

## ab325450 – Mouse Prealbumin SimpleStep ELISA® Kit, Chemiluminescent

For the quantitative measurement of Prealbumin in mouse serum, plasma (heparin), plasma (EDTA), plasma (citrate), and cell and tissue culture supernatant.  
For research use only - not intended for diagnostic use.  
Patent pending.

For overview, typical data and additional information please visit: [www.abcam.com/ab325450](http://www.abcam.com/ab325450)

**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.

**Limitations:** All data, except Typical Standard Curve and Sensitivity were collected using the colorimetric version of this kit (ab282297).

### Materials Supplied

Item	Quantity 1 x 96 tests	Storage Condition
Mouse Prealbumin Capture Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Mouse Prealbumin Detector Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Mouse Prealbumin Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 Vials	+4°C
Antibody Diluent CPR2	6 mL	+4°C
Sample Diluent NS	50 mL	+4°C
Wash Buffer PT 10X	20 mL	+4°C
ChemiHRP Reagent A	3 mL	+4°C
ChemiHRP Reagent B	3 mL	+4°C
SimpleStep Pre-Coated Black 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:

- Luminometer with the following settings: 0.5-1 second/well read time; summation mode (all wavelengths)
- 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.

**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 CPR2. 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 CPR2. Mix thoroughly and gently.

**Lumi HRP Development Solution:** Just prior to use, prepare Lumi HRP Development Solution by mixing equal volume of the ChemiHRP Reagent A and the ChemiHRP Reagent B. To make 3 mL of the Lumi HRP Development Solution combine 1.5 mL of ChemiHRP Reagent A and 1.5 mL of ChemiHRP Reagent B. Mix thoroughly and gently by inversion or slow pipetting (Avoid shaking or vortexing). Protect the prepared solution from light until use.

### 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).

1. Reconstitute the Prealbumin standard sample by adding the volume of Sample Diluent NS indicated on the protein vial label. Hold at room temperature for 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly and gently. This is the 80,000 pg/mL **Standard #1** Solution.
2. Label eight tubes, Standards 1–8.
3. Add 150 µL of Sample Diluent NS into numbers 2-8.
4. Use the **Standard #1** 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	<b>Standard #1</b>	300	0	80,000	80,000
2	<b>Standard#1</b>	75	150	80,000	26,667
3	Standard#2	75	150	26,667	8,889
4	Standard#3	75	150	8,889	2,963
5	Standard#4	75	150	2,963	988
6	Standard#5	75	150	988	329
7	Standard#6	75	150	329	110
8	Blank Control	0	150	0	0

## Sample Preparation

Typical Sample Dynamic Range	
Sample Type	Range
Serum	1:800,000 - 1:25,000
Plasma – Citrate	1:400,000 - 1:25,000
Plasma – EDTA	1:800,000 - 1:25,000
Plasma – Heparin	1:800,000 - 1:25,000
Liver tissue culture Supernatant	1:1,600 - 1:50

**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 1:25,000 into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted serum at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Plasma** Collect plasma using citrate, EDTA, or heparin. Centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes. Dilute samples at least 1:25,000 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.

**Cell and Tissue Culture Supernatants** Centrifuge cell culture media at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. Or dilute samples at least 1:50 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 30 minutes at room temperature on a plate shaker set to 750 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 30 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 50 µL of prepared Lumi HRP Development Solution to each well and incubate for 1 minute in the dark on a plate shaker set to 750 rpm. Further optimization of incubation time vs signal strength can be performed if needed. Avoid introducing bubbles into the wells.
8. Measure the produced light of each well using a microplate luminometer with the following settings: 0.5-1 second/well read time in summation mode (all wavelengths). Relative light unit (RLU) readings may vary between luminometer models. It is recommended to configure instrument settings according to the manufacturer's specifications. Note: Relative light unit (RLU) values may change over the course of the 15-minute reading window.
9. Analyze the data as described below.

<b>Mode:</b>	Luminescence
<b>Instrument settings:</b>	Endpoint
<b>Detection Mode:</b>	All wavelengths
<b>Read Time:</b>	0.5-1 sec
<b>Read:</b>	Top

**Note** For microplate readers with Pre-Read Optimization option, the Read Height as well as Microplate Optimization is recommended before the first read.

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

[www.abcam.com/protocols/the-complete-elisa-guide](http://www.abcam.com/protocols/the-complete-elisa-guide)

**For technical support contact information, visit:** [www.abcam.com/contactus](http://www.abcam.com/contactus)

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## Additional information

### ASSAY SPECIFICITY

This kit is designed for the quantification of mouse Prealbumin.

The standard protein in this kit is full length mouse Prealbumin.

Native signal was detected in serum, plasma (heparin), plasma (EDTA), plasma (citrate), and tissue culture supernatant sample types.

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

### SPECIES REACTIVITY

Other species reactivity was determined by measuring 1:50,000 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.

Interpolated values were below the detectable range of the assay for the following species: Human, Cow

Reactivity was determined for the following species: Rat (91%)

Other species reactivity not determined.

### CALCULATION

- Preconfigured protocols are available when using SoftMax Pro software from Molecular Devices.
- Calculate the average chemiluminescence value for the blank control (zero) standards. Subtract the average blank control standard chemiluminescence value from all other chemiluminescence values.
- Create a standard curve by plotting the average blank control subtracted chemiluminescence 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.
- Note: Most chemiluminescence 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 chemiluminescence 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 chemiluminescence values greater than that of the highest standard should be further diluted and reanalyzed. Similarly, samples which measure at chemiluminescence 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)	RLU		Mean RLU
	1	2	
0	32,209	31,690	31,950
110	39,045	41,392	40,219
329	57,490	59,842	58,666
988	93,386	99,396	96,391
2,963	228,680	252,510	240,595
8,889	617,900	627,680	622,790
26,667	1,623,800	1,652,200	1,638,000
80,000	3,946,700	3,877,900	3,912,300

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

### TYPICAL SAMPLE VALUES

#### Sensitivity:

The calculated minimal detectable dose (MDD) is 44.1 pg/mL. 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 Prealbumin 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 (%)
1:200,000 Serum	113	109 - 118
1:200,000 Plasma – Citrate	109	102 - 113
1:200,000 Plasma – EDTA	93	91 - 96
1:200,000 Plasma – Heparin	95	93 - 99
1:800 Liver Tissue Culture Supernatant	106	100 - 110

## 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 Prealbumin 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	1:25,000 Mouse Serum	1:25,000 Mouse Plasma (Citrate)	1:25,000 Mouse Plasma (Heparin)	1:25,000 Mouse Plasma (EDTA)	1:50 Mouse Liver Tissue Supernatant
Undiluted	pg/mL	13,132	7,516	12,531	10,955	13,960
	% Expected value	100	100	100	100	100
2	pg/mL	5,900	3,357	5,787	5,205	6,534
	% Expected value	90	89	92	95	94
4	pg/mL	2,880	1,658	3,233	2,737	3,266
	% Expected value	88	88	103	100	94
8	pg/mL	1,482	794	1,451	1,250	1,644
	% Expected value	90	84	93	91	94
16	pg/mL	756	396	888	692	817
	% Expected value	92	84	113	101	94

## Precision

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

	Intra-assay	Inter-assay
N=	8	3
CV (%)	6.5	6.7

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

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