

Tryptase ELISA

For the quantitative determination of tryptase concentrations in cell culture supernatants, serum, and plasma.

INTRODUCTION

Tryptase is a serine protease enzyme primarily stored and released by mast cells. It is released during mast cell activation in allergic or inflammatory reactions and helps amplify inflammation by increasing vascular permeability, recruiting immune cells, and contributing to tissue remodeling. Tryptase is also an important clinical biomarker used to help diagnose and monitor conditions such as anaphylaxis, mast cell activation disorders, and mastocytosis.

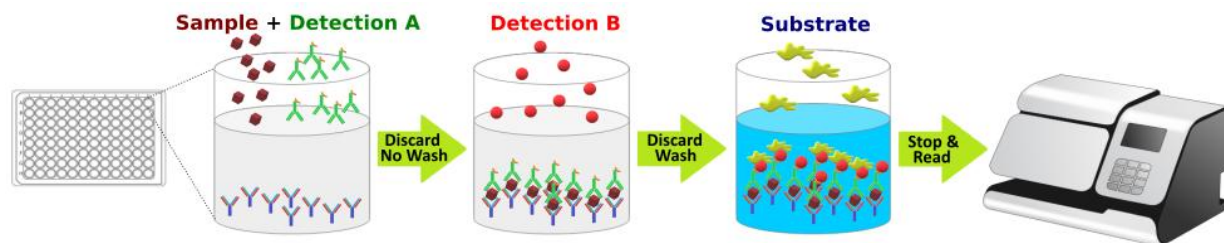
Tribioscience’s Tryptase ELISA is designed to quantitatively detect tryptase levels in serum, plasma, and other biological samples. The main feature is that the kit uses our novel proprietary approaches to combine samples and detections into a one-step instead of the complicated traditional methods. It makes the assay simple, easy, accurate and fast. The hands-on time can be within 2 hours, not need 4-5 hours (Fig. 1). The detection range is from 0.16 to 10 ng/mL. The levels of tryptase samples are parallel to the standard curves obtained using the kit standards linearly. Therefore, the kit can be used to determine relative mass values for natural tryptase protein.

Synonyms: TPSAB1; TPS;

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs our novel proprietary sandwich enzyme immunoassay techniques (see Fig. 1). A monoclonal antibody specifically for tryptase is pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards or samples and a biotin conjugated detection antibody are pipetted into the wells and concurrently incubated to form a sandwich complex in one step. Simply aspirate each well without washing and directly add Streptavidin-HRP into the complex. Following a wash, an **ultra-sensitive TMB substrate solution** is added to the wells for color development. The color intensity is proportional to the amount of tryptase bound in the initial step. The intensity of the color is measured by plate reading at 450 nm.

Fig. 1



KIT CONTENT AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

PART	PART#	DESCRIPTION	STORAGE OF OPENED/ RECONSTITUTED
Tryptase Microplate	TBS32131A	96 well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a monoclonal antibody specific for tryptase.	Return unused wells to the foil pouch. Reseal along the entire edge of the zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8 °C.
Tryptase Standard	TBS32131B	50 µl of Recombinant tryptase (200 ng/mL).	Aliquot and store at -20 °C for up to 1 month in a manual defrost the freezer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Detection A	TBS32131C	2.1 mL of biotin-tryptase antibody.	May be stored for up to 3 months at 2-8 °C.
Detection B	TBS32131D	400 µL of streptavidin HRP.	
Assay Diluent	TBS32131E	25 mL of a buffered protein base with preservatives.	
Wash Buffer	TBS3000W	12mL of concentrated solution (10x)	
TMB Substrate	TBS3000T	12 mL of ultra-sensitive TMB substrate.	
Stop Solution	TBS3000S	6mL of 2 N sulfuric acid.	

Store the unopened kit at 2-8 °C. Do not use past kit expiration date.

The kit contains sufficient materials to run an ELISA on one 96 well plate.

