

ab288180 – Mouse PDGFA SimpleStep ELISA® Kit

For the quantitative measurement of PDGFA in mouse serum and cell culture supernatant.
For research use only - not intended for diagnostic use.

For overview, typical data and additional information please visit: www.abcam.com/ab288180

Storage and Stability: Store kit at 2-8°C immediately upon receipt. Refer to list of materials supplied for storage conditions of individual components. Observe the storage conditions for individual prepared components in the Standard Preparation and Reagent preparation sections.

Materials Supplied

Item	Quantity	Storage Condition
Mouse PDGFA Capture Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Mouse PDGFA Detector Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Mouse PDGFA Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 Vials	+4°C
Antibody Diluent CPR	6 mL	+4°C
Sample Diluent 50BP	20 mL	+4°C
Sample Diluent NS	12 mL	+4°C
Wash Buffer PT 10X	20 mL	+4°C
TMB Development Solution	12 mL	+4°C
Stop Solution	12 mL	+4°C
SimpleStep Pre-Coated 96-Well Microplate	96 wells	+4°C
Plate Seal	1	+4°C

Materials Required, Not Supplied

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

Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 or 600 nm.
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).

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. Sample Diluent 50BP may contain precipitate, this is normal. If precipitate is not dissolved by gentle mixing, the precipitate may be dissolved by gentle warming and mixing at 37°C for 10 minutes. If precipitate remains, gently spin down and avoid visible precipitates when pipetting.

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.

Antibody Cocktail: Prepare Antibody Cocktail by diluting the capture and detector antibodies in Antibody Diluent CPR. To make 3 mL of the Antibody Cocktail combine 300 µL 10X Capture Antibody and 300 µL 10X Detector Antibody with 2.4 mL Antibody Diluent CPR. Mix thoroughly and gently.

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).

- For **serum samples measurements**, reconstitute the **PDGFA** protein standard by adding 500 µL of Sample Diluent 50BP. For **cell culture supernatant samples measurements**, reconstitute the PDGFA protein standard by adding 500 µL of Sample Diluent NS. Hold at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix thoroughly and gently. This is the 104,000 pg/mL **Stock Standard** Solution.
- Label eight tubes, Standards 1–8.
- Use the same Sample Diluent as used to resuspend the Stock Standard to prepare the standard curve.
- For **serum samples measurements**, add 382 µL of Sample Diluent 50BP into tube number 1 and 150 µL of Sample Diluent 50BP into numbers 2-8.
- Use the **Stock Standard** to prepare the following dilution series. Standard #8 contains no protein and is the Blank control:

Standard #	Dilution Sample	Volume to Dilute (µL)	Volume of Diluent (µL)	Starting Conc. (pg/mL)	Final Conc. (pg/mL)
1	Stock Standard	34	382	104,000	8,500
2	Standard#1	150	150	8,500	4,250
3	Standard#2	150	150	4,250	2,125
4	Standard#3	150	150	2,125	1,062.50
5	Standard#4	150	150	1,062.50	531.25
6	Standard#5	150	150	531.25	265.63
7	Standard#6	150	150	265.63	132.81
8	Blank Control	0	150	N/A	N/A

- For **cell culture supernatant samples measurements**, add 390 µL of Sample Diluent NS into tube number 1 and 150 µL of Sample Diluent NS into numbers 2-8.
- Use the **Stock Standard** to prepare the following dilution series. Standard #8 contains no protein and is the Blank control:

Standard #	Dilution Sample	Volume to Dilute (μL)	Volume of Diluent (μL)	Starting Conc. (pg/mL)	Final Conc. (pg/mL)
1	Stock Standard	26	390	104,000	6,500
2	Standard#1	150	150	6,500	3,250
3	Standard#2	150	150	3,250	1,625
4	Standard#3	150	150	1,625	812.5
5	Standard#4	150	150	812.5	406.3
6	Standard#5	150	150	406.3	203.1
7	Standard#6	150	150	203.1	101.6
8	Blank Control	0	150	N/A	N/A

Sample Preparation

Typical Sample Dynamic Range	
Sample Type	Range
Serum	1.56%-25%
10F RPMI Cell Culture Supernatant	≤ 100%

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 at least 1:4 into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted serum at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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.

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.

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

1. Prepare all reagents, working standards, and samples as directed in the previous sections.
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.
3. Add 50 μL of all sample or standard to appropriate wells.
4. Add 50 μL of the Antibody Cocktail to each well.
5. Seal the plate and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.
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.
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.

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.
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:

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

Note that an endpoint reading can also be recorded at the completion of the kinetic read by adding 100 μL Stop Solution to each well and recording the OD at 450 nm.

Download our ELISA guide for technical hints, results, calculation, and troubleshooting tips:

www.abcam.com/protocols/the-complete-elisa-guide

For technical support contact information, visit: www.abcam.com/contactus

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Additional information

ASSAY SPECIFICITY

This kit is designed for the quantification of mouse PDGFA.

This kit is reactive with PDGF-AA homo-dimeric and based on human reactivity also with PDGF-AB heterodimeric forms.

Native signal was detected in serum.

