

ab326383 – Human Fibrinogen SimpleStep ELISA® Kit, Chemiluminescent

For the quantitative measurement of Fibrinogen in human serum, plasma (heparin), plasma (EDTA), plasma (citrate), cell culture supernatant, saliva, urine, and milk.
For research use only - not intended for diagnostic use.
Patent pending.

For overview, typical data and additional information please visit: www.abcam.com/ab326383

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 (ab241383).

Materials Supplied

Item	Quantity 1 x 96 tests	Storage Condition
Human Fibrinogen Capture Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Human Fibrinogen Detector Antibody 10X	600 µL	+4°C
Human Fibrinogen Lyophilized Purified Protein	2 Vials	+4°C
Antibody Diluent 4BI	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.

Orbital microplate shaker for all incubation steps: capable of 750 rpm shaking speed.

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 4BI. 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 4BI. 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 Fibrinogen 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 100 ng/mL **Stock Standard** Solution.
2. Add 150 µL of Sample Diluent NS into numbers 1-8.
3. 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	225	150	100,000	60,000
2	Standard#1	75	150	60,000	20,000
3	Standard#2	75	150	20,000	6,667
4	Standard#3	75	150	6,667	2,222
5	Standard#4	75	150	2,222	740.7
6	Standard#5	75	150	740.7	246.9
7	Standard#6	75	150	246.9	82.3
8	Blank Control	0	150	0	0

Sample Preparation

Typical Sample Dynamic Range	
Sample Type	Range
Serum	1:10 ⁴ – 1:670
Plasma – Citrate	1:8x10 ⁶ – 1:5x10 ⁵
Plasma – EDTA	1:8x10 ⁶ – 1:5x10 ⁵
Plasma – Heparin	1:8x10 ⁶ – 1:5x10 ⁵
Urine	3.75 – 60%
Saliva	1:2,000 – 1:133
Milk	1:2,000 – 1:133
HepG2 Cell Culture Supernatant	1:8,000 – 1:500

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 1:670 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 1:5x10⁵ 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 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 1:500 into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Urine Centrifuge urine at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Dilute samples at least 1:1.7 into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted urine samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Saliva Centrifuge saliva at 800 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. Or dilute samples at least 1:133 into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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 1:133 into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted de-fatted milk at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Note: Due to the high dilutions required for plasma samples, we recommend initially diluting your samples in 1X Wash Buffer and then performing the final dilution in Sample Diluent NS. As an

example, the table below demonstrates the steps suggested to generate a final sample dilution of 1:5x10⁵:

Tube #	Sample to dilute	Volume of Sample (µL)	Volume of 1X Wash Buffer (µL)	Volume of NS (µL)	Starting Conc.	Final Conc.
1	Neat Plasma	30	270	-	Neat	1:10
2	Tube #1	30	270	-	1:10	1:100
3	Tube #2	30	-	270	1:100	1:1x10 ³
4	Tube #3	30	-	270	1:1x10 ³	1:1x10 ⁴
5	Tube #4	30	-	270	1:1x10 ⁴	1:1x10 ⁵
6	Tube #5	30	-	120	1:1x10 ⁵	1:5x10 ⁵

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.

Mode:	Luminescence
Instrument settings:	Endpoint
Detection Mode:	All wavelengths
Read Time:	0.5-1 sec
Read:	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:

<https://www.abcam.com/en-us/technical-resources/guides/elisa-guide>

Technical Support

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Additional information

ASSAY SPECIFICITY

This kit is designed for the quantification of human Fibrinogen.

The standard protein in this kit is purified native human Fibrinogen.

Native signal was detected in serum, plasma (citrate), plasma (EDTA), plasma (heparin), cell culture supernatant, urine, saliva, and milk, sample types.

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

CROSS REACTIVITY

The following recombinant proteins were prepared at 50 ng/mL and 8,000 pg/mL and assayed for cross reactivity and no cross reactivity was observed.

- Human Fibrinogen alpha
- Human Fibrinogen beta
- Human Fibrinogen gamma
- Human Factor XII
- Human Plasmin
- Human Thrombin
- Rat Fibrinogen

The following recombinant proteins were prepared at 50 ng/mL and 8,000 pg/mL and assayed for cross reactivity.

- Human D-Dimer: 27% cross-reactivity

INTERFERENCE

The following recombinant proteins were prepared at 50 ng/mL and 8,000 pg/mL and assayed for interference and no interference was observed.

- Human Fibrinogen alpha
- Human Fibrinogen beta
- Human Fibrinogen gamma
- Human D-Dimer
- Human Factor XII
- Human Plasmin
- Human Thrombin
- Rat Fibrinogen

SPECIES REACTIVITY

Native purified mouse Fibrinogen was prepared at 8,000 pg/mL and assayed for cross reactivity. 100% cross reactivity was observed.

Other species reactivity was determined by measuring 1:670 diluted 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: Rat

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	26,510	26,510	26,510
82.3	37,662	36,469	37,066
246.9	64,660	67,127	65,894
740.7	168,820	175,100	171,960
2,222	377,500	387,650	382,575
6,667	1,051,800	1,052,700	1,052,250
20,000	3,007,300	2,902,800	2,955,050
60,000	8,427,700	8,068,000	8,247,850

Table 1. Example of human Fibrinogen standard curve in Sample Diluent NS. The Fibrinogen 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 40.37 pg/mL. The MDD was determined by calculating the mean of zero standard replicates (n=16) and adding 2 standard deviations then extrapolating the corresponding concentration.

Recovery

Three concentrations of Fibrinogen 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 (%)
1:5,333 Serum	91%	90 – 94%
1:4x10 ⁶ Plasma – Heparin	94%	91 – 96%
1:4x10 ⁶ Plasma – EDTA	93%	91 – 94%
1:4x10 ⁶ Plasma – Citrate	95%	95 – 95%
7.5% Urine	100%	99 – 100%
1:1,067 Saliva	101%	98 – 104%
1:1,067 Milk	103%	102 – 105%
1:2,000 HepG2 Cell Culture Supernatant	94%	93 – 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.

Native Fibrinogen 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	1:5x10 ⁵ Human Serum	1:5x10 ⁵ Human Plasma (Citrate)	1:5x10 ⁵ Human Plasma (EDTA)	1:5x10 ⁵ Human Plasma (Heparin)
Undiluted	pg/mL	5,054	5,693	5,787	5,035
	% Expected value	100	100	100	100
2	pg/mL	2,473	2,787	2,786	2,510
	% Expected value	98	98	96	100
4	pg/mL	1,305	1,411	1,473	1,322
	% Expected value	103	99	102	105
8	pg/mL	656	726	758	682
	% Expected value	104	102	105	108
16	pg/mL	336	371	395	353
	% Expected value	106	104	109	112

Native Fibrinogen 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	60% Human Urine	1:133 Human Saliva	1:133 Human Milk	1:500 Human HepG2 Cell Culture Supernatant
Undiluted	pg/mL	3,36	7,458	1,535	2,610
	% Expected value	100	100	100	100
2	pg/mL	1,749	3,389	771	1,371
	% Expected value	105	91	101	105
4	pg/mL	920	1,689	401	701
	% Expected value	110	91	105	107
8	pg/mL	462	875	190	351
	% Expected value	111	94	99	108
16	pg/mL	223	441	80	159
	% Expected value	107	95	84	98

Precision

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

	Intra-assay	Inter-assay
N=	8	3
CV (%)	3.4	11.7

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

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