BioVendor Group

ENG

Product Data Sheet:

MOUSE/RAT PROGESTERONE ELISA

Catalogue number:
RTC008R

For research use only!

BioVendor R&D

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CONTENTS

1. INTENDED USE

The BioVendor Mouse/Rat Progesterone ELISA is a competitive immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of progesterone in rat and mouse serum or plasma. For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

2. STORAGE, EXPIRATION

When stored at 2°C to 8°C unopened reagents will be stable until expiration date. Do not use reagents beyond this date. Opened reagents must be stored at 2°-8°C. After first opening the reagents are stable for 30 days if used and stored properly.

Microtiter wells must be stored at 2°C to 8°C. Take care that the foil bag is sealed tightly.

Protect TMB-Substrate Solution from light.

2.1 Disposal of the kits

The disposal of the kit must be made according to the national regulations. Special information for this product is given in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

3. INTRODUCTION

Progesterone (4-pregnene-3, 20-dione) is a C21 steroid hormone containing a keto-group (at C-3) and a double bond between C-4 and C-5. Like other steroids, it is synthesized from cholesterol via a series of enzyme-mediated steps (1). Progesterone is a female sex hormone of primary importance in ovulation, fertility and menopause. It is particularly important in preparing the endometrium for the implantation of the blastocyte and in maintaining pregnancy (2). The rate of progesterone secretion may be affected by the degree of progestational activity of the uterus and the level of circulating LH (3). Analyses suggest that progesterone acts as an anti-glucocorticoid in rat adipose tissue in vivo, attenuating the glucocorticoid effect on adipose tissue metabolism (4). Furthermore it could be demonstrated that progesterone alone may be a valuable agent for management of postmenopausal osteoporosis (5).

In female rodents, the determination of progesterone is a useful marker in evaluating and monitoring the state of the reproductive functions and pregnancy as well.

4. TEST PRINCIPLE

The BioVendor Mouse/Rat Progesterone ELISA Kit is a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), based on the principle of competitive binding. An unknown amount of progesterone present in the sample and a defined amount of progesterone conjugated to horseradish peroxidase compete for the binding sites of progesterone antiserum coated to the wells of a microplate. After incubation on a shaker the microplate is washed four times. After addition of the substrate solution the concentration of progesterone is inversely proportional to the optical density measured.

5. PRECAUTIONS

1. This kit is strictly intended for research use only. Use by staff, who is specially informed and trained in methods which are carried out by use of immunoassays.
2. Before starting the assay, read the instructions completely and carefully. Use the valid version of the package insert provided with the kit. Be sure that everything is understood.
3. The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C in the sealed foil pouch and used in the frame provided.
4. Pipetting of samples and reagents must be done as quickly as possible and in the same sequence for each step.
5. Use reservoirs only for single reagents. This especially applies to the substrate reservoirs. Using a reservoir for dispensing a substrate solution that had previously been used for the conjugate solution may turn solution colored. Do not pour reagents back into vials as reagent contamination may occur.
6. Mix the contents of the microplate wells thoroughly to ensure good test results. Do not reuse microwells.
7. Do not let wells dry during assay; add reagents immediately after completing the rinsing steps.
8. Allow the reagents to reach room temperature (21-26°C) before starting the test. Temperature will affect the absorbance readings of the assay. However, values for the patient samples will not be affected.
9. Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
10. Do not smoke, eat, drink or apply cosmetics in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
11. Wear disposable latex gloves when handling specimens and reagents. Microbial contamination of reagents or specimens may give false results.
12. Handling should be done in accordance with the procedures defined by an appropriate national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
13. Do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
14. All indicated volumes have to be performed according to the protocol. Optimal test results are only obtained when using calibrated pipettes and microtiterplate readers.
15. Do not mix or use components from kits with different lot numbers. It is advised not to exchange wells of different plates even of the same lot. The kits may have been shipped or stored under different conditions and the binding characteristics of the plates may result slightly different.
16. Avoid contact with Stop Solution. It may cause skin irritation and burns.
17. Chemicals and prepared or used reagents have to be treated as hazardous waste according to the national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
18. For information please refer to Material Safety Data Sheets. Safety Data Sheets for this product are available upon request directly from BioVendor-Laboratorní medicína a.s.

6. TECHNICAL HINTS

- All reagents and specimens must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. All reagents must be mixed without foaming.
- Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption.
- Use new disposal plastic pipette tips for each standard and sample in order to avoid cross contamination.
- Absorbance is a function of the incubation time and temperature. Before starting the assay, it is recommended that all reagents are ready, caps removed, all needed wells secured in holder, etc. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step without interruption.
- As a general rule the enzymatic reaction is linearly proportional to time and temperature.
- For internal quality control we suggest to use **Rat Control Set coded RTC900R. For more information please contact BioVendor.**

7. REAGENT SUPPLIED

1. **Microtiterplate**, 12 x 8 (break apart) strips with 96 wells;
   Wells coated with polyclonal anti-progesterone antibody.

