

COMPONENTS

Kit Component	Amount
96-well plate pre-coated with anti-human MPO antibody	1 Plate
Protein Standard: Lyophilized recombinant human MPO	2 tubes, 10 ng/tube
Sample Diluent Buffer	30 ml
Biotinylated Antibody (Anti-human MPO)	130 µl (100x)
Antibody Diluent Buffer	12ml
Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) Solution	130 µl (100x)
ABC Diluent Buffer	12 ml
Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) Color Developing Agent	10 ml
TMB Stop Solution	10 ml

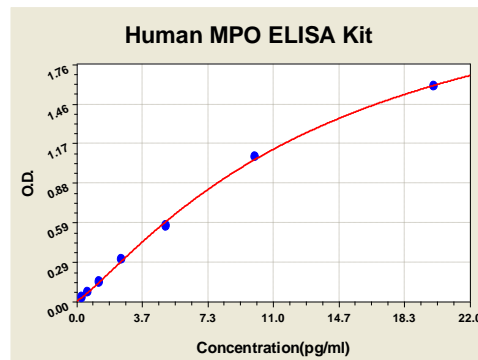
Washing Buffer (not provided): TBS or PBS

0.01M TBS: Add 1.2g Tris, 8.5g NaCl; 450µl of purified acetic acid or 700µl of concentrated hydrochloric acid to 900ml H₂O and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Adjust the total volume to 1L.

0.01M PBS: Add 8.5g sodium chloride, 1.4g Na₂HPO₄ and 0.2g NaH₂PO₄ to 900ml distilled H₂O and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Adjust the total volume to 1L.

Storage

Store at 4°C. Cell Applications, Inc. recommends using the kit within 6 months of order.



X	ng/ml	0.0	0.312	0.625	1.25	2.5	5	10	20
Y	O.D.450	0.005	0.038	0.076	0.153	0.319	0.57	1.074	1.598

Figure 1: MPO Standard Curve. Using the Human MPO ELISA Kit, O.D. data was graphed against MPO protein concentration. The TMB reaction was incubated at 37°C for 19 min.

BACKGROUND

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a heme protein abundantly expressed in polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMNs). It plays an important role in innate immunity and regulation of the generation of nitric oxide (NO)-derived oxidants. MPO exists as a 150-kDa tetramer composed of two glycosylated 59- to 64-kDa heavy chain and two nonglycosylated 14-kDa light chains. MPO is released from activated PMNs into the phagosome and extracellular space, where the enzyme utilizes H₂O₂ from the respiratory burst to catalyze the formation of hypochlorous acid (HOCl) and variety of other oxidizing species. HOCl displays bactericidal activity *in vitro*.¹ However recent observations expand this view and show that MPO-derived oxidants are critically involved in a more subtle modulation of signaling pathways. Interestingly, MPO not only proved to adhere to endothelial cells but has also been implicated in PMN membrane association. It was shown that MPO binds to CD11b/CD18 integrins on PMNs, leading to induction of intracellular signaling cascades and translating into up-regulated PMN degranulation, CD11b surface expression, and NADPH oxidase activity in an autocrine manner.²

MPO activity measurement is used as an index of inflammation, because the MPO levels are increased in inflammatory tissue largely secondary to PMN extravasation. MPO is also present in human atherosclerotic lesions, and plasma MPO activity may be an excellent marker of acute coronary syndromes. The MPO-induced catalysis of low-density lipoprotein oxidation converts low-density lipoprotein into its high uptake form and thus contributes to the formation of foam cells and cholesterol deposition in the vessel wall. MPO activates the formation of protein nitrotyrosine (NO₂Tyr), a characteristic of acute and chronic inflammation. In addition, The MPO was localized with fibronectin in the extracellular matrix and induced tissue remodeling by nitration of matrix proteins.³

References

1. Guilpain, P. et al: Autoimmun. Rev. 7:421-5, 2008
2. Lau, D. et al: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 102:431-6, 2005
3. Tiruppathi, C. et al: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101:7699-704, 2004

ELISA OVERVIEW

Cell Applications ELISA Kits are based on standard sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technology. Freshly prepared standards, samples, and solutions are recommended for best results.

1. Prepare test samples.
2. Prepare a protein standard of the target protein.
3. Add test samples and standards to the pre-coated 96-well plate. Do not wash.
4. Add biotinylated detection antibodies. Wash.
5. Add Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) Solution. Wash.
6. Add Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) Color Developing Agent, containing HRP substrate.
7. Add TMB Stop Solution
8. Subject the plate to analysis.

NOTES:

- Before using the kit, quick spin tubes to bring down all solution to the bottom of tube.
- Duplicate assay wells are recommended for both standard and sample testing.
- Do not let the 96-well plate dry, this will lead to inactivation of plate components.
- When diluting samples and reagents, ensure that they are mixed completely and evenly.
- Pre-warm diluted ABC and TMB solutions at 37°C for 30 min before use to avoid variable temperature effects.
- For washes, use TBS or PBS. Do not touch well walls.
- A protein standard is included in the kit. A protein standard detection curve should be generated with each experiment, no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.
- The user will determine sample dilution fold by estimation of target protein amount in samples.