PRECAUTIONS

Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.

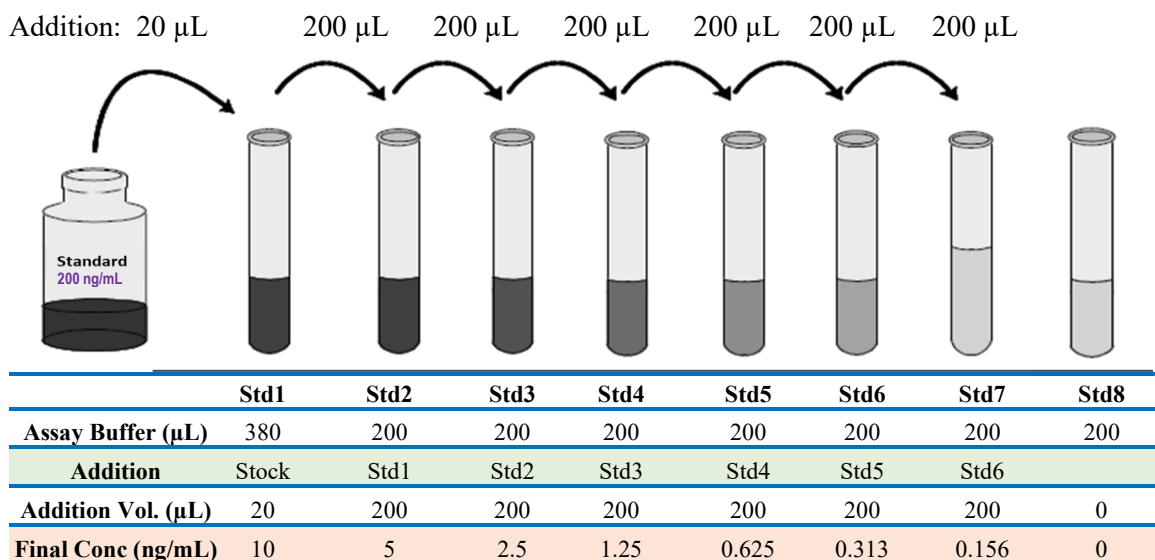
Wash Buffer: Add 12 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (10x) to 108 mL of deionized distilled water to prepare 120 mL of Wash Buffer (*If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved*).

Detection B working solution preparation: Add 240 µL of **Detection B** streptavidin-HRP to 12 mL Assay Diluent (TBS32131E) to prepare Detection B working solution.

Tryptase Standard Preparation: Label test tubes as #1 through #8. Pipet 380 µL of 1x Assay Diluent into tube #1, and 200 µL into tubes #2 to #8 **as diagram below**.

1. Add 20 µL of the tryptase Standard stock solution (200 ng/mL) to tube #1 and mix.
2. Make 2x serial dilutions of the standard using the Tube#1 (10 ng/mL standard solution) from Tube #2 through #7 with sequential transfer of 200 µL to the next concentration. Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. The standard concentration in tube 1 through 7 will be 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, 0.313 and 0.156 ng/mL. Tube# 8 is Standard 8 (0 ng/mL).

Fig.2 Diagram for tryptase standard preparation



ASSAY PROCEDURE

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use. It is recommended that all standards, controls, and samples be assayed in duplicate.

1. Add 80 µL of standard, sample, or control per well.
2. Add 20 µL of **Detection A** to the above standard and sample of each well, thoroughly mix. Cover with the adhesive sealer. Incubate at **RT for 2 hours with shaking**.
3. Aspirate each well (no wash). Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100 µL of **Detection B working solution** to each well. Incubate at **RT for 1 hour with shaking**.
5. Aspirate each well, and wash for 3 times by filling each well with 300 µL Wash Buffer (*Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance*). After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
6. Add 100 µL of **TMB Substrate** to each well. Incubate at **RT for 10-20 minutes with shaking** (*Protect from light*). The color becomes blue.
7. Add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** to each well. The color in the well should change from blue to yellow (gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing).
8. Determine the optical density of each well within 20 minutes, using a microplate reader at 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 542 nm or 570 nm. If wavelength correction is not available, subtract readings at 542

nm or 570 nm from the readings at 450 nm. This subtraction will correct for optical imperfections in the plate. Readings made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample subtract the average zero standard optical density (O.D.).

