

(For scientific research use only, not for clinical diagnosis!)

Bovine Angiotensin II (Ang-II) ELISA Kit Instructions for Use Specifications: 48T/96T

Please read the instructions carefully before use. If you have any questions,

please contact us through the following methods: Official hotline: 025-5229-

8998 Sales department phone: 13914481711 Technical phone: 15950492658

Contact email: 3224949330@qq.com Company website:

www.byabscience.cn For specific shelf life, please see the reagents Box

packaging label. Please use the kit within the shelf life.

When contacting us, please prov	ide the product number a	and production date	e (see box label)	so that we
can serve you more efficiently.				



Kit performance Detection range: 10

pg/ml<mark>- 160 pg/ml.</mark>

Sensitivity: The lowest detectable dose is less than 1.0 pg/ml.

Precision: intra-batch variation coefficient CV% is less than 10%; inter-batch variation coefficient CV% is less than 15%.

Recovery rate: The recovery rate is between 85%-115%.

Specificity: This kit recognizes natural and recombinant bovine angiotensin II (Ang-II) and has no crossover with structural analogs.

Stability: Stored at 2° C- 8° C, validity period is 6 months.

Purpose: Used to detect the concentration of bovine angiotensin II (Ang-II) in samples such as serum, plasma, cell culture supernatant and tissue. Shelf life: Stored at 2°C-8°C, valid for 6 months.

Experimental principle

The kit uses enzyme-linked immunoassay method. Biotin-labeled Ang-II is used, and the purified anti-Ang-II antibody is coated on the microwell plate. In the competitive inhibition reaction, a certain amount of solid-phase antibody is combined with biotin-labeled Ang-II and non-labeled antigen (calibrator or specimen) To inhibit the competition reaction, the amount of antibody binding to biotin-labeled Ang-II is inhibited by the amount of non-labeled antigen. The greater the amount of non-labeled antigen, the less the antibody will bind to biotin-labeled Ang-II, and vice versa; the reaction is balanced. Finally, a solid-phase antibody-biotinylated Ang-II is formed, and then enzyme-labeled avidin is added to form a solid-phase antibody-biotinylated Ang-II-enzyme label-avidin complex. After adding substrate for color development, use a microplate reader to measure the absorbance (OD value) at a wavelength of 450 nm. As the Ang-II concentration increases, the OD value gradually decreases with a good linear

relationship. This kit has the characteristics of high sensitivity, strong specificity, good repeatability, simple and rapid operation, and has reliable detection performance for the reduction or increase of Ang-II in serum.

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Kit components and storage: Store unopened kits at 2-8

degrees Celsius. Do not use expired kits.

Components	48-well configuration	96-well configuration	Store after opening
Pre-coated enzyme	48T	96T	2-8°C14 days
Standard product	0.3mL*6 tubes	0.3mL*6 tubes	2-8°C14 days
sample diluent	3ml	6ml	2-8°C180 days
biotinylated antigen	3ml	6ml	2-8°C14 days
HRP labeled avidin	3ml	6ml	2-8°C180 days
Chromogenic substrate	3ml	6ml	2-8°C180 days
Chromogenic substrate	3ml	6ml	2-8°C180 days
stop solution	3ml	6ml	2-8°C180 days
20×Lotion	15ml	25ml	2-8°C180 days
sealing film	2 sheets	2 sheets	
manual	1 serving	1 serving	
Ziplock bag	1	1	

The concentrations of calibrators are: 160, 80, 40, 20, 10, 0 pg/ml.

Note: 1: Before use, please check whether the label and quantity of the reagents in the kit are consistent with the table.

2: If the components of the kit need to be used again, please ensure that they have not been contaminated since the last use. 3: If the enzyme plate is not used up in a single time, remember to seal it and store it at 2-8°C.

Prepare your own test equipment required for the test (not provided, but can assist in

1) Microplate reader capable of detecting absorbance at 450 nm 2) Pipette, pipette tip, and sample addition tank 3) 37°C incubator or water bath 4) Test tubes, centrifuge tubes, measuring cylinders, etc. for preparing reagents 5)

Distilled water or deionized water Ionized water



6) Vortex oscillator and microplate oscillator.

Notes: 1) For scientific research use only,

not for clinical diagnosis.