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PROTOCOL

I. Plate Washing

Discard the solution in the plate without touching the side walls. Blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Soak each well with at least 0.3 ml PBS or TBS buffer for 1–2 minutes. Repeat this process two additional times for a total of three washes.

II. Preparation of Test Samples

Test Sample Processing

- **Cell culture supernate, tissue lysate or body fluids:** Remove particulates by centrifugation.
- **Serum:** Allow the serum to clot in a serum separator tube (about 2 hours) at room temperature. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 X g for 10 min.

Sample Dilution Guideline

Estimate the concentration of the target protein in the sample and select a proper dilution factor such that the diluted target protein concentration falls within the standard curve range. Depending on the sample, several trial dilutions may be necessary. Dilute the sample using the provided diluent buffer, mixing well. Suggested working dilutions of samples are as follows:

Target Protein Concentration Range	Sample Working Dilution	Sample Vol.	Diluent Buffer Vol.
200-2,000 ng/ml	1:100	1 µl	99 µl
20-200 ng/ml	1:10	10 µl	90 µl
0.312-20 ng/ml	1:2	50 µl	50 µl
≤0.312 ng/ml	n/a	100µl	n/a

If samples will be assayed within 24 hours, store at 2-8°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

III. Preparation of Reagents

Reconstitution of the Standard

The standard solutions should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment. Two tubes of the standard are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

1. 20ng/ml of human MPO standard solution: Add 0.5 ml sample diluent buffer into one tube, keep the tube at room temperature for 10 min and mix thoroughly.
2. 10ng/ml→0.312ng/ml of human MPO standard solutions: Label 6 Eppendorf tubes with 10ng/ml, 5ng/ml, 2.5ng/ml, 1.25ng/ml, 0.625ng/ml, 0.312 ng/ml, respectively. Aliquot 0.3 ml of the sample diluent buffer into each tube. Add 0.3 ml of the above 20ng/ml MPO standard solution into 1st tube and mix. Transfer 0.3 ml from 1st tube to 2nd tube and mix. Transfer 0.3 ml from 2nd tube to 3rd tube and mix, and so on.

Preparation of Biotinylated Antibody Working Solution

The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.

1. The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x (the number of wells). (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume)
2. Biotinylated antibody should be diluted in 1:100 with the antibody diluent buffer and mixed thoroughly.

Preparation of the Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) Working Solution

The solution should be prepared no more than 1 hour prior to the experiment.

1. The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x (the number of wells). (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume)
2. Avidin- Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) should be diluted in 1:100 with the ABC dilution buffer and mixed thoroughly.

IV. ELISA

The ABC working solution and TMB color developing agent must be kept warm at 37°C for 30 min before use. When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely and evenly. A standard detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of target protein amount in samples.

1. Aliquot 0.1ml per well of the 20ng/ml, 10ng/ml, 5ng/ml, 2.5ng/ml, 1.25ng/ml, 0.625ng/ml, 0.312 ng/ml human MPO standard solutions into the precoated 96-well plate. Add 0.1ml of the sample diluent buffer into the control well (Blank well). Add 0.1ml of each properly diluted sample of human sera, plasma, body fluids, tissue lysates or cell culture supernatants to each empty well. See "Sample Dilution Guideline" for details. We recommend that each human MPO standard solution and each sample is measured in duplicate.
2. Seal the plate with the cover and incubate at 37°C for 90 min.
3. Remove the cover, discard plate content, and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Do NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
4. Add 0.1ml of biotinylated anti-human MPO antibody working solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 60 min.
5. Wash the plate three times with 0.01M TBS or 0.01M PBS, and each time let washing buffer stay in the wells for 1 min. Discard the washing buffer and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
6. Add 0.1ml of prepared ABC working solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 30 min.
7. Wash plate 5 times with 0.01M TBS or 0.01M PBS, and each time let washing buffer stay in the wells for 1-2 min. Discard the washing buffer and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
8. Add 90 µl of prepared TMB color developing agent into each well and incubate plate at 37°C for 15-20 min (shades of blue can be seen in the wells with the four most concentrated human MPO standard solutions; the other wells show no obvious color).
9. Add 0.1ml of prepared TMB stop solution into each well. The color changes into yellow immediately.
10. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader within 30 min after adding the stop solution.

V. Calculating Protein Concentration

- For all wells, determine O.D.450(Relative):

$$\text{O.D.450(Relative)} = \text{O.D.450(Reading)} - \text{O.D.450(Blank)}$$
- Plot the standard curve:
 Plot O.D.450(Relative) of each standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of the standard solution (X). See **Figure 1** for a typical standard curve.
- The target protein concentration in samples can be interpolated from the standard curve. Multiply the interpolated concentration by the dilution factor to obtain the target protein concentration in the sample.

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