2. **Calibrator 0,** 1 vial, 0.3 ml, ready to use

3. **Calibrator (Calibrator 1-5),** 5 vials, 0.3 ml each, ready to use;
   Concentrations: 0.4 – 1.5 – 6.5 – 25 – 100 ng/ml

4. **Incubation Buffer,** 1 vial 7 ml, ready to use;

5. **Enzyme Conjugate**, 1 vial, 7 ml, ready to use;
   Progesterone conjugated to horseradish peroxidase.

6. **Substrate Solution**, 1 vial, 22 ml, ready to use;
   contains tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) and hydrogen peroxide in a buffered matrix.

7. **Stop Solution**, 1 vial, 7 ml, ready to use;
   contains 2 N Hydrochloric Acid solution.

8. **Wash Solution**, 1 vial, 50 ml (10X concentrated);
   see „Preparation of Reagents“.

8. MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

- Centrifuge
- A microtiter plate reader capable for endpoint measurement at 450 nm
- Microplate mixer operating more than 600 rpm
- Vortex mixer
- Calibrated variable precision micropipettes (25 µl, 50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl).
- Absorbent paper
- Distilled or deionized water
- Timer
- Semi logarithmic graph paper or software for data reduction

9. PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

All reagents should be at room temperature before use.

Wash Solution:

Dilute 50 ml of 10X concentrated *Wash Solution* with 450 ml deionized water to a final volume of 500 ml.

The diluted Wash Solution is stable for at least 3 months at room temperature.

10. SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

For determination of Progesterone rat/mouse **serum** and **plasma** can be used. The procedure calls for 10 µl matrix per well. The samples should assay immediately or aliquot and stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Samples expected to contain rat/mouse Progesterone concentrations higher than the highest calibrator (100 ng/ml) should be diluted with the zero calibrator before assay. The additional dilution step has to be taken into account for the calculation of the results.

Please note: The use of plasma as specimen can result in a diminished precision of this assay.

11. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Each run must include a standard curve.

1. Prepare a sufficient number of microplate wells to accommodate calibrators and samples in duplicates.
2. Dispense **10 µl** of each **Calibrator** and **Sample** with new disposable tips into appropriate wells.
3. Dispense **50 µl** of **Incubation Buffer** into each well.
4. Add **50 µl Enzyme Conjugate** into each well.
5. Incubate for **1 hour** at room temperature (18-28°C) on a microplate mixer (>600rpm).

   Important Note:

   Optimal reaction in this assay is markedly dependent on shaking of the microplate!
6. Discard the content of the wells and rinse the wells **4 times** with diluted **Wash Solution** (300 µl per well). Remove as much Wash Solution as possible by beating the microplate on absorbent paper.
7. Add **200 µl** of **Substrate Solution** to each well.
8. Incubate without shaking for **30 minutes** in the dark.
9. Stop the reaction by adding **50 µl** of **Stop Solution** to each well.
10. Determine the absorbance of each well at 450 nm. It is recommended to read the wells within 15 minutes.

12. CALCULATIONS

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of calibrators, controls and patient samples.
2. Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each calibrator against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.
4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred calculation method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
5. The concentration of the samples can be read directly from this standard curve. Samples with concentrations higher than that of the highest calibrator have to be further diluted. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

Conversion to SI units:

Progesterone (ng/ml) x 3.18 = nmol/l

Example of Typical Calibrator Curve

Following data are intended for illustration only and should not be used to calculate results from another run.

Standard	Absorbance Units
Calibrator 0 (0 ng/ml)	2.508
Calibrator 1 (0.4 ng/ml)	2.253
Calibrator 2 (1.5 ng/ml)	1.932
Calibrator 3 (6.5 ng/ml)	1.311
Calibrator 4 (25 ng/ml)	0.678
Calibrator 5 (100 ng/ml)	0.312

13. LIMITATIONS

Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is performed with a complete understanding of the package insert instruction and with adherence to good laboratory practice. Any improper handling of samples or modification of this test might influence the results.

13.1 Drug Interferences

Until now no substances (drugs) are known influencing the measurement of rat or mouse progesterone in serum. Lipemic and haemolysed samples can cause false results.

14. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

14.1 Analytical sensitivity

The lowest analytical detectable level of progesterone that can be distinguished from the Zero Calibrator is 0.156 ng/ml at the 2SD confidence limit.

14.2 Specificity

The following materials have been evaluated for cross reactivity. The percentage indicates cross reactivity at 50% displacement compared to progesterone.