- 2) Use within the validity period marked on the kit. Expired products must not be used.
- 3) Do not mix with kits or components from other manufacturers. Use the sample diluent provided with the kit.
- 4) If the sample value is higher than the highest standard concentration value, please dilute the sample appropriately and then re-measure.
- 5) Human anti-mouse and other heterophilic antibodies present in the sample to be tested will interfere with the test results. Please eliminate this factor before testing.
- 6) The test results obtained by other methods are not directly comparable to the test results of this kit.
- 7) 试验中请穿着实验服并戴乳胶手套做好防护工作。特别是检测血液或者其他体液样品时,请按国家生物试验室安全防护条例执行。
- 8) 严格按照规定的时间和温度进行温育以保证准确结果。所有试剂都必须在使用前达到室温 20-25℃。使用后立即冷藏保存试剂。
- 9) 洗板不正确可以导致不准确的结果。在加入底物前确保尽量吸干孔内液体。温育过程中不要让微孔干燥掉。
- 10) 消除板底残留的液体和手指印, 否则影响 OD 值。
- 11)底物显色液应呈无色或很浅的颜色。
- 12) 避免试剂和标本的交叉污染以免造成错误结果。
- 13) 在储存和温育时避免强光直接照射。
- 14) 检测使用的酶标仪需要安装能检测 450±10nm 波长的滤光片, 光密度范围在 0-
- 3.5 之间。建议使用时提前 15 分钟预热。
- 15) 试验中所用的 EP 管和吸头均为一次性使用,严禁混用。

网址: www.byabscience.cn 官方热线: 025-5229-8998 监督电话: 15950492658



样品的准备和保存

以下只是列出样品采集和保存的一般指南。所有样本采集保存过程中,不得使用叠氮钠做为防腐剂。样品如果不立即分析,应分装后冷冻保存,且避免反复冻融。

细胞培养上清——离心去除沉淀,立即分析或分装后-20℃冷冻保存。

血清——用干净试管收集血液,室温凝固 30 分钟,离心 2000×g 20 分钟,收集血清。立即 分析或分装后-20℃冷冻保存。

血浆——采用肝素、柠檬酸盐或 EDTA 抗凝,抽血后 30 分钟内在 2-8℃离心 2000×g 20 分钟。为消除血小板的影响,建议在 2-8℃进一步离心 10000×g 10 分钟。立即分析或分装后-20℃冷冻保存。

细胞裂解液——对于贴壁细胞,去除培养液,用 PBS、生理盐水或无血清培养液洗一遍。加入适量裂解液,用枪吹打数下,使裂解液和细胞充分接触。通常 10 秒后,细胞就会被裂解。对于悬浮细胞,离心收集细胞,用 PBS、生理盐水或无血清培养液洗一遍。加入适量裂解液,用枪吹打把细胞吹散,用手指轻弹以充分裂解细胞。充分裂解后,10000—14000×g 离心 3-5 分钟,取上清。立即分析或分装后-20℃冷冻保存。

Tissue homogenate - rinse the tissue with pre-cooled PBS (0.01M, pH=7.4) to remove residual blood (lysed red blood cells in the homogenate will affect the measurement results), weigh and cut the tissue into pieces. Mix the minced tissue with the corresponding volume of PBS (generally at a weight-to-volume ratio of 1:9, for example, 1g of tissue sample corresponds to 9mL of PBS. The specific volume can be adjusted appropriately according to experimental needs and recorded. It is recommended to add Protease inhibitor) was added to a glass homogenizer and ground thoroughly on ice. In order to further lyse tissue cells, the homogenate can be sonicated or repeatedly frozen and thawed. Finally, centrifuge the homogenate at 5000 × g for 5 to 10 minutes, and take the supernatant for detection.

Urine - Collect in sterile tubes and centrifuge at 2000×g for 20 minutes. Carefully collect the supernatant. If a precipitate forms, centrifuge again.



Reagent preparation 1. Before use, all components must be rewarmed for at least 60 minutes to ensure sufficient rewarming to room temperature.

2. Concentrated washing liquid: The concentrated washing liquid taken out from the refrigerator will produce crystals. This is a normal phenomenon. Heating in a water bath will completely dissolve the crystals. Concentrated detergent and distilled water, dilute 1:20, that is, 1 part of concentrated detergent, add 19 parts of distilled water.

Operating procedures: Return all reagents and components to room temperature first. It is recommended to do duplicate holes for standards, quality control materials and samples.

