

## Enzyme Immunoassay for 15-Isoprostane F<sub>2t</sub>

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### INTRODUCTION

Isoprostanes are prostaglandin-like compounds that are produced by free radical mediated peroxidation of lipoproteins. This kit is for the quantification of a representative isoprostane, 15-isoprostane F<sub>2t</sub> (also known as 8-epi-PGF<sub>2α</sub>, 8-iso-PGF<sub>2α</sub> or 8-isoprostane). Levels of 15-isoprostane F<sub>2t</sub> (15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub>) in biological fluids have been shown to be useful for assessment of oxidant stress *in vivo*. 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> has also been shown to be a potent vasoconstrictor in rat kidneys and rabbit lungs, and plays a causative role in atherogenesis. Elevated isoprostane levels are associated with hepatorenal syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, and carcinogenesis.

This kit can be used for the quantification of free 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> in urine, plasma, serum, and tissue samples following Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) of the isoprostane-containing fraction. Instructions are also provided for the quantification of total 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> following hydrolysis of phospholipids.

**NOTE:** Alternatively, urine samples may be analyzed without SPE using a separate kit, EA85 – Urinary Isoprostane ELISA, also available from Oxford Biomedical Research.

### PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE

This kit is a competitive enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) for determining levels of 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> in biological samples. Briefly, 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> in the samples or standards competes with 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for binding to a polyclonal antibody specific for 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> coated on the microplate. The HRP activity results in color development when the substrate is added, with the intensity of the color proportional to the amount of 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> bound and inversely proportional to the amount of unconjugated 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> in the samples or standards.

### MATERIALS PROVIDED

Component	Description	Volume	Storage	Cat. No.
<b>Coated Plate</b>	96-well microplate coated with 15-Isoprostane F <sub>2t</sub> .	1 Plate	4°C	EA84a
<b>15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> Standard</b>	1 µg/mL 15-Isoprostane F <sub>2t</sub> standard solution.	2 x 60 µL	4°C	EA84b
<b>Wash Buffer</b>	5x concentrated buffer used to wash the plate.	40 mL	4°C	EA84c
<b>Dilution Buffer (5x)</b>	Buffer used to dilute the standards and samples.	100 mL	4°C	EA84d
<b>TMB Substrate</b>	TMB Substrate used for color development.	25 mL	4°C	EA84e
<b>15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> Conjugate</b>	15-Isoprostane F <sub>2t</sub> HRP conjugate	100 µL	4°C	EA84f

### MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Adjustable micropipettes (5 – 1000 µL) with tips
2. Multichannel pipette (50 – 200 µL) with tips
3. 96-well plate reader with a 450 nm filter
4. Deionized Water
5. 3 N Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)
6. Materials and Reagents for Solid Phase Extraction (SPE). See Sample Preparation.

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**STORAGE**

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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. For partial kit storage, all unused components should be stored at 4°C, and unused portions of the microplate should be returned to the foil pouch with a desiccant prior to being stored at 4°C.

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**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

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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.

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**PROCEDURAL NOTES**

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1. The reagents can be used immediately upon removal from refrigeration.
2. Performance of the entire kit at once is not required. When performing this kit in part, please adhere to the following:
  - The isoprostane HRP conjugate is most stable at the stock concentration as provided; use only the appropriate amount of this stock and store remaining for subsequent uses.
  - Create a standard curve for each performance of the assay. Two vials of standard are provided for added ease and convenience of use.
3. Use aseptic technique when opening and dispensing reagents.
4. To minimize error due to handling, wipe the exterior bottom of the microplate wells with a lint-free paper towel.

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**SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE**

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Biologically derived isoprostane samples should be stored at -80°C immediately upon collection. The use of preservatives such as BHT will aid in preventing the oxidation of isoprostanes whereas the use of enzyme blocking additives (indomethacin) will minimize the ex-vivo generation of isoprostanes. Prompt collection, processing and storage techniques should be used to ensure that isoprostane levels are more accurately reflective of those at the time of collection. There are no known incompatibilities with collection media such as EDTA or heparin when collecting blood.

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**SAMPLE PREPARATION**

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Biological samples often contain high concentrations of proteins and other substances that interfere with immunoassays. For this reason, purification by way of Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) is required prior to use in this assay. The following is an SPE protocol that accommodates plasma, serum, and tissue homogenates. Alternatively, urine samples can be analyzed using Oxford Biomedical Research's extraction-free Urinary Isoprostane Immunoassay Kit, product number EA85.

**ABOUT SPE:** The SPE process can vary considerably with different needs, objectives and available equipment. Equipment such as columns, reagents, vacuum, extraction manifold and alternatives for each contribute considerably to this variation. The SPE protocol as written below is intended for use with the SPE Reagents and Materials list located in this section. This protocol may be amended to accommodate the specific needs of the testing lab, but should be done so at their own risk and discretion.