Create a standard curve using computer software capable of generating a four-parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the Y-axis against the concentration on the X-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data.

TYPICAL DATA

This standard curve ($R^2=1.000$) is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed. Fig. 3 is an example of typical Data.

SENSITIVITY

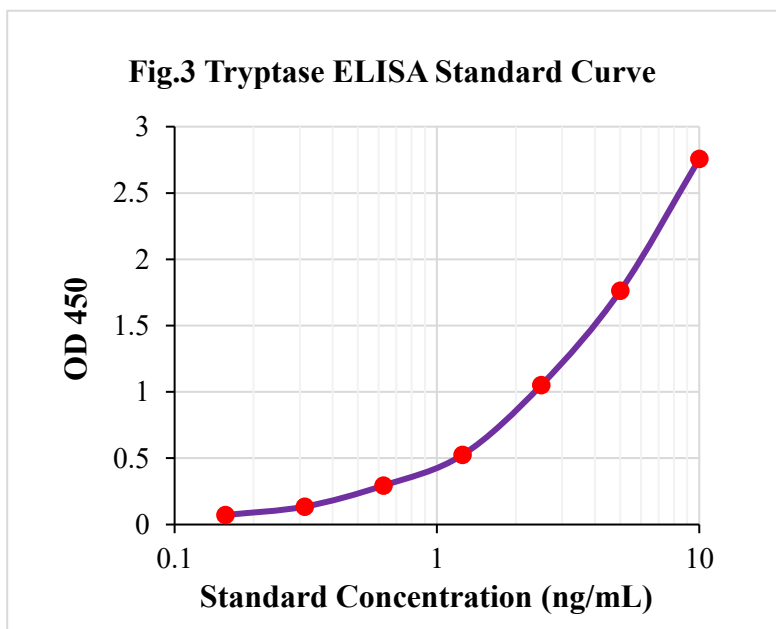
The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of tryptase is typically 1 ng/mL. The Intra-assay CV and the Inter-assay CV are <10%.

SPECIFICITY

This assay recognizes natural and recombinant tryptase. No cross-reactivity with others.

RELATIVE PRODUCTS

- Human p-Tau-217 ELISA (TBS3293)
- Human p-Tau-181 ELISA (TBS3294)
- Human Total Tau ELISA (TBS3295)
- Human p-Tau-231 ELISA (TBS3296)
- Human AD7 Human AD7C NTP (TBS3297)
- Human Amyloid β 40 ELISA (TBS3298)
- Human NF-L ELISA (TBS32101)
- Human Total Amyloid β ELISA (TBS32104)
- Human Gamma H2AX ELISA (TBS3265)
- Human H2AX ELISA (TBS3266)
- Human IL-4 ELISA (TBS3221)
- Human IL-4 ELISA (TBS3221)
- Human IL-6 ELISA (TBS3223)
- Human IL-7 ELISA (TBS3224)
- Human IL-8 ELISA (TBS3225)
- Human IL-10 ELISA (TBS3226)
- Human IL-13 ELISA (TBS3227)
- Human IL-17 ELISA (TBS3228)
- Human IL-22 ELISA (TBS3229)
- Human IL-33 ELISA (TBS4245)
- Human IFN-gamma ELISA (TBS3230)
- Human TGF- β 1 ELISA (TBS3232)
- Human GM-CSF ELISA (TBS3233)
- Human MIP-1 α ELISA (TBS3234)



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