Spiked protein experiments were used to validate cell culture supernatant sample types.

Saliva, urine, milk, CSF, cell extract and tissue extract samples have not been tested with this kit.

This kit is incompatible with plasma (heparin), plasma (EDTA), and plasma (citrate) samples.

CROSS REACTIVITY

8500 pg/mL of recombinant mouse PDGF-BB was tested for cross reactivity. No cross reactivity was observed.

INTERFERENCE

4,250 pg/mL of recombinant human PDGF-AB decreased interpolated value of 5,500 pg/mL of recombinant mouse PDGFAA 1.15-fold (13%).

212,500 pg/mL of recombinant mouse PDGF-BB was tested for interference with 5,500 pg/mL of recombinant mouse PDGF-AA. No interference was observed.

SPECIES REACTIVITY

8,500 pg/mL of recombinant human PDGF-AA and 8,500 pg/mL of recombinant human PDGF-AB were tested for reactivity. 99% and 18% reactivity, respectively, was observed.

Other species reactivity was determined by measuring 100% serum samples of various species, interpolating the protein concentrations from the mouse standard curve, and expressing the interpolated concentrations as a percentage of the protein concentration in mouse serum assayed at the same dilution.

Reactivity < 3% was determined for the following species: Monkey, Rat, Cow.

Other species reactivity not determined.

CALCULATION

- Calculate the average absorbance value for the blank control (zero) standards. Subtract the average blank control standard absorbance value from all other absorbance values.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.

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	0.134	0.136	0.135
132.81	0.191	0.187	0.189
265.63	0.264	0.258	0.261
531.25	0.304	0.354	0.329
1,062.50	0.590	0.586	0.588
2,125	1.054	1.054	1.054
4,250	1.997	1.851	1.924
8,500	3.579	3.302	3.440

Table 1. Example of mouse PDGFA standard curve in Sample Diluent 50BP. The PDGFA standard curve was prepared as described in the Standard Preparation section. The table shows raw data values.

Standard Curve Measurements			
Concentration (pg/mL)	O.D 450 nm		Mean O.D
	1	2	
0	0.061	0.061	0.061
101.6	0.139	0.132	0.136
203.1	0.206	0.194	0.200
406.3	0.309	0.300	0.305
812.5	0.563	0.553	0.558
1,625	0.966	0.833	0.899
3,250	1.759	1.518	1.638
6,500	3.161	3.113	3.137

Table 2. Example of mouse PDGFA standard curve in Sample Diluent NS. The PDGFA standard curve was prepared as described in the Standard Preparation section. The table shows raw data values.

TYPICAL SAMPLE VALUES

Sensitivity:

The minimal detectable dose (MDD) was determined by calculating the mean of zero standard replicates and adding 2 standard deviations then extrapolating the corresponding concentration.

Sample Diluent Buffer	N=	Minimal Detectable Dose
Sample Diluent 50BP	16	27.6 pg/mL
Sample Diluent NS	8	13.4 pg/mL

Recovery

Three concentrations of PDGFA 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 (%)
Serum (6.25%)	118	110-130
Cell Culture Media (100%)*	100	91-107

*Media is RPMI 1640 containing 10% fetal calf serum.

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 PDGFA was measured in mouse serum samples in a 2-fold dilution series. Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent 50BP.

Recombinant PDGFA was spiked in cell culture media samples in a 2-fold dilution series.

Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent NS.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	25% Mouse Serum	100% Media
Undiluted	pg/mL	8330	4325
	% Expected value	100%	100%
2	pg/mL	4611	2267
	% Expected value	111%	105%
4	pg/mL	1983.9	1082.8
	% Expected value	95%	100%
8	pg/mL	946.5	589.3
	% Expected value	91%	109%
16	pg/mL	452.6	309.7
	% Expected value	87%	115%

Precision

Mean coefficient of variations of interpolated values of PDGFA from two concentrations of mouse serum within the working range of the assay.

	Intra-assay	Inter-assay
N=	16	3
CV (%)	4.6	1.7

Download our ELISA guide for technical hints, results, calculation, and troubleshooting tips:

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Text templates for figure legends:

Figure 1

Standard Curve (for serum)

Short

Example of mouse PDGFA standard curve in Sample Diluent 50BP.

Long

Example of mouse PDGFA standard curve. Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.

Figure 2

Standard Curve (for cell culture media)

Short

Example of mouse PDGFA standard curve in Sample Diluent NS.

Long

Example of mouse PDGFA standard curve. Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.

Figure 3

Linearity of Dilution (native serum)

Short

Interpolated concentrations of mouse PDGFA in serum.

Long

Interpolated concentration of native PDGFA was measured in duplicate at different sample concentrations. Undiluted samples are 25% serum. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2). Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent 50BP.

Figure 4

Linearity of Dilution (spiked cell culture media)

Short

Interpolated concentrations of spiked mouse PDGFA in cell culture media.

Long

Recombinant PDGFA was spiked into cell culture media and diluted in a 2-fold dilution series in Sample Diluent NS. Undiluted samples are 100% 10F RPMI 1640 cell culture media. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2).