,000×g for 1 min. Add 1.0 mL of Standard and Sample Diluent, let it stand for 10 min and invert it gently several times.

- 2. After it dissolves fully, mix it thoroughly with a pipette. This reconstitution produces a working solution of 100 ng/mL.
- 3. Prepare serial dilutions as needed. Suggested standard points are: 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.13, 1.56, 0 ng/mL.
- 4. Prepare 7 tubes, add 500 µl of Standard & Sample Diluent to each tube.
- 5. Pipette 500 µl of the 100 ng/mL working solution to the first tube and mix up to produce a 50 ng/mL working solution.
- 6. Transfer 500 µl of the solution into the other tube to form 2-fold serial dilutions of the highest standards to make the standard curve within the range of this assay.

## **Sample Preparation**

 Samples should be assayed within 7 days when stored at 4°C, otherwise aliquot and stored at -20°C (≤1 month) or -80°C (≤3 months). Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

<u>Serum:</u> Allow samples to clot for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at  $4^{\circ}$ C before centrifugation for 20 min at  $1000 \times g$  at  $2^{\circ}$ C. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay. Blood collection tubes should be disposable and endotoxin free.

<u>Plasma:</u> Collect plasma using EDTA-Na2 as anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 15 min at 1000× g at 2~8°C within 30 min of collection. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay. Haemolysed samples are not suitable for ELISA assay.

<u>Saliva</u>: Remove particulates by centrifugation for 10 minutes at 4000×g at 2-8°C. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay. Recommend to use fresh saliva samples.

<u>Urine:</u> Use a sterile container to collect urine samples. Remove particulates by centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1000×g at 2-8°C. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay.

# **Assay Protocol**

- Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature 30 minutes prior to the assay.
- It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
- A standard curve must be run with each assay.
- 1. Add 50 µL of each standard or samples into appropriate wells.
- 2. Immediately add 50 µL of Biotinylated Detection Antibody working solution to each well. Cover the plate with the sealer provided in the kit. Incubate for 45 min at 37°C. Note: solutions should be added to the bottom of the micro ELISA plate well, avoid touching the inside wall and causing foaming as much as possible.
- 3. Aspirate the solution from each well add 350 µl of 1x wash buffer to each well. Soak for 1~2 min and aspirate or decant the solution from each well and pat it dry against clean absorbent paper. Repeat this wash step 3 times. Note: a microplate washer can be used in this step and other wash steps.
- 4. Add 100  $\mu$ L of HRP Conjugate working solution to each well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 30 min at 37°C.
- 5. Aspirate the solution from each well, repeat the wash process for five times as conducted in step 2.
- Add 90 µL of Substrate Reagent to each well. Cover with a new plate sealer. Incubate
  for about 15 min at 37°C. Protect the plate from light. Note: the reaction time can be
  shortened or extended according to the actual color change, but not more than 30
  min.
- 7. Add 50 µL of Stop Solution to each well. Note: adding the stop solution should be done in the same order as the substrate solution.
- 8. Determine the optical density (OD value) of each well at once with a microplate reader set to 450 nm.

#### Calculation

- Determine the average of the duplicate readings for each standard and samples.
- Plot a four-parameter logistic with standard concentration on the x-axis and OD values on the y-axis.
- If the samples have been diluted, the concentration calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.
- If the OD of the sample is under the lowest limit of the standard curve, retest the samples with appropriate dilution.
- The actual concentration is the concentration obtained by calculation multiplied by the dilution factor.

# **Technical Support**

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