

**Prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> EIA Kit** Product Number: EA02 Store at 4°C FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY Document Control Number: EA02.120214

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# Enzyme Immunoassay for **Prostaglandin E**<sub>2</sub>

For Research Use Only

# INTRODUCTION

Prostaglandin  $E_2$  (PGE<sub>2</sub>) is derived from PGH<sub>2</sub>, which, in turn, is synthesized from arachidonic acid through the cyclooxygenase pathway. Many cell types, such as epithelial cells, fibroblasts, and macrophages produce PGE<sub>2</sub>. PGE<sub>2</sub> possesses vasoactivity, modulates immune functions, regulates sleep-awake cycles and exhibits many other activities.

# **PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE**

This is an ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) for the quantitative analysis of Prostaglandin  $E_2$  levels in biological fluid. This test kit operates on the basis of competition between the enzyme conjugate and the PGE<sub>2</sub> in the sample for a limited number of binding sites on the antibody coated plate.

The sample or standard solution is first added to the microplate. Next, the diluted enzyme conjugate is added and the mixture is shaken and incubated at room temperature for one hour. During the incubation, competition for binding sites is taking place. The plate is then washed to remove all of the unbound material. The bound enzyme conjugate is detected by the addition of a substrate that generates an optimal color after 30 minutes. Quantitative test results may be obtained by measuring and comparing the absorbance reading of the sample wells against the standard wells with a microplate reader at 650 nm. The extent of color development is inversely proportional to the amount of  $PGE_2$  in the sample or standard. For example, the absence of  $PGE_2$  in the sample will result in a bright blue color, whereas the presence of  $PGE_2$  will result in decreased or no color development.

# MATERIALS PROVIDED

Component	Description	Volume	Storage
EIA Buffer	Buffer used to dilute the Conjugate and PGE <sub>2</sub> Standards.	30 mL	4°C
10x Wash Buffer	Buffer used to wash the plate prior to color development.	20 mL	4°C
TMB Substrate	TMB substrate used for color development.	20 mL	4°C
5x Extraction Buffer	Buffer used to dilute extracted and non-extracted samples.	30 mL	4°C
PGE <sub>2</sub> -HRP Conjugate	PGE <sub>2</sub> horseradish peroxidase concentrated conjugate.	150 µL	4°C
PGE <sub>2</sub> Standard	$1 \mu g/mL  PGE_2$ standard solution.	100 µL	4°C
<b>Coated Plate</b>	96-well microplate coated with a rabbit anti-PGE <sub>2</sub> antibody.	1 plate	4°C

# MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- 1. Microplate reader with a 450 nm or 650 nm filter
- 2. Adjustable micropipettes  $(10 1000 \ \mu L)$  and tips
- 3. Deionized water
- 4. Plate cover or plastic film
- 5. Test tubes
- 6. 1 N HCl (optional)

## EXTRACTION MATERIALS NEEDED

- 1. Methanol
- 2. Methyl Formate
- 3. 0.1 M Sodium Phosphate Buffer, pH 7.5
- 4. C<sub>18</sub> Sep-Pak® Light Column (Waters® Corporation #23501)
- 5. Petroleum Ether
- 6. Nitrogen Gas
- 7. Vortex
- 8. Centrifuge

# STORAGE

- 1. Store the components of this kit at the temperatures specified on the labels.
- 2. Unopened reagents are stable until the indicated kit expiration date.
- 3. Desiccant bag must remain in foil pouch with unused strips. Keep pouch sealed when not in use to maintain a dry environment. Remove excess air before sealing.

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 1. Use aseptic technique when opening and dispensing reagents.
- 2. This kit is designed to work properly as provided and instructed. Additions, deletions or substitutions to the procedure or reagents are not recommended, as they may be detrimental to the assay.

## **PROCEDURAL NOTES**

- 1. The enzyme conjugate is most stable in its concentrated form. Dilute only the volume necessary for the amount of strips currently being used.
- 2. To minimize errors in absorbance measurements due to handling, wipe the exterior bottom of the microplate wells with a lint-free paper towel prior to inserting into the plate reader.