- 1. Prepare the working solution of various components of the kit according to the method described in the previous instructions.
- 2. Take out the required slats from the aluminum foil bag, seal the remaining slats in a ziplock bag and return it to the refrigerator.
- 3. Take out the pre-coated plate from the sealed bag and set up a blank control well without adding any liquid; set up 2 wells for each calibrator and add 50 μ l of the corresponding calibrator into each well; add the serum to be tested directly to each of the remaining detection holes. Or 50μ l of quality control product.
- 4. Add 50 μl of biotinylated antigen to all wells except the blank well, mix well, attach sealing film, and incubate at 37°C for 60 minutes.
- 5. Manual plate washing: discard the liquid in the wells, fill each well with washing solution, let stand for 10 seconds and spin dry, repeat 3 times and pat dry. Wash the plate with a plate washer: select the washing program 3 times and pat dry after washing the plate.

(Tip: In order to obtain ideal experimental results, the residual liquid must be completely

removed. After washing the plate, please proceed to the next step immediately and do not let the

microplate dry.) 6. Add 50 µl of enzyme-labeled avidin to each well (blank (Excluding control

wells), mix well, affix sealing film, and incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.

7. Manual plate washing: discard the liquid in the wells, fill each well with washing solution, let stand

for 10 seconds and spin dry, repeat 3 times and pat dry. Wash the plate with a plate washer: select the

washing program 3 times and pat dry after washing the plate.

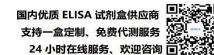
8. Add 50 µl of chromogen A and 50 µl of chromogen B to each well. After shaking and mixing, place

at 37°C to develop color in the dark for 15 minutes. Add 50 µl of stop solution to each well.

9. Use a microplate reader to read, take the wavelength of 450nm, first use the blank control well to

adjust the zero point, and then measure the optical density value (OD value) of each well.

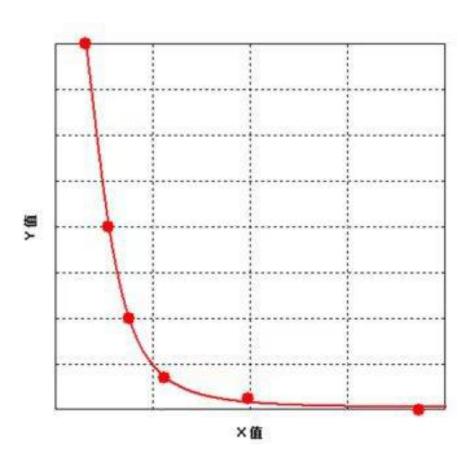
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Result calculation

9. Use the concentration of the standard substance as the abscissa and the corresponding absorbance (OD value) as the ordinate. Use computer software and four-parameter Logistic curve fitting (4-pl) to create a standard curve equation. Through the absorbance (OD value) of the sample value), use the equation to calculate the concentration value of the sample. [Calculation using ELISA Calc software] 10. If the sample is diluted, the concentration value measured by the above method must be multiplied by the dilution factor to obtain the final concentration of the sample. Note: Experimenters need to establish a standard curve based on their own experiments. For each test, a standard curve must be established for each enzyme plate. The following curves are for reference only!



(Schematic diagram of the music, for reference only)



[Problem Analysis] If the experimental results are not good, please take pictures of the color development results in time, save the experimental data, keep the used strips and unused reagents, and then contact our company's technical support to solve the problem for you. At the same time, you can also refer to the following information:

[Questions and Answers]

Problem description	Possible reasons	Corresponding countermeasures Corresponding countermeasures	
standard curve gradient difference	Incorrect liquid aspiration or	Check pipettes and tips	
	Equilibration time is too short	Ensure sufficient balancing time	
	Incomplete washing	Ensure the washing time and number of washings and the amount of liquid	
Very weak or colorless	Incubation time too short	Ensure adequate incubation time	
	The experimental temperature is incorrect	Use recommended experimental temperatures	
	Insufficient reagent volume or missing addition Incorrect dilution	Check the liquid aspirating and adding process to ensure that all reagents are added in order and in	
	Enzyme label inactivation or substrate failure	Mix enzyme conjugate and substrate and check by rapid color development	
		Check the wavelength and filter	
Reading value is low	Microplate reader settings are incorrect	Turn on the microplate reader and preheat it in advance	
Large coefficient of variation	Adding fluid incorrectly	Check the filling situation	
High background value	The working concentration of the	Use the recommended dilution	
	Incomplete washing of enzyme plate	Ensure that each step of cleaning is complete; if using an automatic plate washer, please check whether all outlets are blocked;	
	The lotion is contaminated	Prepare fresh lotion	
Low sensitivity	Improper storage of ELISA kits	Store relevant reagents according to	
•	Not terminated before reading	Stop solution should be added to	