Steroid	% Cross reaction
17-β-Estradiol	< 0.1
Cortisol	< 0.1
Estrone	< 0.1
Pregnenolone	6.0
Prednisone	< 0.1
Prednisolone	< 0.1
11-Deoxycortisol	0.8
DHEA	0.4
Testosterone	4.3
Cortisone	< 0.1
Estriol	< 0.1
Corticosterone	< 0.1
Dexamethasone	< 0.1
11-Deoxycorticosterone	6.1
Danazole	0.2
17α-Hydroxyprogesterone	3.0
Androstenedione	2.5

14.3 Reproducibility

14.3.1 Intra-Assay (n=20)

The intra-assay variation was determined by 20 replicate measurements of 3 serum samples within one run. The within-assay variability is shown below:

Mean (ng/ml)	3.23	11.43	40.31
SD	0.37	0.84	2.02
CV (%)	11.5	7.4	5.0
N=	20	20	20

14.3.2 Inter-Assay (n=10)

The inter-assay (between-run) variation was determined by duplicate measurements of 3 serum samples in 10 different assay runs.

Mean (ng/ml)	2.98	9.60	33.82
SD	0.41	0.87	2.08
CV (%)	13.6	9.1	6.1
N=	10	10	10

14.4 Recovery

Using the Calibrator matrix a spiking solution was prepared (1000 ng/mL). Aliquots of 5, 10 and 15 µL, respectively, were spiked into 495 µL, 490 µL and 485 µL of three different sera, leaving the serum matrix of the spiked samples relatively intact. All samples were then measured by the rat Progesterone assay procedure.

Serum	Spiking Solution	Observed (O) (ng/ml)	Expected (E) (ng/ml)	O/E %
1	-	15.42	-	-
	A	21.76	25.42	86
	B	29.08	35.42	82
	C	35.57	45.42	78
2	-	20.16	-	-
	A	30.85	30.16	102
	B	41.70	40.16	104
	C	52.56	50.16	105
3	-	3.73	-	-
	A	13.41	13.73	98
	B	25.74	23.73	108
	C	35.60	33.73	106

14.5 Linearity

Three native serum samples were assayed undiluted and diluted with the calibrator matrix.

Serum	Dilution	Observed (O) (ng/ml)	Expected (E) (ng/ml)	O/E %
1	native	19.52	-	-
	1 in 2	8.96	9.76	92
	1 in 4	4.61	4.88	94
	1 in 8	2.65	2.44	109
2	native	21.88	-	-
	1 in 2	11.28	10.94	103
	1 in 4	5.93	5.47	108
	1 in 8	3.06	2.74	112
3	native	23.27	-	-
	1 in 2	13.53	11.64	116
	1 in 4	6.34	5.82	109
	1 in 8	3.00	2.91	103

15. LEGAL ASPECTS

15.1 Reliability of results

The test must be performed exactly as per the manufacturer's instructions for use. Moreover the user must strictly adhere to the rules of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) or other applicable national standards and/or laws. This is especially relevant for the use of control reagents. It is important to always include, within the test procedure, a sufficient number of controls for validating the accuracy and precision of the test. The test results are valid only if all controls are within the specified ranges and if all other test parameters are also within the given assay specifications. In case of any doubt or concern please contact Biovendor.

15.2 Liability

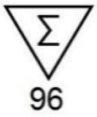
Any modification of the test kit and/or exchange or mixture of any components of different lots from one test kit to another could negatively affect the intended results and validity of the overall test. Such modification and/or exchanges invalidate any claim for replacement. Regardless, in the event of any claim, the manufacturer's liability is not to exceed the value of the test kit. Any damage caused to the test kit during transportation is not subject to the liability of the manufacturer.

16. REFERENCES

References to progesterone:

1. Charles D. West, Damodar K. Mahajan, Virginia J. Chavré (1973): Simultaneous Measurement of Multiple Plasma Steroids by Radioimmunoassay Demonstrating Episodic Secretion; *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1973 (36 No.6) pages 1230 – 1236.
2. Ross F Vining, Robynne A McGingley, Richard G. Symons (1983): Hormones in Saliva: Mode of Entry and Consequent Implications for Clinical Interpretation; *Clinical Chemistry* 1983**,** Vol 20 (10), pages 1752 – 1756
3. Pedersen S.B., Kristensen K., Richelsen B. (2003): Anti-glucocorticoid effects of progesterone in vivo on rat adipose tissue metabolism; *Steroids* Aug; 68(6): 543-50
4. Pepe G.J. and Rothchild I (1974): A Comparative Study of Serum Progesterone Levels in Pregnancy and in Various Types of Pseudopregnancy in the Rat; *Endocrinology* July 1, 1974 vol. 95 no. 1 275-279
5. Barengolts M.D., H.F. Gajardo, T.J. Rosol, J.J. D'Anza, M. Pena, J. Botsis, S.C. Kukreja (1990): Effects of progesterone on postovariectomy bone loss in aged rats; *J Bone Miner Res*. 1990 Nov;5(11):1143-7

17. EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

	Catalogue number
	Batch code
	Caution
	Use by date
	Temperature limit
	Manufacturer
	Read electronic instructions for use - eIFU
	The content is sufficient for 96 tests
	Biological risks

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