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

- 1. Urine and tissue culture supernatant can be assayed after diluting them with diluted Extraction Buffer.
- 2. Plasma and most other mediums will need to be extracted.

## **EXTRACTION PROTOCOL**

- 1. Add 0.2 mL of methanol to 1 mL of biological fluid and vortex.
- For tissue, homogenize it in 15% methanol in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.5 (100 mg NaPO<sub>4</sub> in 1 mL 15% methanol). Centrifuge the homogenate for five minutes. Collect the supernatant in a clean tube.
- 3. Precondition the  $C_{18}$  Sep-Pak<sup>®</sup> Light column by washing the column with 2 mL of methanol followed by 2 mL of water.
- 4. Apply the above sample into the column and adjust the flow rate to 1 mL per minute. Reducing the flow rate to 0.5 mL per minute may increase extraction efficiencies. Some samples may clog the column. These samples may be diluted 1:3 or 1:6 in phosphate buffer (10 to 100 mM, pH ~7.0) to improve the flow rate.
- 5. Wash the column with 2 mL of 15% methanol in water followed by 2 mL of petroleum ether.
- 6. The Prostaglandin is eluted by 2 mL of methyl formate.
- 7. Evaporate the methyl formate eluate with a stream of nitrogen gas.
- 8. Resuspend the residue with 1 mL of diluted Extraction Buffer. The residue may be dissolved in less than 1 mL if the concentration is suspected to be low (<0.1 ng per mL).

#### **REAGENT PREPARATION**

- 1. **5x Extraction Buffer:** Dilute the appropriate amount to 1x with deionized water prior to use.
- 2. 10x Wash Buffer: Add 20 mL of 10x Wash Buffer to 180 mL of deionized water prior to use.
- 3. **PGE<sub>2</sub>-HRP Conjugate:** Dilute 110 µL of Conjugate into 5.5 mL total volume of EIA Buffer.

# STANDARD CURVE PREPARATION

The PGE<sub>2</sub> Standard is provided as a 1  $\mu$ g/mL stock solution. Use the following tables to dilute a set of standard stock solutions and construct an eight-point standard curve.

Standard	PGE <sub>2</sub> Conc. (ng/mL)	Vol. of EIA Buffer (μL)	Transfer Vol. (µL)	Final Vol. (µL)
А	1000	-	Provided	80
В	20	980	20 <i>µ</i> L of A	800
С	2	1800	200 <i>µ</i> L of B	1800
D	0.2	1800	200 µL of C	2000

#### **Table 1:** Standard Stock Preparation

#### Table 2: Standard Curve Preparation

	PGE <sub>2</sub> Conc.	Vol. of EIA	Vol. of Stock	Vol. of Stock	Vol. of Stock
Standard	(ng/mL)	Buffer ( $\mu$ L)	B (μL)	C (µL)	D (µL)
S <sub>0</sub>	0	1000	-	-	-
<b>S</b> <sub>1</sub>	0.1	500	-	-	500
S2	0.2	-	-	-	1000
S3	0.4	800	-	200	-
S4	1.0	500	-	500	-
S5	2.0	-	-	1000	-
S6	4.0	800	200	-	_
S7	10.0	500	500	-	-

#### ASSAY PROCEDURE

- 1. Add 25  $\mu$ L of Standards or Samples (may require diluting) to the corresponding wells on the microplate in duplicate. See **Scheme I** for a sample plate layout.
- 2. Add 50  $\mu$ L of diluted PGE<sub>2</sub>-HRP Conjugate to each well. Incubate at room temperature for one hour.
- 3. Wash the plate three times with 300  $\mu$ L of diluted Wash Buffer per well. Wash 5 times if using an automated plate washer.
- 4. Add 150  $\mu$ L of TMB Substrate to each well. Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- 5. Read the plate at 650 nm.