This procedure is intended for use with 1 mL of plasma, serum or tissue homogenate sample. This sample volume represents the minimum recommended volume for preparation in this assay. If attempting to prepare more or less than the 1 mL of sample mentioned, the proportion of materials and reagents should be adjusted accordingly. Things to consider when establishing the sample volume to be extracted and the final reconstitution volume are the anticipated concentration of isoprostane, the number of replicates to be performed in the assay, the anticipated IC<sub>50</sub> value and the stringency of the experiment. Customarily, the stringency for this assay is at the 20% and 80% B/B<sub>0</sub>. For higher stringency, adjust the %B/B<sub>0</sub> acceptance thresholds to favor the 50% B/B<sub>0</sub> value.

**NOTE:** It is necessary to determine and adjust for incomplete recovery of isoprostane from the extraction columns. This can be achieved by the addition of a known quantity of 15-IsoP F<sub>2t</sub> standard

(e.g. 5 ng) to an aliquot of one unknown prior to extraction, then analyzing both the spiked and unspiked samples. Upon analysis, calculate the difference to determine the percent recovery.

### **SPE MATERIALS AND REAGENTS**

1. Magnesium Chloride ( $\text{MgCl}_2$ ) (Sigma; M9272)
2. Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT) (Sigma; B1378)
3. Methanol (Alfa Aesar; 32435)
4. Ethanol (EMD; 4450)
5. Chloroform ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ) (Sigma; C2432)
6. Triphenylphosphine (TPP) (Sigma; T84409)
7. Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) (Sigma; P1767)
8. Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) (Fisher; A481-212)
9. Ethyl Acetate (Aldrich; 27,098-9)
10. Heptane (Sigma; H9629)
11. Evaporation Apparatus Suitable for 50 mL conical tubes and 20 mL reagent volumes
12. Water Bath suitable for 37°C
13. Analytical grade Nitrogen gas for evaporation of samples (see your local gas supply company)
14. Silica Sep Pak (Waters; WAT043400)
15.  $\text{C}_{18}$  Sep Pak (Waters; WAT043395)
16. 20 Position Extraction Manifold (Waters; WAT200609)
17. Vacuum source (Waters 110V, 60 Hz Vacuum pump; WAT085114 or equivalent)

### **SPE REAGENT PREPARATION**

1. 0.043%  $\text{MgCl}_2$  (store on ice prior to use)
2. MeOH + 0.05% BHT (w/v)
3. Folch Solution; Chloroform:Methanol (2:1) + 0.05% BHT (w/v) + 0.05% TPP (w/v) (store on ice prior to use)
4. Ethyl Acetate:Heptane (1:1)
5. Ethyl Acetate:Methanol (1:1)
6. pH 3 Deionized Water (pH with HCl and NaOH)
7. 15% KOH (w/v)

### **FREEING ESTERIFIED ISOPROSTANES**

Only free isoprostanes are detected with this assay. Isoprostanes may be found adjoined to other molecules by an ester bond. For these esterified isoprostanes to be reflected in the assayed values they must have the ester bond removed. The following procedure will hydrolyze the ester bond and allow for the analysis of total isoprostane. Alternatively, if only the free isoprostane is of interest at the time of collection, skip this step and go directly to the Solid Phase Extraction Procedure later in this section.

1. Add 20 mL of ice-cold Folch Solution to a 50 mL conical tube followed by 1 mL of sample or tissue homogenate and vortex on high for 1 minute. Please note that the Folch Solution has a very low surface tension and may leak out of a poorly sealed tube during mixing.
2. Add 10 mL of ice-cold 0.043%  $\text{MgCl}_2$  directly to the 50 mL conical tube and vortex on high for 1 minute.
3. Centrifuge for 3 minutes at 2500 x g to separate the phases of this mixture.
4. There will now be three phases. Remove the upper layer by aspiration and discard. Poke through the remaining middle layer with a pipette and carefully transfer the lower organic layer to a separate 50 mL conical test tube.
5. Evaporate the lower organic layer in the 50 mL conical tube under a stream of  $\text{N}_2$ . The dried sample will appear as an oily residue at the bottom of the vial.
6. Once dried, add 1 mL of Methanol + 0.05% BHT solution directly to the sample and swirl by hand for 30 seconds to ensure the sample is adequately dissolved.
7. Add 2 mL of 15% KOH and swirl mixture for 30 seconds.
8. Incubate this mixture at 37°C for 30 minutes.
9. After incubation, add 17 mL of pH 3 Water directly to the 50 mL conical tube. Your sample is now ready for SPE.