Alternately, the color reaction can be stopped after 10-15 minutes by adding 50  $\mu$ L of 1 N HCl and read at 450 nm.

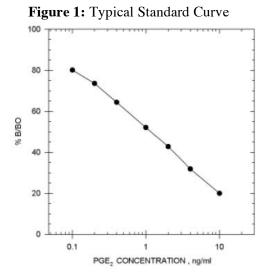
**NOTE:** If accounting for substrate background, use 2 wells as blanks (BLK) with only 150  $\mu$ L TMB Substrate in the wells. Subtract the average of these absorbance values from the absorbance values of the wells being assayed.

## Scheme I: Sample Plate Layout

_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Α	S <sub>0</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	$U_1$	$U_1$	U9	U9	U17	U17	U25	U25	U33	U33
В	<b>S</b> <sub>1</sub>	$s_1$	$\mathrm{U}_2$	$U_2$	$\mathrm{U}_{10}$	U10	U18	U18	U26	U26	U34	U34
С	S2	<b>S</b> <sub>2</sub>	U3	U3	$U_{11}$	$U_{11}$	U19	U19	U27	U27	U35	U35
D	<b>S</b> 3	<b>S</b> 3	U4	U4	U12	U12	U20	U20	U28	U28	U36	U36
Е	S4	S4	U5	U5	U13	U13	$U_{21}$	$U_{21}$	U29	U29	U37	U37
F	S5	S5	$\mathrm{U}_{6}$	U6	$U_{14}$	U14	U22	U22	U30	U30	U38	U38
G	S6	S6	U7	U7	U15	U15	U23	U23	U31	U31	U39	U39
Н	S7	S7	U8	U8	$\mathrm{U}_{16}$	$\mathrm{U}_{16}$	$\mathrm{U}_{24}$	U24	U32	U32	BLK	BLK

#### CALCULATIONS

- 1. After the substrate background has been subtracted from all absorbance values, average all of your duplicate well absorbance values.
- 2. The average of your two S<sub>0</sub> values is now your B<sub>0</sub> value. (S<sub>1</sub> now becomes B<sub>1</sub>, etc.)
- 3. Next, find the percent of maximal binding (%B/B0 value). To do this, divide the averages of each standard absorbance value (now known as B1 through B7) by the B0 absorbance value and multiply by 100 to achieve percentages.
- 4. Graph your standard curve by plotting the %B/B0 for each standard concentration on the y-axis against concentration on the x-axis. Draw a curve by using a curve-fitting routine (i.e. 4-parameter or linear regression).
- 5. Divide the averages of each sample absorbance value by the B<sub>0</sub> value and multiply by 100 to achieve percentages.
- 6. Using the standard curve, the concentration of each sample can be determined by comparing the %B/B0 of each sample to the corresponding concentration of PGE<sub>2</sub> standard.
- 7. If the samples were diluted, the concentration determined from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.



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#### **CROSS REACTIVITY**

	Prostaglandin E <sub>2</sub> Prostaglandin A <sub>1</sub>	100.0% 500.0%	13, 14-dihydro-15-keto-prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ Prostaglandin D <sub>2</sub>	<0.01% <0.01%	
	Prostaglandin $A_2$	450.0%	11 $\beta$ -prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$	<0.01%	
	Prostaglandin $B_1$	760.0%	6-keto-prostaglandin $F_{1\alpha}$	<0.01%	
	Prostaglandin $B_2$ Prostaglandin $E_1$	1000.0% 90.0%	Leukotriene $B_4$ 15-keto-prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$	<0.01% <0.01%	
	$6$ -keto-prostaglandin $E_1$	40.0%	Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$	<0.01%	
	Prostaglandin E <sub>3</sub>	<0.01%	11-dehydro-thromboxane $B_2$	<0.01%	
	Prostaglandin $F_{1\alpha}$	<0.01%	Thromboxane B <sub>2</sub>	<0.01%	
-	TOOT AN APP				

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