S7	100	450	50	Stock	300
S6	50	200	200	S7	300
S5	10	400	100	S6	300
S4	5	200	200	S5	300
S3	1	400	100	S4	400
S2	0.1	900	100	S3	500
S1	0.05	500	500	S2	1,000
B0	0	300	---	---	300

### ASSAY PROCEDURE

- Add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Sample or Standard to each well. See **Scheme I** for a suggested plate layout.
- Add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of diluted 15-IsoP  $F_{2t}$  HRP Conjugate to each well omitting the Reagent Blank (RB) (add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1x Dilution Buffer in lieu of conjugate). Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.
- Wash wells according to the following procedure:
  - Remove the contents of each well by inversion of the plate.
  - Tap out the remaining contents of the plate onto a lint free paper towel.
  - Add 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1x Wash Buffer.
  - Let stand for 2-3 minutes.
  - Remove the contents of each well by inversion of plate into an appropriate disposal device.
  - Repeat procedure two more times and proceed to step "g".
  - Tap out the remaining contents of the plate onto a lint free paper towel then proceed to step 4.
- Add 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of TMB Substrate to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature until an appreciable blue hue is observed for the B<sub>0</sub>.
- Add 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of 3 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to each well to stop the reaction. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- Read plate at 450 nm. Please note that the plate can be alternatively read at 650 nm in the absence of the addition of 3 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in step 6 above.

**Table 2: Quick Reference Assay Guide**

	2 hour Incubation			Let Stand 2-3 minutes	30 minute Development
Reagent:	Analyte	Conjugate	Buffer	Wash x3	Substrate
Standard	100 $\mu\text{L}$	100 $\mu\text{L}$	---	300 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$
Sample	100 $\mu\text{L}$	100 $\mu\text{L}$	---	300 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$
Reagent Blank	---	---	200 $\mu\text{L}$	300 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$

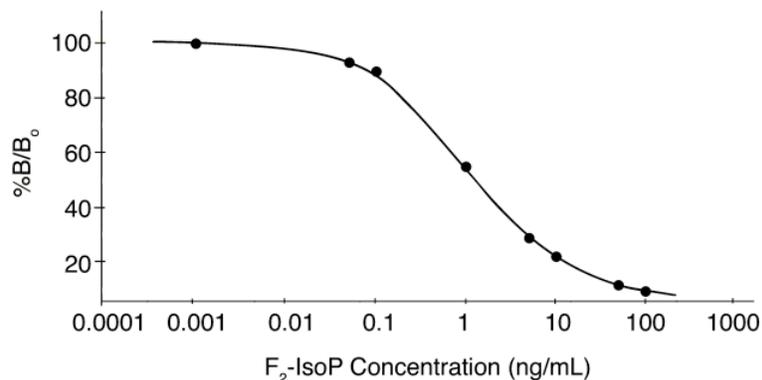
**Scheme I:**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	B0	B0	U1	U1	U9	U9	U17	U17	U25	U25	U33	U33
B	S1	S1	U2	U2	U10	U10	U18	U18	U26	U26	U34	U34
C	S2	S2	U3	U3	U11	U11	U19	U19	U27	U27	U35	U35
D	S3	S3	U4	U4	U12	U12	U20	U20	U28	U28	U36	U36
E	S4	S4	U5	U5	U13	U13	U21	U21	U29	U29	U37	U37
F	S5	S5	U6	U6	U14	U14	U22	U22	U30	U30	U38	U38
G	S6	S6	U7	U7	U15	U15	U23	U23	U31	U31	U39	U39
H	S7	S7	U8	U8	U16	U16	U24	U24	U32	U32	RB	RB

## CALCULATIONS

1. Average the Reagent Blank (RB) absorbance values and subtract this average from the value obtained for all other wells. Most modern microplate readers are capable of doing this automatically.
2. Average the replicates of each standard S<sub>1</sub> through S<sub>7</sub>. Divide each average by the mean B<sub>0</sub> value and multiply the result by 100 to obtain %B<sub>0</sub> values.
3. Graph %B<sub>0</sub> values (y-axis - linear) vs. standard concentration (x-axis - logarithmic) to obtain a standard curve. **Figure 2** is a Typical Standard Curve, which plots concentration vs. %B<sub>0</sub>.
4. Average the replicates of each unknown and divide by the average B<sub>0</sub> value to obtain %B<sub>0</sub>, then determine the corresponding concentration using the standard curve and account for dilution factors.

**Figure 2: Typical Standard Curve**



## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### Cross reactivity at 50% B/B<sub>0</sub>

<b>15-Isoprostane F<sub>2t</sub></b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
9 $\alpha$ ,11 $\beta$ -PROSTAGLANDIN F <sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub>	4.1%
13,14-DIHYDRO-15-KETO-F <sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub>	3.0%
9 $\beta$ ,11 $\alpha$ -PROSTAGLANDIN F <sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub>	< 0.01%
PROSTAGLANDIN F <sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub>	< 0.01%
6-KETO-PROSTAGLANDIN F <sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub>	< 0.01%
PROSTAGLANDIN E <sub>2</sub>	< 0.01%
PROSTAGLANDIN D <sub>2</sub>	< 0.01%
ARACHIDONIC ACID	< 0.01%

## REFERENCES

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**TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

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If you need technical information or assistance with assay procedures, call our Technical Support Department at 800-692-4633 or 248-852-8815. Our staff will be happy to answer your questions about this or any other product in the Oxford Biomedical line.

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